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AFFAIRS

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(1954)

INDIA, PAKISTAN
AND THE WORLD

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A YEAR BOOK

AND

BOOK OF GENERAL
KNOWLEDGE

* * *

Foreword by

DR. A. C. BANERJEE, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D.

Edited by

A. R. MUKHERJEE

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FOREWORD

The publishers of *Current Affairs* are to be congratulated on the production of an excellent Year Book dealing practically with all political, economic and educational topics in which the general public are likely to be interested. Free India requires an intelligent and well-informed class of citizens whose judgments on public issues are broad-based on facts and whose emotional reaction to events of national and international importance is not divorced from balance and perspective. To such a class of citizens a volume like this will be particularly useful and instructive. Though the days of "Admirable Crichtons" are no more, it is necessary for every responsible citizen to know something about the principal political and economic issues which sway the world to-day. His attention and interest must transcend the boundaries of his own country, for the world is now a politico-economic unit in a special sense. The Indian peasant in his obscure village depends on the world market for his money crops, and often enough looks to foreign countries for his food-stuff ; and Indian Planners have to count on outside financial and technical aids as well as capital for laying the foundations of a New India. This link between India and the rest of the world has never been lost sight of in compiling *Current Affairs*. At the same time we have our own peculiar problems, created by our history and psychology, which we must study against the background of our political development and social progress. To these problems also *Current Affairs* directs our attention. Much of the information contained in volumes of this nature is necessarily ephemeral in character. But *Current Affairs* will remain a store-house of information for our future historians, for it draws a living picture of India in an age of transition.

A. C. BANERJEE

PREFACE

With the present issue the *Current Affairs* completes the sixth year of its existence. The following pages present the usual survey of the year 1953, and give the salient facts up to 26th January, 1954, when the Republic of India stepped into the fifth year of its life.

The *Current Affairs,* as our readers know, is intended to be informative as a Year Book for India and Pakistan and for the World, and means not only to supply information, but also to add to the store of general knowledge of the readers, which in the modern times requires continuous replenishment. But it claims to be something more than a year book or a book of general knowledge. The *Current Affairs* is planned so that the items of information can be seen in their proper relations ; and it thus presents an intelligent review of the year, based mostly on the essential facts and figures. This, we think, will provide for a satisfactory understanding of the current affairs and help the readers to take a more intelligent interest in them. These are years full of mighty events and packed with fateful developments ; and no single volume, our readers will agree, can do justice to them. This volume, incidentally, is larger, though in these days of high costs in production, it does not cost our readers as high for the matter. They will, we hope, find in particular that in the space at its disposal the *Current Affairs,* 1954, presents its readers with an account of the world affairs, politics and economics, and social and cultural endeavours, an account which is factually adequate, informative, and, at the same time, readable.

The publishers acknowledge with thanks the services of the scholars and specialists who helped them to bring out the present issue and so kindly suggested improvements in various sections. We invite more suggestions and criticism from our readers and the public, and appeal to every institution and public body, particularly to the States Governments and Central Government,

and their various Departments, to co-operate with us in supplying the essential information that the people so much require in cheap and convenient form. For, in spite of all the kind appreciation that they thankfully received, the publishers are fully aware that there is always room for improvement in every effort.

PUBLISHERS.

February, 1954.

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PART I

CURRENT AFFAIRS: WORLD

THE YEAR 1953

"One step forward : Two steps backward" might be taken to be a not very incorrect summing up of the year 1953. It was a step forward to end the hot war in Korea with an armistice and an agreement for the exchange of POWs. But satellite truculence had already queered the pitch for peaceful settlement by violation of a good part of the agreement, and it was obvious that the patrons who had the use of the satellites must step back into the "cold-war" policy as a matter of course. When peoples' minds and statesmen's minds are "moved by something approaching the old religious fervour without the virtue of religion in it," as Sri Jawahar Lal Nehru felt, "anything might happen". The world certainly had in 1953 no relief from the growing tension in this our "age of anxiety".

World Politics : The year is likely to go down in the history of world affairs as the year of Stalin's death. It added to the uncertainties of the times. Moscow minus Stalin was by the West fondly believed to be in dire need of a breathing space ; Malenkov had a Beria, and perhaps some more of his brand, to "purge" as yet ; and the U.S.A. had completed rearmament at the right hour to attain the "position of strength". Whether the Soviet "gesture" for friendly negotiation of all outstanding international questions was but the continuation of the "Stalin peace policy" or an attempt on the part of the new Soviet leader to gain time to consolidate his position in the void created in a dictatorship by the death of its "strong man", the U.S.A. felt that it could make Moscow pay the price for the peace she strove to secure. The West was the winning side in 1953, by the West's own short-time calculations. Western Germany had returned Adenauer to power ; "liberation" risings in June in East Germany and in the Eastern European Peoples' Democracies were good advantages gained—which, by the way revealed also the "bare-knuckle" aspect of the secret cold-war for "liberation". The pact with Spain secured more military bases in western Europe for the U.S.A., and new footholds were being gained in Asia, in addition to those on the Pacific board, *e.g.*, in Siam, Iran, Pakistan, and in the Middle and Near East.

But the events in Indo-China, in Iran, in Morocco, besides those, in East Africa and South Africa, Malaya and British Guiana left no doubt that the new forces fighting for national freedom, for democratic ordering of life, for social and racial justice in these colonial and dependent countries could expect from the "Free" World neither national freedom, nor democratic rights nor racial and social justice. The powers of course were stronger than ever, as they felt, in their fight for "democracy" and "crusade against communism" ; but poverty and colonial slavery had doubtful interest in that brand of democracy and in that crusade.

World Economics : The "near-war" economy of the U.S.A., which financed the rehabilitation and rearmament of the Allies, was feared to have been reaching the critical point of no return in 1953 when the rearmament programme was to be completed. The cease-fire in Korea would further throw the U.S.A. economy out of balance, it was dreaded. There had been a quarter-to-quarter decline in "the gross national product" in 1953 ; but it was not big so far. Evidently, the U.S.A. stood the test with the world tension kept as acute as before ; with the military spending, though reduced, kept in the top gear as yet ; armaments piled up while their moderate consumption was being wisely spread over such new fields as Indo-China, Formosa, etc. ; and the world market, divided into two halves, that of the "free enterprise" and that of "planned economy", was enabling the U.S. economy to continue to rear itself at the cost of the rest of the "free" nations. Trade, not aid, has been the demand of the Allies who find that they are not free to resume the normal and natural trade between East and West in Europe or to regain their lost market in Asia to any considerable extent.

Planned economy showed in 1953 first signs of its engine trouble. The Soviet Union, as the first Malenkov budget goes to show, is thinking more in terms of higher agricultural production and generous supply of consumers' goods—necessary, as it is held, for the transition of socialist economy into communist economy. The Chinese Peoples' Republic has entered on its first Five Year Plan with supplies of credit assured by the U.S.S.R. North Korea too is to rebuild herself with Soviet credit, if the armistice is not too short for that. But the countries of Eastern Europe, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, etc.

along with Eastern Germany have thought it wiser to "hasten slowly" with socialisation and make more concessions to limited capitalist enterprise, in agriculture as well as in industry.

India and Pakistan : In a world divided into camps, Indian neutrality has come to be relied on by more and more nations as her appointment as the custodian in the Korean exchange of POWs showed, though it earned for her less gratitude and more hostility from the U.S.A. and its satellites. Nearer home, Kashmir shot out new troubles for India without any radical change in the situation ; and the deadlock with Pakistan on the Kashmir question was once more prevented from turning into a flare-up, thanks to the good sense of the two heads of the two sister States, Nehru and Muhammad Ali. Meanwhile, both the countries have drifted further on dangerously near economic shoals. Pakistan is suffering the worst of a blight after the treacherous prosperity of the months (1950-1) of stockpiling of raw-materials by the U.S.A. India is in full stride in the third year of her first Five Year Plan, but she finds a large part of it difficult to finance, and she finds also unemployment and economic depression growing, in spite of the Plan, into a desperate problem.

World of Culture : In a world that talks so incessantly of hydrogen bombs and atomic guns and weapons of destruction, normal social and cultural activities are likely to be regarded as of small account unless they wear the livery of War, serve warlike purposes and agree to prove their "spiritual worth" by fashioning psychological weapons of culture for war and hatred and other dark designs. Sadism and sex, cynicism and purposelessness naturally marked arts and letters in no uncertain degree in a large part of such a world. It is a proof of the inherent strength of the human spirit that arts and sciences yet do flourish in the old democratic as well as in the new democratic world. Even a new healthy and vital outlook on life has been in growth in the latter countries. Art there is created with a purpose, and, largely again, it is produced to a plan or a pattern. The successful conquest of Mt. Everest, the great air-speed records, the youth festivals and the friendship forged in the world of sports and physical culture, the continued progress in medical science and alleviation of human suffering in increasing degree, etc. are proofs that the year is not without laurels nor is the world without any hope.

CHAPTER I

WORLD INFORMATION

1. THE PHYSICAL UNIVERSE

Scientific knowledge is constantly advancing and the nature of the physical world is being more and more revealed by science.

The Atomic Energy is man's latest achievement. It was acquired, thanks to the change in the basic conception of the atom, and that we owe to a large number of scientists—beginning with Rutherford, Heisenberg and Schrodinger. Two things are now clear about the atom: Matter in the old sense has disappeared; modern matter is indistinguishable from energy. Secondly, the atom, however we imagine it, is not directly known. Its existence is inferred from events which it is supposed to have caused.

Space : With the advance of scientific knowledge man's notion of the macro-universe has greatly changed. The new universe revealed to us by Einstein's theory of relativity may be, if at all, pictured as an expanding soap-bubble with corrugations on its surface. The universe is not the interior of the soap-bubble but its surface, and, unlike the soap-bubble, it has four dimensions—three of space and one of time.

It has been estimated that in the universe as a whole there is ·000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,001 gramme of matter per cubic centimetre of space and that the radius of this finite spherical universe is 35 billion light years or 210,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles. A sunbeam, setting out through space at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, would, in this universe, describe a great cosmic circle and return to its source after a little more than 200 billion terrestrial years. Our universe, while not infinite, is, nevertheless, sufficiently enormous to encompass billions of galaxies or nebulae, each containing hundreds of millions of flaming stars and incalculable quantities of rarefied gas, cold systems of iron and stone and cosmic dust. According to the scientists, the total number of galaxies in the universe must be something of the order 100,000,000,000 (one hundred thousand million). Again, an average-sized galaxy should consist of something like a hundred thousand million stars. Our own

milky way system is one of such galaxies. The Sun is a middle-sized star belonging to the milky way with the unique peculiarity of having a planetary system, the solar system round it. Chance of human habitation anywhere in our galaxy outside the solar system is almost nil.

Stars : Stars are luminous bodies shining by their own light. It is estimated that the total number of stars in our stellar system is about 50,000 million. Of them about 1,000 million stars can be photographed with the largest telescopes. The stars are so distant that the light from the nearest star, travelling at the speed of 186,000 miles per second, take over four years to reach the Earth.

Constellations : The stars, as a glance at the sky on a clear night shows, are not uniformly scattered over its surface but are arranged in natural groups which are known as constellations.

Milky Way : On clear moonless summer evenings a hazy, somewhat irregular band of light which is seen stretching across the northern sky is known as the Milky Way.

When we examine the Milky Way with the telescope or photography we find its pale light broken up into countless stars, which, in places, appear so closely packed as to form an almost continuous background of light.

The Sun : Astronomically the earth is a tiny dark planet connected with a second rate yellow-white star, the sun. The earth itself and all life on it come from the sun. This fiery ball, 864,000 miles in diameter and about 93 million miles from the earth rotates once in 25 days at its equator and in 33 days at its poles which proves that its surface consists of gases. These gases are heated to 6,000°C and emit brilliant light. All the elements present in the earth are also present in the sun. But the interior of the sun is so hot that none of them remain in a stable form. Often enormous whirls of cyclonic storms come and go and their dark cores appear as so many spots on the sun. The number of spots reaches a maximum every eleven years and this influences the earth's climate. When the earth is in the axis of one of these whirls we have radio-active electric storms and displays of northern light.

The Planets : These are bodies which revolve round the sun in a group and are known as planets. The planets are—

Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Pluto. The planets according to their average distance from the sun and period of revolution are as follows :

Names		Average distance from the sun (Miles)	Average Diameter (Miles)	Period of Revolution (Days)
Mercury	...	36,000,000	3,000	87·97
Venus	...	67,000,000	7,000	224·70
Earth	...	93,000,000	7,920	365·26
Mars	...	141,000,000	4,200	686·98
Jupiter	...	483,000,000	87,000	4,332·59
Saturn	...	886,000,000	71,500	10,759·29
Uranus	...	1,782,000,000	32,000	30,685·93
Neptune	...	2,793,000,000	33,000	60,187·64
Pluto	...	3,680,000,000	4,000	90,470·23

The sun by its force of gravitational attraction, keeps the planets in their regular orbits and pulls them through space at the rate of about 12 miles per second.

Asteroids : Besides the planets there are moving bodies which lie between orbits of Mars and Jupiter. These are known as asteroids. Ceras, 485 miles in diameter, is the largest among 1,500 asteroids that are on the permanent list prepared by a central authority—now at the Cincinnati observatory, U.S.A. The asteroids are probably the fragments of disrupted planets flying round the sun.

Comets : Comets, which are regarded as strangers in the solar systems, are luminous bodies moving about the sun in elongated orbits and consisting usually of a spherical head, a tail and a nucleus. The light of a comet is not due entirely to reflected sunlight but partly no fluorescence caused by selective absorption of solar radiation.

Meteors : Meteors appear in the earth's atmosphere as 'shooting stars'. They are small pieces of solid matter consisting of nickel, chromium, magnesium and iron.

Meteorites : Solid masses of iron or stone weighing from a few pounds to many tons and plunging down upon the earth from regions beyond the atmosphere are known as meteorites.

Satellites : As the planets revolve round the sun, there are certain bodies which revolve round the planets. These secondary bodies are called Satellites. All the planets, except the Mercury and Venus are accompanied by one or more satellites. Thus the earth has the single satellite, the Moon ; Mars has two ; Jupiter nine ; Saturn ten ; Uranus four ; and Neptune one.

The Earth : The Earth which has a circumference of 24,901·8 English miles at equator has two motions. It spins round its axis from west to east once in course of every 24 hours. Besides this, it has a motion round the sun. The path round the sun is not circular but oval or elliptic. The earth takes approximately one year or 365¼ days to complete one revolution round the sun. The changes of its position in the course of its revolution about the sun and its inclination to its axis are responsible for change of seasons.

Atmosphere : A mixture of gases surrounds the whole earth and this constitutes the atmosphere. The principal constituents are oxygen and nitrogen in the proportions of 1 : 5. Besides these two main gases five other gases constitute a very small percentage of the gases of the atmosphere. Water vapour, in a variable quantity, is always present in the atmosphere.

Aurora Polaris : An atmospheric phenomenon sometimes of great beauty is seen near the two poles. In the northern hemisphere it is known as Aurora Borealis and in the southern hemisphere as Aurora Australis. It appears as arcs, rays, bands, curtains, draperies, coronas and diffused glows. "When the Aurora is faint it is generally white, if fairly bright, yellowish ; and when bright many other colours, particularly red and green appear." The occurrence of the phenomenon (Aurora Polaris) is highly correlated to the appearance and number of sun-spots.

Sun-Spots : "Two theories are advanced : One is that the cause lies in negative particles shot off by the sun and caught in the magnetic field of the earth. The second is that the particles with a positive charge, come to us from the radioactive substances in the sun." The phenomenon is always accompanied by magnetic storms and heavy earth currents.

The Moon : The earth's nearest neighbour and satellite is away about 240,000 miles. There are on the moon vast expanses of glittering pumica from which the rims of huge craters rise as high as 20,000 feet. There is no air there and it is 200° hot in the sun and 200° below zero in the shade. Life, as we

know it, is not possible there. The weight of material bodies would be 80 per cent. lighter on the moon than what they are on earth. The period of rotation of the moon is the same as its period of revolution and it always turns the same face to the earth. The moon has no light of its own and shines entirely on reflected light.

Eclipses : The orbit of the moon is slightly inclined to the orbit of the earth. If they moved in the same plane, we would have an eclipse of the sun and an eclipse of the moon every month. As it is, these are common. Lunar eclipses occur more often because the earth's shadow is large. Eclipse of the sun occurs only once in many years, providing a great opportunity for studying the corona and solar surface.

Tides : Tides are caused by the moon by drawing the sea after her as the earth spins. The sun, like the moon, pulls the water but the moon, being closer to the earth, has a great pull. When the attraction of the sun and the moon act in union the highest tide or spring tide occurs (on new and full moon). When the lines joining the sun and the moon to the earth are at right angles, lowest or neap tides occur.

2. THE EARTH'S SURFACE

(1) *Oceans and seas* :

	Area in square miles	Greatest depth in feet	Place of greatest depth
Pacific Ocean ...	63,986,000	35,410	Off Mindanao
Atlantic	1,31,530,000	30,143	Off Puerto Rico
Indian Ocean ...	28,350,000	22,968	Off Sumatra-Java
Arctic Ocean ...	7,500,000	not known	
Antarctic	5,541,000	17,850	75° 45″ N. ; 175°W
Malaya Sea ...	3,137,000	21,342	Off Banla Is.
Mediterranean Sea ...	1,145,000	14,435	Off Cape Matapan

(2) *Rivers* :

	Length in miles		Length in miles
Nile (Africa)	3,850	Yenisei (Asia)	3,300
Mississipi-Missouri (U.S.A.)	4,502	Huang-Ho (Asia) ...	2,600
Amazon (South America) ...	4,000	Mekong (Asia)	2,800
Yangtse-Kiang (Asia) ...	3,400	Niger (Africa)	2,600
Amur (Asia)	2,500	Mackenzie (Canada) ...	2,300
Congo (Africa)	3,000	Volga (Europe)	2,400
Lena (Asia)	2,800		

(3) *Dams*:

Name & Location	Heights in feet	Storage capacity in million gallons	Purpose
Boulder, U.S.A. (1946) ...	727	9,338,425	Irrigation and other purposes.
Fort Peck, Missouri River	250	6,354,075	Flood control, navigation.
Grand Coulee, U.S.A. (1941)	550	3,142,823	Irrigation, power, flood control.
Gatun, Panama Canal ...	115	1,437,976	Navigation
Aswan, Egypt ...	147	1,322,955	Irrigation
Mettur, Madras India (1934)	239	700,600	Irrigation & power
Dneiper River, Russia (1932)	200	291,800	Power
Sennar, Sudan, Blue Nile (1926)	128	140,000	Irrigation
Krishnaraja Sagar, India ...	124	45,000	Do.
Lloyd Barrage, Pakistan* 1928-32	190	...	Do.

(4) *Lakes*:

Names and Location	Area in sq. miles	Length in miles
Superior (U.S.A.)	... 31,820	350
Victoria (Africa)	... 26,200	250
Aral (U.S.S.R.)	... 24,400	280
Huron (U.S.A.)	... 23,010	206
Michigan (U.S.A.)	... 22,400	... 307
Baikal (U.S.S.R.)	... 11,580	386
Tanganyika (Africa) ...	... 12,700	450
Great Bear (Canada) ...	... 11,660	195
Great Slave (Canada) ...	... 11,170	325
Nyasa (South Africa) ...	... 14,200	350

(5) *Waterfalls*:

Names and Location	Height in feet
Kukenaam, British Guiana	... 2,000
Sutherland, New Zealand	... 1,904
Tugela, Natal, South Africa	... 1,800
Gavarne, France	... 1,515
Upper Yosemite, California	... 1,430
Takkakaw, Canada	... 1,200
Staubbach, Switzerland	... 980
Trummelbach, Switzerland	... 950
Middle Cascade, California	... 910
Multnomah, Oregon	... 850
Vettis, Norway	... 850
King Edward VIII, British Guiana	... 840
Gerasappa, Mysore, India	... 830
Kaieteur, British Guiana	... 741

* Lloyd Barrage is the largest in the world.

(6) *Islands* :

Name	Area in sq. miles	Population
Greenland (Arctic)	827,300	18,200
New Guinea (Pacific)	347,450	902,349
Borneo (Pacific)	307,000	2,950,000
Baffin (Arctic)	231,000	2,000
Madagascar (Indian)	228,000	3,669,328
Sumatra (Indian)	163,000	8,238,570
Honshu (Pacific)	87,500	48,681,150
Great Britain (Atlantic)	88,745	46,207,126
Victoria	74,000	41,787
Celebes (Indian)	73,000	4,226,586
South Island (Pacific)	58,500	555,774
Java (Indian)	48,400	41,719,524
Cuba (Atlantic)	44,000	4,227,587
North Island (New Zealand) ...	44,500	938,939

(7) *Ship Canals* :

Name and Location	Length in miles	Average Annual Tonnage
Gota, Sweden	115	...
Suez, Egypt	100	33,215,402
Kiel, Germany	61	22,929,286
Houston, U.S.A.	57	27,780,154
Trolhatte	52	2,032,177
Panama	50·5	61,029,303

(8) *Mountains* :

Name & Location	Height in feet	Name & Location	Height in feet
Everest, Himalayas ...	29,141	Logan, Rockies ...	19,539
Godwin Austin, Himalayas	28,278	Chimborazo, Ecuador ...	20,498
Kanchanjunga, Himalayas	28,146	Kilimanjaro, Africa ...	19,321
Minya Konka, China ...	24,900	Elburz, Caucasus ...	18,526
Mt. Aconcagua, Chile ...	22,976	Popocatepetl, Mexico ...	17,540
Cotopaxi, Ecuador ...	19,612	Kenya, East Africa ...	17,040
Mckinley, Alaska ...	20,300	Mont Blanc, Alps ...	15,782

(9) *Bridges* :

Name and Location	Type	Channel Span in feet and facility
Goldengate, San Francisco (1937)	Suspension	4,200 (H)
George Washington, New York (1932)	Do.	3,500 (H)
* Transby, San Francisco (1936) ...	Do.	2,310 (HE)
Quebec, near Quebec, Canada (1917)	Cantiliver	1,800 (R)
Forth, Firth of Forth, Scotland (1890)	Do.	1,710 (R)
Howrah Bridge, Bengal (1943) ...	Do.	2,150 (HE)
Bayonne (1931)	Steel Arch	1,675 (H)
Sydney Harbour, Australia (1931)	Do.	1,650 (H)
Metropolis (1917)	Simple Truss	720 (R)
Duisburg, Germany (1935) ...	Continuous Truss	839 (H)
Esia, Spain (1440)	Concrete Arch	645 (R)
Cape Cod, Massachusetts (1945) ...	Movable	544 (R)

(10) *Volcanoes* :

Name	Height in feet	Name	Height in feet
Chimborazo, Ecuador ...	20,500	Mouna Loa, Hawaii ...	13,675
Cotopaxi, Ecuador ...	19,600	Fuji, Japan	12,395
Popocatepetl, Mexico ...	17,520	Iliamna, Aleutian Isles ...	11,000
Etna, Sicily	10,800	Shaptar Jokul, Iceland ...	6,952
Sangay, Ecuador ...	17,494	Vesuvius, Italy	3,700
Mauna Kea, Hawaii ...	13,784	Stromboli, Lipari Isles ...	3,022

(11) *Deserts* :

Name	Sq. miles	Name	Sq. miles
Sahara (Africa) ...	3,500,000	Tibet (Asia)	230,000
Gobi (Mongolia, Asia) ...	300,000	Kalahari (South Africa)	120,000

(12) *Tunnels* :

Name	Miles	Name	Miles
East Finchy to Mordan ...	17¼	Simplon, Swiss-Italian Frontier	12½
Golders Green to S. Wimbledon	16	Appennines	11½
Ben Nevis	15	Leetschberg, Switzerland ...	9¼
Tanna, Japan	13¼		

* Two Decks.

H—Highway Transport; R—Railway Transport; E—Electric Transport.

(13) *Buildings and Towers* :

Name	Height in feet	Name	Height in feet
Palace of Soviets (Moscow, U.S.S.R.) ...	1,365	Metropolitan Life (New York)	700
Empire State (New York) ...	1,248	Channin Tower (U.S.A.) ...	680
*Chrysler (New York) ...	1,046	Lincoln (New York) ...	638
Eiffel Tower (Paris) ...	984	Waldorf-Astoria Hotel (New York)	626
60 Wall Tower (New York)	950	Ulm Cathedral (Germany)	529
Bank of Manhattan (New York)	927	Cologne Cathedral (Germany)	512
Crane Tower (U.S.A.) ...	800	Baltimore Trust (U.S.A.) ...	500
R.C.A. Rockfeller Centre (U.S.A.)	850	Rouen Cathedral (France)	485
Radio Building (New York)	840	Canadian Bank of Commerce (Toronto)	476
Woolworth (New York) ...	792	Strassburg Cathedral (Germany)	468
Farmer's Trust (New York)	767	Pyramid of Cheops (Egypt)	450
Terminal Tower (U.S.A.) ...	708		

(14) *Telescopes* :

Observatory	Location	Size in inches
Palomar	Mt. Palomar, California	200
Mt. Wilson	Passadena, California	100
Macdonald	Mt. Locke, U.S.A.	82
Dunlop	Richmond Hill, U.S.A.	74
Perkins	Delaware, U.S.A.	69
Harvard	Oke Ridge, U.S.A.	61
Bloemfontein ...	S. Africa	60
Mt. Wilson	Pasadena, California	60
Coroba	Argentina	50
Yerkes	Williams Bay, U.S.A.	40

(15) *Ships* :

Name	Gross tons	Name	Gross tons
Queen Elizabeth ...	83,673	Aquitania	44,786
Normandie	82,709	Ile de France	43,450
Queen Mary	81,235	America	36,000
Europa	51,000	Mauretania	35,677
Rex (Italian)	50,000	Roma	32,582
Cente di Savonia ...	48,600	Columbo	32,565

(16) *Bells* :

	Approximate wt. in tons		Approximate wt. in tons
Great Bell at Moscow ...	200	Isaac's Cathedral ...	22
Great Bell at Mingoon, Burma	125	Oulmutz, Austria ...	18
Another Moscow Bell ...	125	Notre Dame, Paris ...	17
Great Bell at Peking ...	55	Great Tomb, Oxford ...	17
Novgorod, Russia ...	31	St. Paul's, London ...	17
Bell at Cologne Cathedral	26	Seus, France ...	13
		Erfuz Cathedral ...	13

* Raised to 1,499 ft. in 1951.

(17) *Highest :*

Mountain Peak ...	Mt. Everest, India, 29,141 ft.
Building	Soviet Palace, Russia, 1,365 ft.
Statue	Statue of Liberty, America, 151 ft.
Church	Ulm Cathedral, Germany, 529 ft.
Tower	Eiffel Tower, Paris, 984 ft.
Volcano	Chimborazo, Ecuador, 20,702 ft.
Dam	Boulder, U.S.A., 727 ft.
City	Phari, Tibet, 14,300 ft. from sea-level.
Tree	Giant Sequoia Tree in Hambolt State Park, California.

(18) *Largest :*

City	London, 700 sq. miles.
Building	The Pyramid at Gizeh, Egypt.
Desert	Sahara, Africa.
Island	Australia.
Palace	Vatican, Rome.
Continent	Asia.
State	U.S.S.R.
Delta	Sundarban Delta, 8,000 sq. miles.
Diamond Mine ...	Kimberly, South Africa.
Church	Church of St. Peters, Rome.
Diamond	The Cullian.
Pearl	Beresford Hope Pearl, weight 1800 grams.
Telescope	At Passadena, California, diameter of refractor—200 inches.
River (in vol.) ...	Amazon.
Railway Station ...	Grand Central Terminal, New York, with 47 Platforms.
Dome	Gol Gumbax, Bijapur, India, 144 ft. in diameter.
Group of Islands ...	Malaya Archipelago.
Fresh Water Lake ...	Lake Superior.
Dam	Lloyd Dam, Sukkur, Sind.
Peninsula	India.
Bell	Bell of Moscow.
Planetary Body ...	Jupiter.
Archway	Sidney Harbour Bridge, Australia.
Bridge	Golden Gate, San Francisco.
Ship	Queen Elizabeth.
Ocean	Pacific.
Museum	British Museum.
Park	Yellow Stone National Park, U.S.A.
Battleships	King George VI (Gt. Britain).
Balloon	Explorer Two, America.
Library	Gosuder Styennaja Publicnaja Biblioteka. Leningrad
Clock	Colgate Building, America.

(19) *Longest* :

Corridor	Rameswaram Temple, S. India, 4000 ft. long.
Railway Platform ...	Sonepur Station, Bihar, India.
River	Nile, Africa.
Wall	The Great Wall of China, over 1,500 miles.
Canal	Stalin's White Sea Baltic Canal.
Tunnel	East Finchley to Mordan.
Thoroughfare ...	Broadway, New York.
Railway Line ...	Trans-Siberian Railway, Leningrad to Vladivostock, 6,000 miles.

(20) *Most and least* :

Deepest Ocean ...	Pacific Ocean.
Most Rainy Place ...	Cherrapunji, Assam.
Most Populous Continent	Asia.
Densest Population ...	Java, over 800 per sq. mile.
Smallest Continent ...	Australia.
Most Dwarf Family ...	Strass Davis (Husband—20″. Wife—8″. Son—6″).
Coldest Place ...	Verkoyansk, Siberia, 90° below zero.
Hottest Place ...	Azizia, Tripolitania, 136°.
Minimum Rainfall ...	Chile.

(21) *Time Difference* :

One o'clock noon Indian Standard time as compared with clocks in the following places :—

Place	H.M.	Place	H.M.
Amsterdam	6-50 A.M.	Melbourne	10-30 A.M.
Athens	8-30 A.M.	Moscow	8-30 A.M.
Auckland N.Z. ...	6-00 P.M.	New York	1-30 A.M.
Berlin	7-30 A.M.	Ottawa	1-30 A.M.
Bombay	12-21 P.M.	Panama	1-30 A.M.
Brisbane	4-30 P.M.	Paris	6-30 A.M.
Cairo	8-30 A.M.	Quebec	1-30 A.M.
Calcutta	1-24 P.M.	Quetta	11-58 A.M.
Cape Town	8-30 A.M.	Rangoon	1-54 P.M.
Chicago	12-30 A.M.	Rome	7-30 A.M.
Dublin	6-30 A.M.	San Francisco ...	*10-30 P.M.
Gibraltar	6-30 A.M.	St. Louis	12-30 A.M.
Hongkong	2-30 P.M.	Singapore	1-30 P.M.
Istanbul	8-30 A.M.	Suez	8-30 A.M.
Jerusalem	8-30 A.M.	Sidney	4-30 P.M.
Karachi	11-58 A.M.	Tokyo	3-30 P.M.
Leningrad	9-30 A.M.	Vienna	7-30 P.M.
Lisbon	6-30 A.M.	Vancouver	*10-30 P.M.
London	6-30 A.M.	Yokohama	3-30 P.M.
Madras	12-51 A.M.		

* Previous day.

3. MAN IN THE WORLD

A. **"Races" or Peoples :** ANTHROPOLOGY which embraces the study of man, his origin and his physical classification as well as his cultural acquisitions has often accepted the popular division of the human family into different "races" and buttressed the arrogant prejudices of the "white man" with doubtful "scientific" reasonings. The matter came to a head with the Nazi "race theory" and the cult of the *Herren-Volk*—which is by no means completely discarded by all white men.

UNESCO ON "RACE" : The international panel of scientists formed by the UNESCO arrived (July, 1950) on the question of "races" at the conclusion, which, in the main, is stated as follows :

(1) Racial discrimination has no scientific foundation.
(2) The range of mental capacities of all "races" is much the same.
(3) Race mixture is not proved to lead to bad results.
(4) Race is less a biological fact than a social myth.

The UNESCO recommended the use of the term "Ethnic Group" instead of the word 'race' which is coloured by all vague unscientific notions. There are no "races" ; at best there is only one Human Race, the *homo sapien.*

ETHNIC GROUPS : Scientists classify men according to their (1) hair (wooly, wavy, straight, etc.) ; (2) skull bones, nose shape, cheek bones, proportion of arms and legs, etc. (on which anthropometry depends) into different ethnic types ; (3) colour of skin is not relied on much, though colour of eye is considered more important. Most of the scientists agree that there are no *races* of men but there is only one human race—the *homo sapiens*—under uneven conditions of life and consequent uneven development. In any case, science holds that no so-called 'race' is pure.

(1) *Popular Classification*

Name of the Ethnic Group	Estimated in Million	Mainly resident in
Mongolian ("Yellow")	680	Asia
Caucasian ("White")	725	Asia
Negro ("Black")	210	Africa
Semitic	100	Asia, Africa & Europe
Malayan	104	Oceania etc.
Red Indian, etc.	80	America

(2) *Area and Population*

Continents	Area in Sq. Miles	Estimated Population 1940
Europe	2,085,000	403,800,000
Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.)	10,348,000	1,155,000,000
U.S.S.R.	8,337,000	172,000,000
North America	8,350 000	163,000,000
Central America & Islands ...	308 000	22,000,000
South America	7,047 000	90,000,000
Oceania	3,201,000	11,000,000
Africa	11,699,000	158,000,000
Total : World	51,375,000	2,174,000,000

N.B.—World population, according to *U.K. Population Bulletin* was in 1952 about 2·4 billions.

(3) *Language (Mother Tongue)* 1950

Language	People in Millions	Language	People in Millions
Chinese	470	Italian	50
English	200	Malayan	40
Russian	130	Arabic	40
Hindi	100	Polish	30
German	100	Ukrainian	30
Spanish	100	Telegu	26
French	75	Korean	22
Japanese	75	Marathi	21
Bengali	60	Tamil	21
Portuguese	50	Turkish	20

(4) *Literacy*

Country :	p.c. of population	Country :	p.c. of population
Canada (1931) ...	96·2	Greece (1935) ...	68·0
U.S.S.R. (1942) ...	90·2	Turkey (1934) ...	44·9
Italy (1935) ...	81·0	Mexico (1930) ...	40 7
Poland (1935) ...	79·0	Brazil (1920) ...	33·0
Spain (1935) ...	68·9	India	17·0
Portugal (1931) ...	68·1	Egypt	14·3

(5) *Cities and Population*

City	Country	Population	City	Country	Population
London	U.K.	... 8,203,942	Leningrad	U.S.S.R.	... 3,191,304
New York	U.S.A.	... 8,067,000	Calcutta	W. Bengal (1951)	... 2,550,000
Tokyo	Japan	... 4,174,505			
Berlin	Germany	... 4,299,000	Greater Bombay	Bombay P.	... 2,830,000
Moscow	U.S.S.R.	... 4,137,018			
Shanghai	China	... 3,600,000	Buenos Aires	South America	3,000,371
Chicago	U.S.A.	... 3,396,808			
Osaka	Japan	... 1,599,310	Philadelphia	U. S. A.	... 1,950,961
Paris	France	... 2,725,374			
			Vienna	Austria	... 1,950,961

B. THE BACKGROUND OF CIVILIZATION

The origin of life and of man are subject-matters for scientific investigation. The border land of life is almost discernible to modern students of virus research. Biological evolution has all but traced the next step, the "descent of man", though the "missing links" between ape-man and *homo sapien* still remain undiscovered. The study of the fossils, however, is helping to fill up the blanks in the earliest stages in the life of the *homonids*.

I. Anthropological Stages

From Ape to Man: The earliest fossils of manlike beings fall into the following order:

A. The First Group consists of:

1. *Pithecanthropus Erectus* or "Java-Man" (discovered in 1890).

2. *Sinanthropus Pekinensis* or "Peking-Man" (discovered in 1927).

3. *Africanthropus Njarasensis* (discovered in Tanganyika in 1935).

4 *Paleoanthropus Heidelbergensis* or "Heidelberg-Man" (discovered in 1907).

B. The Second Group includes:

5. *Homo Neanderthalensis*, (found near Dusseldorf).
6. *Homo Rhodenisians*, (found in Rhodesia).
7. *Homo Soloensis*, (found in Java).

The *Homo-Sapiens* are the last of the *Hominians* and are only about 50 thousand years old.

II. Archaeological Stages

From Savagery to Civilisation.

1. *Eolithic Age* or Earliest Stone Age—started in the Pilocene Stages (about 5 lakh years).

2. *Paleolithic Age* or Old Stone Age of which the *Lower Paleol*, lasted about 2 lakhs of years and the *Middle Paleol*, about 1 lakh years and the *Higher Paleol*, about 75 thousand years. (Savagery ends with the *Lower Paleolithic Age*).

3. *Maseolithic Age* or the Middle Stone Age.

4. *Neolithic Age* or the New Stone Age—started only about 10,000 years ago.

5. *Chalcolithic* or the Copper-stone Age started about 4,000 B.C. in the Near East.

6. *Bronze Age*—Civilisation now appeared in the Near East and Egypt.

7. *Iron Age* started about 1,200 B.C.

III. Ancient World and Ancient India

A. *Ancient Feudalism* (?) *of 'Asiatic Society'*

The World

c.—3000 B.C. Dynasty I in Egypt; Jamdet Nasr in Mespot.

c.—2000 B.C. Dynasty XII in Egypt; Babylon (Hammurabi).

c.—1000 B.C. Dynasties XVII-XX (Egypt); Kassite Dynasty in Mespot.

c.—500 B.C. Persian Empire (Cyrus, 539 B.C.); Classical Period of Greek History started.

B. *Age of Slavery* (Greece and Rome)

490 B.C. Battle of Marathon.

480 B.C. Battle of Thermopylae (Athens' great age).

336-323 B.C. Alexander of Macedon. (East and West brought together).

146 B.C. Carthage destroyed by Rome.

43 B.C. Death of Julius Caesar.

A.D. 14 Caesar Augustus died. (Roman Empire).

A.D. 161 Marcus Aurelius as Emperor.

A.D. 306 Constantine the Great.

A.D. 570—632 Muhammad unifies the Arabs (The Arabs enter History).

India.

?—2500 B.C. Mahenjo Daro and Harappa.

?—1500 B.C. Aryans entered India.

c.—1500—700 B.C. Vedic civilization. Kingdoms and Republics.

c—563—483 B.C. Buddha; Mahavira.

c.—468 B.C. Magadha rose to power.

c.—327—25 B.C. Alexander in India.

c.—321 B.C. Chandragupta; Maurya Empire founded. (Maurya centralism and imperialist unity).

c.—273 B.C. Asoka the Great.

c.—B.C. 300—A.D. 300 (?); Satavahana Dynasty in South.

B.C. 150 Saka Empire founded (?)

B.C. 58 Vikrama Era commenced.

(*Beginning of Indian Feudalism*?)

A.D. 150? Kanishka (? 78 A.D.)

c.—A.D. 320—500 Gupta Empire. The Great Age of Hindu Civilisation.

A.D. 606—647 Harshavardhana's rule. Huns overran India.

Transition to the Middle Ages in India (647—1192 A.D.)

A.D. 711 Muslims invade Spain.

A.D. 716—17—Omayyadat fail to take Constantinople.

A.D. 712 The Arabs conquer Sind.

A.D. 750—1075 Pala Empire in Gaur.

A.D. 800—1100 Age of the Rajputs.

IV. Middle Ages

Feudalism in Europe.

A.D. 771 Charlemagne in Europe.

A.D. 786 Haroun-el-Rashid in Baghdad.

A.D. 1066 Norman conquest of Britain.

A.D. 1071 Seljuk Turks revived Islam.

A.D. 1194 Death of Saladin.

A.D. 1214 Jenghis Khan took Peking. (Mongols overran Asia and Eastern Europe).

1271 Marco Polo started on his travels.

1293 Roger Bacon died.

From Ancient Feudalism to Indian feudalism in India.

647 A.D. Death of Harshavardhana.

c.—700—1100 A.D. Rajput Dynasties re-shape Indian Feudalism.

A.D. 1026 Mamud of Ghazni (998—1030) sacks Somnath.

A.D. 1192 Defeat and death of Prithviraj, King of Delhi.

1206 Muslim Period of Indian history commenced.

A.D. 1336 Vijayanagar Empire founded in South.

1347 Bahamani kingdom founded in South.

V. Modern Age

(1450 A.D.—1900 A.D.)

Feudalism to Nationalism, Democracy and Industrialism.

1446 First printed books appeared (Coster in Haarlem).

A.D. 1453 Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople. (Starting point for Renaissance).

1452—1519 Leonardo da Vinci.

1571—1630 Keplar.

1564—1642 Galileo.

A.D. 1492—94 Columbus discovered America.

A.D. 1498. Vasco da Gama reached India.

India's Belated Awakening.

1498 Vasco da Gama reached India.

1501 Portuguese capture Goa.

1526 Mughul Empire founded by Babar.

1556—1605 Akbar the Great.

A.D. 1521 Luther at the Diet of Worms. (Reformation in Europe).

A.D. 1558—1603 Queen Elizabeth ruled England.

A.D. 1561—1626 Francis Bacon (scientific thinking started. The age of Kepler, Galileo, etc. in Europe).

A.D. 1564 Shakespeare born (humanism coming to its own).

A.D. 1648—1688 Puritan Revolution (1653—58), and the Restoration (1660) and the Glorious Revolution (1688) in England. British middle classes captured power and established political democracy. (Britain placed on the way to world leadership).

1648. Treaty of Westphalia in Europe.

A.D. 1642—1742 Newton. (1687, *Principia*).

A.D. 1662 Royal Society of England received the charter.

A.D. 1776. American declaration of Independence ('Rights of Man' declared).

A.D. 1776 Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* published.

A.D. 1789. Fall of Bastille and the French Revolution (1789-95); democratic principle of the Rights of Man is established in Europe.

A.D. 1795—1815 Napoleonic Wars destroyed feudal authority in Europe.

1815 Battle of Waterloo.

1804—25 Industrial Revolution in England (British economic hegemony began).

1848 European Democratic Revolutions.

1556—1605 Akbar the Great, Abul Fazl, Firista, Badauni etc. flourished.

1627 A.D. Birth of Sivaji.

1658—1707 Aurangdeb as Emperor.

1757 Battle of Plassey.

1774 Regulating Act of India.

1778 Bengali printing started—Halhed's *Bangla Byakaran*.

1798. Fort William College founded and Bengali text book writing begins.

1816 Foundation of the Hindu College at Calcutta.

1848—56 Dalhousie introduced Railways (1852), Telegraph (1853), etc. in India.

1854 First Indian-owned cotton mill in Bombay.

1854 First Jute Mill at Rishra, Bengal.

1857 Sepoy Mutiny (Indian Rebellion).

1859 Darwin's 'Origin of Species' published (1871). 'Descent of man' Theory of Evolution.

1865 Japan opened to the world (closed from 1638).

1866—94 Japan shed feudalism. Shogunate ended.

1870—71 Franco-Prussian War. France became a Republic. Germany under Prussia became a World Power.

1875—1900 Scramble for colonies, and Africa distributed among imperialists.

1885 Gold discovered in Transvaal.

1894 Japan defeated China (European Imperialists seized China's seaports, etc.).

1899—1902 Boer War (British imperialism trounced).

1900 Boxer Rebellion in China.

1858 First three Universities founded. India transferred to Crown.

1859—61 Indigo disturbances in Bengal.

1860—1 Modern Period of Bengali Literature began ('Bengali Renaissance').

1867 Jatiya Mela (National Fair) started in Calcutta.

1877 Victoria became 'Empress of India'.

1885 First meeting of Indian National Congress in Bombay.

1885 Burma annexed by Britain.

1896 First conviction of Tilak for sedition.

1898—1900 Revolutionary conspiracies in Bengal and Maharashtra.

The Boer War emboldened Indian revolutionaries.

VI. The Twentieth Century

So dawned the Twentieth Century—the century that defeats all attempts at summary. It was patent that imperialism had reached a crisis—with Britain and France grabbing the cream of the colonial territories, and Germany, Italy and Japan (just preparing to join in the imperialist hunt), the imperialist latecomers, were left with unsatisfied ambition. The result is seen in the events of the years of the 20th Century.

1904-05—Japan proves her right with her might. Czarist Russia is defeated in the Russo-Japanese War. The East, particularly Indian Nationalists, feel a pride in Japan and the Japanese victory gives Indians a confidence in themselves against the western imperialists in general.

1911—First Chinese Revolution. Manchu dynasty overthrown under Sun Yat Sen's lead.

1911-12—Italian imperialism seizes Tripoli from the Turkish Empire. The Balkan peoples under Turkey overthrow Turkish yoke. Indian Muslims disillusioned of British Imperialists.

1912-13—Balkan War (1913) develops into a war among the Balkan powers.

1914-18—World War I (Aug. 4, 1914—Nov. 11, 1918) confined mostly to Europe and the West. The Allied Powers include Britain, France, Russia and later the U.S.A., Italy and Japan. The Central Powers denote Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria.

1917—The Russian Revolution : End of the Czarist Empire. Result of the World War I,—the biggest as history proved,—was the Russian Revolution of Nov. 7, 1917. The Bolsheviks seized power, retained it, and proceeded to build up the First Socialist State, as they claim, over one-sixth of the world.

1918—End of the Hohenzollern Empire of Prussia, the Hapsburg Empire and virtual end of the Ottoman Turkish Empire. Rise of new national states in Europe (Poland, Czechoslovakia, etc.) and Near East (Syria, Iraq, etc.).

1919-20.—The Treaty of Versailles (1919-20) and the end of President Wilson's liberal illusions. It imposed hard peace terms on Germany and extended farther the imperialist sway of Britain (in the Near East) and France through Mandate and Trust systems. The new-born democracies of Europe (Poland, Yugoslavia, etc. ; all except Czechoslovakia) created now turned later to dictatorship.

1920—The League of Nations founded. It was converted into a tool of two European powers—Britain and France, France in particular.

1922—Fascism (Mussolini) seized power in Italy. Mussolini imposed fascist rule in Italy—and fascism later became, in one variety or other, the cult of the ruling sections of Europe.

1923—Kamal Ataturk fulfilled Turkish aspirations by establishing the Turkish Republic.
In Britain Labour Party under Macdonald came to power and to grief.

1926—The General Strike in Britain failed.

1927—The Arcos (Soviet Trade Agency Office) raid in Britain.

1928—First Five-Year Plan launched in Soviet Union: The era of Planned Economy begun.
The Kellog Pact renouncing war is signed.

1929—In the U.S.A. the trade cycle brings the slump. World depression follows.
The whole structure of western society began to give way. Soviet Union had outlived the Civil War (1917-20) and the war of intervention of 13 European and Eastern Powers, defeated famine and disasters with Lenin's New Economic Policy (NEP) and started on their way to revolutionary construction with Stalin's Five-Year Plans (the first one was launched in 1928). The contrast (in the West) was too glaring to be ignored either by the workers, hit by slump and unemployment, or by the intellectuals who noticed that the end of the old order was fast approaching, or by the ruling classes, who saw in Mussolini's 'fascism' and dictatorship the only chance to stem the tide.

1931—British Labour Government (elected 1929) resigns and installs a "National" Government to save the gold standard, which could not, however, be saved.
Japanese Imperialism seizes Manchuria, and later (1932) 3 North Chinese provinces.

1932-33—In Germany, Nazism under Herr Hitler rears up its head; and Hitler, still in the minority, called to power in January, 1933, smashes all popular parties.
Japan grabs Manchuria and the Northern Provinces.

1933-39—Fascism in triumph.
The 'mailed fist' of Prussian militarism now under Herr Hitler took to brutal blood-bath, horror, Jew-baiting and the cult of Herrenvolk, and, finally, tried for world conquest. An anti-Communist Axis was formed with Germany, Italy and Japan, and with evident approval of the British and French

ruling circles Germany was re-armed. She re-occupied the Ruhr (1936), and finally with the shameful help of Britain and France and Italy, all but completed the subjugation of Czechoslovakia at Munich to the Nazi will (Sept. 1938).

Italy attacks Abyssinia (1935) and conquers it with poison gas, bombs, etc. (1935-36).

Japanese Imperialism passes on to conquer China (1937).

1936—The Spanish Republic (1931) is destroyed by national and international fascist forces (of Franco, Mussolini and Hitler).

Aug. 1939—Soviet-German Pact of Non-aggression, U.S.S.R. baffled in seeking "collective security", secured breathing time for herself. Hitler thus availed conditions for single front war.

Sep. 1, 1939—Hitler attacks Poland : World War II started.

World War II

Sep. 3, 1939—Britain and France declared war against Germany. Poland defeated and divided (Sept. 17) between Germany and U.S.S.R.

1939-40—"Phoney war" : the Soviets strengthened her frontiers in Finland, (March 1940), the Baltic States also merged with the U.S.S.R.

April-May 1940—Norway occupied by Nazis (April 4). The Netherlands overrun. British Retreat from Dunkirk (May 28).

June 9, 1940—Paris declared an open city.

June 10, 1940—Italy joined the war.

Aug. 8-Oct. 31, 1940—Battle of Britain.

Feb.-June 1941—Rommel and Wavell's battle in Africa and Libya. The Balkans Nazified. Greece and Yugoslavia crushed by Hitler.

June 22, 1941—Hitler invaded Soviet Union.

1st Phase—Hitler's blitzkrieg (June 22-Aug. 8, 1940). advances to Leningrad, Moscow and includes Odessa.

2nd Phase—Winter and German failure at Moscow, Leningrad.

Dec. 7, 1941-Mar. 1942—Japan attacked Pearl Harbour, seized Hongkong, Malaya, Singapore (Feb. 1942) and reached Rangoon (March 8) and Indonesia (March 9).

Dec. 8, 1941—U.S.A. entered the war.

1942—Third Phase of the Soviet War—The Nazi advance to Caucasus and towards Stalingrad (Sept.). Battle of Stalingrad. The Turning Point of the War: German army defeated and surrendered at Stalingrad (Nov.). Allied victory in Africa.

1943—Allied landing in Sicily. Italy surrendered (Sept. 13).

1944—German armies forced to retreat to W. Russia and Poland. Poland liberated by the Red Army.

June 6, 1944—D. Day. Eastern Front opened in Normandy.

1945—Liberation of the Eastern European peoples by the Red Army.

May 2, 1945—The Red Army captured Berlin.

May 7, 1945—Germany surrendered at Rheims (May 7) unconditionally.

Aug. 6, 1945—Atom Bomb dropped on Hiroshima, and next at Nagasaki.

Aug. 10, 1945—Japan surrendered unconditionally.

CHAPTER II

WORLD GAZETTEER & POLITICAL REGISTER : 1953

AFGHANISTAN

Area : 250,000 sq. miles ; Population : 12,000,000 ; Capital : Kabul. Afghanistan lies to the N. and W. of Western Pakistan.

Afghanistan is divided into 7 major provinces : Kabul, Mazar, Kandahar, Herat, Kataghan, Samt-i-Mashriqi (E. Province) and Samt-i-Junubi (S. Province), and 4 minor Provinces : A mountainous country with occasional valleys, Afghanistan is a Muslim State. The supreme legislative power is vested in the Parliament consisting of the King, a Senate and a National Assembly. There is also a Grand Assembly. In 1949, a higher Council of States was formed by the decree of King with the Premier and 8 other Cabinet Ministers.

The chief produce and wealth are fruits, sheep, meat, wool, skin, etc. The chief exit to the sea for Afghanistan is Karachi, Pakistan, which thus holds the key to Afghan trade and communications.

There are only a few factories including one for arms and ammunition. Trade is controlled by the Government. The chief transport is camel and pony. There are, however, telephonic and telegraphic communications and five wireless stations and radio broadcasting stations.

The reigning king is Muhammad Zahir Shah, (b. Oct., 1914), who succeeded (1933) his father Muhammad Nadir Shah. Majority of the population profess Sunni Muhammadanism.

Situated near the meeting place of important power-groups, U.S.S.R., China on the one hand, Anglo-American camp (their sphere of influence includes Iran) on the other, and India and Pakistan which are "Commonwealth" countries, Afghanistan wants to steer clear of the power bloc rivalries. Kabul has a trade pact and friendly diplomatic relation with New Delhi, but it has territorial claims on the Pathan tribal areas which the Pakistan Govt. have persistently refused. The relation between these two Muslim States deteriorated in 1950. Sardar Daoud Khan was appointed in Sept., 1953, as the Prime Minister in place of Shah Mahmood Ghazi. The new Govern-

ment would follow the policy of full moral support to the demands of the people of Paktoonistan to secure their freedom.

ALBANIA

Area: 10,629 sq. miles; Population: 1,750,000 (1947 estimate); Capital: Tirana. Bounded by Yugoslavia, Greece and the Adriatic sea, Albania is a small agricultural and cattle-rearing country. As a people the Albanians are mainly Ghegs. The majority are Muslim by religion. The country is administratively divided into 22 cities and 26 rural districts.

A separate state since 1912, re-born in 1920, it was seized by Italy in 1939 and freed in 1940 by the Democratic Front Govt. As a People's Democracy it belongs to the Soviet Bloc, hedged by the two hostile states, Yugoslavia under Tito and the Greek anti-communist regime. The Govt. is headed by Col. Enver Hoxha, with Dr. Omer-Nishani as President. On July, 1953, the Presidium of the Council of Ministers was abolished and General Hoxha reformed his Cabinet. The State Plan claims that industrial output in 1952 was 5-fold more than that of the pre-war years.

ANDORRA

Area: 191 sq. miles; Population: 5,231—a small free state in the Eastern Pyrenees between France and Spain, governed by a Council General of 24 members, which in 1953 was no longer recognised as independent by France.

ARABIA

Area: 1,000,000 sq. miles; Population: 12,000,000. The peninsula is inhabited for the most part by nomadic Bedouin tribes and is the largest of its kind.

Arabia consists mainly of three independent states of which the kingdom of Saudi Arabia is the greatest.

1. *Saudi-Arabia*: The King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud (1927-1953), died in Nov. 1953 and was succeeded by his son Saud Ibn Abdul Aziz. His administration may be described as an absolute monarchy of patriarchal character.

Oil concessions have been acquired by the Arabian-American Oil Co. (ARAMCO) the subsidy from which forms a substantial part of the budget.

Eight powers including Britain, U.S.A. and Egypt maintain legation at Jedda. There are two capitals: Mecca and Riyada.

2. *Yemen*: An absolute monarchy, the king is styled Imam. After a war of succession, Emir Saif el Islam Ahmed has been recognised as the Emir (1948).

3. *Muscat and Oman*: An independent Sultanate under His Highness Sir Saiyid Siad Bin Taimur.

Kuwait, lying on the Persian Gulf, and *Bahrein Islands*: Off the Arabian coast in the Persian Gulf (Population 120,000) under British protection, are two other States of Arabia. Other Arab States like Egypt, Syria, etc., do not form part of the land though the people are generally Arab and speak Arabic.

Arab League: A pact of Union of the Arab States was signed at Cairo on March 22, 1945 by representatives of Egypt, Iraq, Transjordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the Lebanon and Yemen. It is deeply hostile to Israel. All but Iraq and Jordan signed (on June 17, 1950) a "collective Security Pact". The Council of the Arab League, which met at Cairo in Sept., 1952, elected Abdel Khalek el-Hassouna, formerly head of the Arab Dept. of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, as its Secretary-General. The League was exercised over Tunis and Morocco in 1953.

The Arab League Council, at a further meeting in Cairo in March-April in 1953, admitted Libya to full membership.

ARGENTINA

Area: 1,079,965 sq. miles ; Population: 17,097,889 (1950) ; Capital: Buenos Aires.

A federal republic in South America ; the President is elected for 6 years. He is also the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. A Senate and a House of Deputies constitute the National Congress.

The population is overwhelmingly of European origin. The Red Indians (about 30,000) are decreasing rapidly.

Wheat, corn, flax and oats are the principal crops. Meat refrigeration has become the country's chief industry. Sugar, wine, cotton and fruit industries are making great progress.

The new Constitution adopted on March 9, 1949 gives the Government greater powers over the national economy and

provides for direct election of the President and the Vice-President.

The present administrative and economic set-up is characterised as 'rightwing totalitarianism'. General Peron, head of the "Peronista" Party, is looked upon as the chief source of inspiration and help by all the military Juntas and would-be *putschists* in Latin America. The liberal daily *La Prenisa* was suppressed earlier in 1952 and re-appeared later as a Peronist organ. Peron was installed for the second time on June 4, 1952. Congressional elections held in Nov. 11, 1951, and announced in March 31, 1952, showed that an overwhelming majority had been won by the Peronista Party.

AUSTRALIA

Area: 2,974,581 sq. miles; Population: 8,315,799; Capital: Canberra. Australia, a federation of 8 States, is a dominion within the British Commonwealth. It is the habitat of strange flora and fauna. The best specimen of aboriginal tribes, about 87,000, can be seen here.

General election held on Dec. 10, 1949, meant the exit of the Labour Party which had been in office since 1941. In the House of Representatives the Liberal-Country Party Coalition has 75 seats against Labour's 44. In the Senate elections of May 9, 1953, which were characterised by a big increase in the Labour vote and a corresponding decline in that of the Government parties, the Government retained its overall majority. Robert Gordon Menzies became the Premier. A vigorous 'right' policy in favour of 'free economy'—banning of the Communist Party (Bill signed on Oct. 19, 1950 but declared *ultra vires* by the Supreme Court, 1951), changing of Banking laws, support for MacArthur's policy under U.N. in the Pacific, etc. characterised present administration. The referendum for banning the Communist Party resulted (Sept. 1951) in a defeat for the Govt. by a small margin. Australia proposed to spend about £ (A) 700 m. on defence in next three years, according to her Premier Mr. Menzies (Oct. 1951). She spent on defence in 1950 £ (A) 139 m.; the 1951 estimate for defence is £ (A) 181·7 m. In 1951 Australia also signed a special defence Pact with U.S.A., and became a member of the Pacific Council. Severe import restric-

tions were placed by the Govt. to meet adverse balance of payment (1952).

AUSTRIA

Area: 32,375 sq. miles; Population: 6,918,959 (June, 1951); Capital: Vienna. The Republic of Austria which is Vienna with its hinterland was brought under the administrative control of the Allied Control Commission, composed of the U.S.A., U.K., U.S.S.R. and France. The Commission divided Austria into four zones. Vienna is occupied by the forces of the four powers. The Big Four sat for negotiations on February 9, 1949 in London for an Austrian Peace Treaty, but on the question of Yugoslav territorial claims and Russian claims on "German assets" no agreement was reached. Since then little progress has been made and the control of the Allied Control Commission continues though elections were held (1945, 1949), and the Rightwing People's Party (77) and the Socialist Party (67) formed a coalition Govt. with Karl Renner (d. 28th December, 1950) as President and Dr. Leonard Figl as the leader of the Govt. On May 27, 1951, Theodor Korner, the Socialist Party Candidate, was elected President. On June 7, 1953, M. Ilyichev, formerly Soviet Ambassador to E. Germany, was appointed Ambassador as well as High Commissioner in Austria, giving him thereby similar status to that of the British, American and French High Commissioners. The Austrian Charge d'affaires in Moscow would possess similar status. This appointment and the exchange of Ambassadors was accompanied by important concessions to Austria like lifting of zonal control, etc.

BELGIUM

Area: 11,775 sq. miles; Population: 8,639,000; Capital: Brussels. Belgium is the most densely populated country (717·8 per sq. mile) in Europe. The majority of the population are Roman Catholic.

The constitution is parliamentary monarchy with a House of Representatives and a Senate.

The referendum on the question of the return of King Leopold favoured the return by a small majority. The Christian Social Liberal Coalition Govt. (Aug. 10, 1949) sympathised with

the king but a revolt, headed by the Socialists and the Left, broke out on his return (July 22, 1950). It ended with the present compromise; King Leopold agreed to hand over his royal prerogative to Prince Baudoin on Aug. 1950, and abdicated in favour of his son on July, 1951. Belgium joined in May 1952 the "European Defence Community".

The present Premier is Jean Van Houtte (Christian Socialist).

Belgian Congo. Area: 904,757 sq. miles; Population: 10,914,208 (1948, 31st December); Capital: Usumbura.

The whole colony is under the administration of a Governor-General who represents the king of Belgium.

The native population, 11,593,494 on Dec., 1951 in number, is of Bantu and Sudanese origin. The chief products are palm-oil, cotton, palm-nut, coffee, cocoa, rubber, sugar and timber. The important minerals are copper, diamond, gold, silver, tin, manganese, lead, radium, iron and zinc.

BHUTAN

Area: 18,000 sq. miles; Population: 300,000; Capital: Punakha.

A state in the Eastern Himalayas, the people are of Mongolian origin and their religion is a crude form of Buddhism. The chief products are rice, lac, wax and different kinds of cloth. Forest is extensive.

Bhutan is governed by a hereditary king. The present king is Maharaja Jigme Wang-Chuk. The Indian Government pays Bhutan a subsidy of Rs. 200,000 and controls her foreign affairs and defence. A new treaty was signed on Aug. 8, 1949. A Political Officer represents the Government of India in Bhutan.

BOLIVIA

Area: 412,777 sq. miles; Population: 3,990,200 (1950); Capital: La Paz.

A South American Republic, the population consists of Red Indians (majority), whites and mixed races. The recognised religion of the State is Roman Catholicism.

The executive power is vested in a President elected for 4 years by direct popular vote,—though in practice a revolutionary

'putsch' is, as generally in South America, the usual procedure for change of Government. There is a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies which meet annually on August 6 at La Paz. The President's Cabinet consists of 9 Ministers.

On the National Revolutionary Movement (anti-capitalist, anti-foreign and pro-Indian) winning the elections, Dr. Paz Estenssoro returned from exile after 6 years, and assumed Presidency on April 15, 1952, and declared a programme of nationalization of the big three tin mining industries. A decree was issued on July 21 by the new Government conferring the franchise on all persons (literate or illiterate), who had reached the age of 20.

BRAZIL

Area : 927,510 sq. miles ; Population : 52,645,479 (1950) ; Capital : Rio de Janeiro.

The largest South American country, the 'United States of Brazil' is a Federal Union of 29 States and territories. Language is Portuguese and religion generally Roman Catholic. The population, of which many are immigrants, consists of Italians, Germans, Portuguese and Japanese (about 3 lakhs in 1909), besides the Red Indians and mixed races and tribal people. In 1940, 63·5 p.c. were whites, 14·6 were Negroes, 21·1 Mulattoes. A new immigration agreement signed with Japan in 1952 would admit 20,000 Japanese in 5 years.

Brazil is an agricultural country though only a small portion is under cultivation. Brazil's largest produces are coffee (which makes three-fourths of the world's supply), rubber, cocoa, castor-beans, tobacco, cotton, banana, sugar, orange and wine. All raw materials as also coal, iron, mica, and chrome ore etc. are available in Brazil. In 1943, the total length of railways was 24,000 miles.

The army authorities recalled Dr. G. D. Vargas to Presidentship in Nov., 1950. Brazil signed the U.S.A. military assistance agreement (March 15, 1952). An agreement under 'Point Four' programme was also signed on Oct. 1952 between Brazil and the U.S.A.

BULGARIA

Area : 42,796 sq. miles ; Population : 7,022,206 (1948) ; Capital : Sofia. The people are mostly Slavs and language is Slavonic.

After World War II Bulgaria emerged as a 'People's Democracy' (Sept. 9, 1944). The Government is run by the 'Fatherland Front' which was first headed by Georg Dimitrov (died July 2, 1949). Vasil Kolarov was elected Premier after his death. As in other Eastern European People's Democracies purges for alleged Titoist and American conspiracies continue (one of the accused executed being Traicho Kostov). The present Premier (President of the Council of Ministers) Vulko Chervenkov, elected on 10-11-50, was named President on May 30, 1952. On June 18, 1952 following the Bulgarian Govt.'s rejection of Yugoslav notes protesting against the alleged kidnapping of a Yugoslav citizen by Bulgaria on June 9, 1952, Yugoslav diplomats were withdrawn from Sofia.

An agreement on the settlement of the Greco-Bulgar frontier disputes was reached in June 1953.

'The level of mechanisation in agriculture has been raised considerably.' Average output per worker increased by 23·8 p.c. in 1951 over that of 1949. All industries are nationalised in Bulgaria.

BURMA

Area : 261,749 sq. miles ; Population : 18,674,000 (1951) ; Capital : Rangoon.

The population includes 60% Burmans, 1,208,000 Karens, 7% Shans, 2%Chins, 1% Kachins, 1% Chinese, 1% Indo-Burmans, 6% Indians.

Separated from India on April 1, 1937, Burma became an independent Republic on January 4, 1948, outside the British Commonwealth.

Burma has been thrown into the welter of a civil war because of (*a*) the Karen revolt under U. Gyi (killed in fight in 1950), demanding separate state ; (*b*) AFPFL disintegrating as a force ; (*c*) The White Flag Communists (leader : Than Tun) and (*d*) 'Red Flag' Communists each separately fighting the Govt. The peak of the civil war was passed in 1948-49. British and U.S.A. loan has helped the Govt. to balance the budget

and regain valuable grounds in Central and North Burma, including oilfields. On Dec. 1, 1951 Burma announced her acquisition of one-third of the shares of the three oil companies (all BOC subsidiaries) by agreement. The land reforms have been pushed on, a cause of resentment to Indians, mostly 'chettis' (money-lenders) who came by Burmese peasants' lands.

Economic aid agreement with the U.S.A. under the Mutual Security Act was to continue.

The Constitution Amendment Act (1951) provided for a new Karen State, which would be confined, in the initial stages, to Papun District, where there was a Karen majority. Burmese elections were held regionally in 1951 because of the disturbed conditions, the AFPFL winning 60 p.c. of the seats. On March 25, 1953, the Burmese Government lodged a complaint to the U.N. against the aggressive actions of the Kuomintang forces in Burma. (According to a Burmese Government statement, about 2,000 KMT troops under General Li Mi had crossed the Burmese border.) These KMT forces operated in the Lashio and Bhamo areas and were reported to have established a base at Mawchi. No agreement could be reached with the KMT, however.

CANADA

Area : 3,695,180 sq. miles ; Population : 14,009,429 (1951) ; Capital : Ottawa.

Canada (stretching across North America) is a federated dominion within the British Commonwealth with 12 provinces. Population is of European extraction ; the French-speaking Canadians (3,483,128) have their centre in Quebec and the English Canadians (5,715,943) at Ottawa. The federal Government consist of a Governor-General, a Senate and a House of Commons. Industries (e.g. newsprint, wood pulp, machine maufacture, etc.) predominate now Canadian economy, which is, as of old, strong in agriculture (e.g. wheat, dairy products, fruits etc.).

Canada's general election ended with the victory of the ruling Liberal Party. Final results with party position in 1949 indicated in brackets were as follows : Liberals 171 (193) ; Progressive Conservatives, 50 (41) ; Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, 23 (13) ; Social Credit, 15 (10) ; Indepen-

dents, 3 (4) ; Independent Liberals, 2 (1) ; Liberal Labour, 1 (10).

Lewis Stephen St. Laurent is the Prime Minister.

CHILE

Area : 286,323 sq. miles ; Population : 5,862,000 (1950) ; Capital : Santiago.

Chile, a S. American Republic freed from Spanish rule in 1818, has a National Congress with two Houses with an elected President. The great majority of the population are of European origin. The native races are Fuegians, Araucaneans and the Chanos. The population is mostly Roman Catholic.

Chile's chief wealth is minerals e.g., copper, silver, zinc, cobalt etc.

The Coalition Government parties—viz. the Radicals, Liberals and Conservatives came out victorious in the election of March, 1949. On Aug. 20, 1949 a state of emergency was proclaimed to stop the communist revolutionary movement. The Party has been banned since 1947.

CHINA

Area : 4,480,992 sq. miles ; Population : 483 millions (preliminary report on June, 1953) ; Capital : Peking (1 Oct. 1949).

The total area of China proper is 2,903,475 sq. miles according to pre-World War II estimates. It consists of 24 provinces. Outer China which is composed of 7 provinces has an area of 1,577,617 square miles.

On February 12, 1912 China became a republic by overthrowing the old monarchy of the Manchu dynasty under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. Yet some foreign powers including Britain and U.S.A. had extra-territorial rights. These were relinquished in 1943 leading to complete recognition of China's sovereignty.

The People's Republic of China was formally declared on October 1, 1949 with Mao Tse-Tung as the Chairman, Chou En-Lai as the Premier and Gen. Chu Teh as the Commander-in-chief. The 'Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference' passed a 'Common Programme' of 60 Articles and established the Govt. on the People's Congress system based on democratic centralism. The state functions through the Central People's

Govt. Council (legislative), States Administrative Council (executive), the People's Revolutionary Military Council and the Supreme People's Court. The main offices are held by the Communists and the main initiative for "liberation and completion of the agrarian revolution and founding of a 'New Democracy' lies with the Communist Party of China" (founded 1921). But eleven other democratic parties have joined the C.P.C. and formed the Central People's Govt., an expression of People's Democratic Dictatorship.

1952 was marked by struggle against corruption, waste, etc., as also by projects like the Yellow River Project. The current achievements in China were claimed (Oct. 1, 1951) as follows: *To build democracy,* People's Representative Conferences were held by the end of Aug. 1951, in 27 of the 28 provinces in 147 of the 154 cities. Elections have been held in 17 provinces for Provincial People's Govt. Councils. *Land reforms* have been carried in areas with 310 m. i.e. 75 p.c. of the total rural population. *In agriculture,* total grain yield in 1950 was 14 p.c. higher than in 1949; the estimate for 1951 is 8 p.c. higher than that of 1950. *In Industry* coal output in the first quarter of 1951 was 9 p.c. higher that that of 1950 (1950 total figure was 28 p.c. higher than in 1949). *In communication,* over 22,600 k.m. of railway lines have been built or reconstructed. *In foreign trade,* export for the first time since 1877, exceeded imports by 9·34 p.c. *In co-operatives,* by June 1951, 42,427 co-operative societies with 51 m. membership were in operation. *In education,* (with 85 p.c. illiterates in 1949), there are in 1951, 440 thousand primary schools with 37 million students, a 45 p.c. increase over that of 1946.

While New China is formally recognised by the Soviet bloc (the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship was renewed in Sept. 1952) and India (30 Dec., 1949), Pakistan (8 Jan., 1950) and even U.K. (13 Jan., 1950), the Chiang Kai-Shek faction that has fled to Taiwan (Formosa) and has been assured of aids by U.S.A., is still recognised by the U.S.A. bloc in the U.N., and the People's Democracy of China is still barred from U.N.

The territories are now organised into "Regional system" including Manchuria and inner Mongolia (Tibet is to be added now). On Feb. 14, 1950 a 30 years' treaty of "friendship, alliance and mutual aid", was signed at Moscow between China and U.S.S.R., the latter agreeing on a loan of 300 million in

5 years and returning Manchurian Railways (returned on Jan. 1, 1951), Darien and Port Arthur before 1952. China intervened through 'volunteer' forces in the Korean war in Nov. 1950, which she regarded as a war of liberation on the part of the N. Koreans against U.N. aggression. 1952 was marked by a 'Resist America' and 'Aid Korea Movement', protests against germ warfare by U.S.A. in China and Korea, and closer friendship with U.S.S.R. signalised by Premier Chou-En-lai's visit to Moscow (Sept. 1952). The First Five Year Plan of China started in 1953. (See *ante,* 'Economic Survey').

TAIWAN (Formosa): The K.M.T. (Chiang Kai-Shek) of China has retreated to the island and received (on the start of Korean War on June 25) air and naval 'protection' from U.S.A. against possible attack by the Chinese People's Republic. (See 'U.N. in Action', 'U.S.A. Foreign Aids', etc.).

COLOMBIA

Area: 439,714 sq. miles; Population: 11,294,844 (1951); Capital: Bogota.

The population includes 7% Indians in 398 tribes. The language is Spanish. Chief product is coffee and sugar.

The legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses and an elected President.

Freed from Spanish rule in 1819, Colombia, the South American Republic follows the usual pattern of a South American Republic, with revolts and civil wars and virtual dictatorships. On 27th Nov., 1949, Laureano Gomez (Conservative) was elected President; the Liberals, who form the majority in the Congress, did not take part.

COSTA RICA

Area: 19,653 sq. miles; Population: 800,875 (1950); Capital: San Jose.

A central American Republic with a single chamber. The population is mainly of European descent, many of them of Spanish blood. Native population is dwindling.

On July 25, 1953 Presidential elections were held, to elect a successor to President Ulate. Senor Jose Figueres (National Liberation) was elected by defeating his Democratic Party rival.

CUBA

Area : 44,206 sq. miles ; Population : 5,814,112 (on April, 1953) an increase of 1,035,529 during the past 10 years ; Capital : Havana.

The largest cane sugar producer, Cuba in the West Indies became a Republic in 1901, with 2 Houses and a President. The language is Spanish.

The staple products are tobacco, sugar, coffee and cocoa. Cuba is the second largest producer of sugar in the world. Iron ores abound ; 90 p.c. of the deposits are held as reserves by American steel interests.

Dr. Carlos Prio Socarras was overthrown (1st June, 1948) by an Army Coup on March 10, 1952, and General Batista was proclaimed President and Chief of the State. Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. were severed and military assistance from the U.S.A. agreed on.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Area : 49,355 sq. miles (427·827 sq. km.) ; Population : 12,513,000 (1949) ; Capital : Prague.

Of the population, 8,762,361 are Czeches, 3,434,369 Slovaks, about 4,000,000 Germans, 400,000 Hungarians, 70,000 Poles and 20,000 Jews. Besides there are Russians and other aliens.

A land-locked country, Czechoslovakia is highly developed in industry and agriculture.

Born as a Republic on Oct. 28, 1918. Czechoslovakia was stabbed to death at Munich in 1938. She was reborn in May, 1946 with Edward Benes as the President (1947), and Klement Gottwald (Communist, b. 1896) as the Prime Minister. The National Front led by the Communists completed their capture of power at the elections of May 30, 1948 and at present Czechoslovakia is a People's Democracy with Klement Gotwald as the president and M. Antonin Zapotocky as Premier and with a resolute communist programme to push through with political "purges" and nationalisation. A Five-Year Plan was in its fifth year in 1953. The pre-war industrial level was exceeded in 1951 by 70 p.c. and livestock production marked advance. In the third quarter of 1952 the gross production surpassed the third quarter of 1951. (See *ante*, 'Economic Survey') by 21 p.c.

M. Antonin Zapotocky, the Prime Minister, was elected as President of Czechoslovakia on March 21, 1953, in succession to the late M. Klement Gottwald who died in Prague on March 14, 1953, at the age of 56, after an illness of only 2 days. The Czechoslovakia National Assembly also approved the appointment of M. Vilem Siroky (51) as Prime Minister in place of M. Zapotocky and M. Novotny (49) as Chairman of the Central Com. of the Communist Party.

DENMARK

Area: 17,115 sq. miles; Population: 4,281,275 (1950); Capital: Copenhagen. The 23,600 people of Greenland (840,000 sq. miles) have been merged into Denmark as a part of the country and not her colony, according to a Danish note to the U.N. Secretary-General in Sept., 1953. Established religion is Lutheranism.

The chief products are wheat, rye etc., and beet sugar, milk, butter.

The Govt. is run by the King (Fredrik IX) acting as the President and the Statraadet, the Rigodag (Diet) being composed of 2 Houses.

A coalition (landlords and conservatives) Govt. under the Prime Minister Erik Erikson replaced on Oct. 28, 1950, the Govt. of Minority Socialists of Hans Hedtoft. M. Erikson resigned on Sept. 29, 1953, after failing to solve the cabinet deadlock due to the general election which gave M. Erikson's party 42 seats; the Conservatives 30; Social Democrats 74; and the Radical Party 14 seats.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Area: 19,332 sq. miles; Population: 2,121,083 (1950); Capital: Ciudad Trujillo.

The population is mainly of mixed races—European, African and Red Indian. A part is of Spanish descent. It occupies the eastern part (about 2/3) of the island of Hispaniola between the Atlantic and the Carribbean Sea, and was first discovered by Columbus. Roman Catholicism is the religion.

The Republic has a Congress which consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The President Rafael Leonidas Trujillo was succeeded by his brother General Hector Trujillo, elected on May 16, 1952.

ECUADOR

Area: 175,936 sq. miles ; Population : 3,241,311 (1944) ; Capital : Quito.

The Republic in the north-west of South America, has a mixed population of Indians, Mulattos, Whites, etc. The major language is Spanish, and the major religion is Catholicism.

There is a President and single-chambered Congress, though coup d' etat is more frequent for change in government.

On return from exile Dr. Jose Maria Valisco Iberra was elected President on June 1, 1952.

EGYPT

Area: 13,496 sq. miles ; Population : 19,087,304 ; Capital : Cairo.

The Moslems form 91·40 p.c. of the population. Christians 9·19, Jews 0·40, others 0·01.

A British protectorate in 1914, "independent" since Feb. 28, 1922 and by the Treaty Alliance of 1936 for 21 years. Egypt recognised British interests in the defence of the Suez Canal and in Sudan.

Egypt demands cancellation of the Treaty of 1936 and evacuation of the Nile valley by the British troops. 1951-52 was marked by Anti-British riots in the Canal Zone, supprsesed by British military forces. After Palace manoeuvres, a Military Dictatorship was set up (July 23, 1952) under General Neguib in 1952; which deposed King Faruq (1936-1952), set up a regency, forced land reforms and purging of political parties, including the Wafd. Neguib promised reinstitution of the Constitutional Government and settlement of the question of the Suez Canal and Sudan to national satisfaction. Agreement was made in October 1952, with the Sudanese Umma (Independence) Party. (*See poste,* 'International Affairs'.) General Neguib announced on Dec. 1952 the abolition of the Constitution of 1923.

Chief export is cotton—1·34 million Gantas to India in 1946-47 (*see* also 'Arabia' & "Arab League").

Suez Canal: By the agreement of March 7, 1939, Egypt increased her membership on the Board of 32 administrators from 2 to 7 and the property is to revert to Egypt in 1968. (*See poste,* 'Egypt: Disorder and Dictatorship').

SUDAN: Area: 967,500 sq. miles; Population: 7,547,500 (1947): Khartum.

Egypt demanded the end of Anglo-Egyptian "condominium" (1899) and unity with Sudan. There was a separatist movement in Sudan, however, mainly of the non-Arabic people. The "British-sponsored constitutional reforms", for rallying the Sudanese separatists were strongly disapproved by Egypt. In October (30th, 1952) the Egyptian Government under General Neguib arrived at an agreement with the Sudanese Umma Party (which stood for independence), and the Sudan was to have an all-Sudanese Government and Parliament (two-chambered), as provided for by the draft prepared and announced by the British Government (October 1952). An agreement between the Egyptian Government and the four principal Sudanese Political Parties on the future political status of the Sudan was signed on Jan. 10, 1953. The agreement incorporated the Egyptian proposals for the formation of a Governor-General's Commission, an Electoral Commission, and a Sudanization Committee, but omitted the proposals that the Governor-General's Commission should act for him in his absence and that all British Officials should be removed before the inception of self-determination. Sri S. K. Sen, Chief Electoral Commissioner, the Government of India, was appointed as Chairman of the Electoral Commission. The elections in Nov. 1953 resulted in a defeat of the separatists.

EIRE

Area: 27,127 sq. miles; Population: 2,960,593 (1951); Capital: Dublin. The Republic which included the whole of Ireland except Ulster ("N. Ireland" that remains within the British Commonwealth) has a President and two Houses. The present President is Sean O'kelly (returned unopposed a second time on May 16, 1952) and the Prime Minister Iohua Costello (since February 18, 1948) of the Fianna Gael Party, strongly Roman Catholic. Eire's chief productions are agricultural including butter, biscuits, etc.

The General Elections in Eire resulted (June 1, 1951) in the return of 69 Fianna Fail (De Valera) members, and 64 Fianna Gael (Mr. Castello) members, and 7 independent members.

ETHIOPIA

(Abyssinia)

Area : 35,000 sq. miles ; Population : 12,100,000 ; Capital : Addis Ababa. Freed from Italian yoke (1936-41), Abyssinia resumed her independent existence as an empire with the Emperor Haile Silasse. The Government consists of a Council of Ministers and a Parliament. As approved by the U.N. in Dec. 1950, autonomous Eritrea federated under the crown of Ethiopia in 1952.

FINLAND

Area : 305,396 sq. miles ; Population : 4,032,698 (1950) ; Capital : Helsinki.

The majority belong to the Lutheran church. The chief export is timber and the chief occupation is agriculture. A Republic since 1917, the Government consists of an elected President and a single House. The President J. K. Passikivi was re-elected on February 16, 1950 and a pro-Right minority cabinet with Dr. Urho Kekonen (Agrarian) as Prime Minister was appointed on March 18, 1950. On September 18, 1952, Finland completed the delivery of war reparations to Soviet Union ($227 m).

FRANCE

Area : 212,659 sq. miles ; Population : 42,800,000 (1952 estimate) ; Capital : Paris.

The French monetary unit is franc. The metric system of weights and measures is in general use.

By the Constitution of Oct. 5, 1947, sovereignty belongs to the people and is exercised by a Parliament consisting of the National Assembly and the Council of the Republic, and by referendum as well. The President is elected by the Parliament for 7 years. Mr. Vincent Auriol (Socialist) elected on June 16, 1947 is to succeeded in Jan., 1954 by M. Rene Coty, new President. The resignation of M. Rene Mayer on May 21, 1953, was followed by a prolonged ministerial crises during which France was practically without a government for 5 weeks. During this period attempts to form a stable cabinet were made by M. Paul Reynaud (Ind. Republican), M. Mendes-France (Radical Socialist), M. Georges Bidault (M.R.P.) and

M. Andre Marie (Radical Socialist). On June 26, however, M. Joseph Laniel (Ind. Republican) succeeded. The new Cabinet was drawn from 7 parties (5 Ind. Republicans ; 5 M.R.P. ; 4 Radical Socialists ; 2 Paysans ; 2 U.D.S.R. ; 1 A.R.S. 'dissident' Gaullist ; and 3 U.R.A.S. 'orthodox' Gaullist. The colonial war in Indo-China, trouble in Tunisia and Morocco, France's unwillingness to settle democratically (by a free referendum) even the Franko-Indian question (i.e. Pondicherryan)—all these have been draining off France in men and money. The 1953 defence budget (presented by the Defence Minister Pleven on Oct 28, 1952) amounted to 1,464,000 m. francs,—an increase of 64,000 m. francs over 1952—of which 387,000 m. is marked out for the land forces in Indo-China, and 40,000 m. francs for other Fr. overseas territories.

The French Constitution was changed against the stiff opposition of the Communists (who formed the biggest single Party in the French Parliament, 1946) for about 3 months. Elections, held on June 17, 1951, on the basis of the changes, enabled Parties who agreed to have combined list of candidates to poll the votes cast for different Party candidates together, which, in effect, was calculated to defeat the Communist candidate and favour the Socialist MRP (Gaullist, they split however in 1952, by the 'dissidents' forming a separate group) candidates even when the Communists secured a larger vote than the latter candidates. The elections showed the expected results, though the Communists polled even then, on June 17, 1951, the largest number of votes.

Name of Party	Votes polled 1951	p.c. 1951	Seats won 1951	p.c. 1946	Seats won 1946
(A) Communist ..	5,038,587	26·5	103	28·6	177
(B) Gaullists (B.P.F.)	4,134,885	21·7	118	2·6	25
(C) Socialists ..	2,764,210	14·5	104	17·9	99
(D) M.R.P.	2,353,544	12·3	85	12·4	143
(E) Radical Socialists	2,194,213	11·5	94	12·4	60
(F) P.R.L. (Modern parties)	2,498,570	13·1	98	12·8	86

The anti-Ridgway riots in 1952 (May 28) by the Communists led to the arrest of the C.P. Secy. Jacques Duclos (later released) and Andre Stil, Editor *L'Humanite*.

FRENCH UNION

According to the French Constitution of 1946, the following countries form integral part of the French Union :

I. *Metropolitan France.* i.e., The Republic of France.

II. *Associated States* : (1) Morocco, (2) Tunisia (see Morocco, Tunisia), (3) Indo-China which is now divided into—(*i*) The Republic of Viet Nam with (*a*) Tonking, and (*b*) Northern Annam ; (*ii*) The Kingdom of Cambodia ; (*iii*) The Kingdom of Laos ; (*iv*) The Southern Highlands of Indo-China ; (*v*) Cochin China (see Indo-China).

III. *Trusteeship Territories* : (1) Togo. (2) Cameroon.

IV. *French Overseas Departments and Territories* (see following).

V. *Condominium* (with Britain) ; New Hebrides.

French Overseas Territories

1. *French Equatorial Africa* : Area : 959,256 sq. miles ; Population : 4,127,808, European 7,808 ; Capital : Brazzaville.

French Equatorial Africa extends along the Atlantic coast between the Cameroons and the territories of Belgian Congo.

By the decree of June 30, 1934, it was constituted into a single administrative unit under the rule of a Governor-General and is divided into 3 territories and one separate colony. Besides rubber, coffee and cotton, ivory is an important article of export. Copper, zinc, gold, lead, diamonds, etc. are found there.

2. *Madagascar* : Area : 231,250 sq. miles ; Population : 4,369,500 (1951) ; Capital : Tananarive.

The principal crops are rice, sugar-cane, coffee, tobacco, butter, beans, cloves, maize, vanilla, potatoes, etc. Nationalist Freedom Movement was suppressed in 1948-49 with 60,000 of the people supposed to be killed.

3. *Mayotte and Comoro Islands* : Area : 650 sq. miles ; Population : 168,890 (1950) ; Capital : Dzaoudzi.

4. *Somaliland* : Area : 9,071 sq. miles ; Population : 61,625 (1952).

5. *French Settlements in India* : 3 in number—the future of (*a*) Pondicherry and Karikal, (*b*) Mahe, (*c*) Yanan is to be decided by a referendum. The terrorist methods were particularly objected to by the Indian Govt. in 1952.

6. *New Caledonia* and *Dependencies* under a Governor in the East India.

7. *Oceania*: French Settlements in Eastern Pacific.

8. *St. Pierre* and *Miqualon*—S. of Newfoundland.

West Africa: Area: 1,815,768 sq. miles; Population: 16,535,000 (1949); under a Governor-General.

9. *French West Africa* is composed of the following colonies: (1) Senegal, (2) French Guinea, (3) The Ivory Coast, (4) Dahomey, (5) French Sudan, (6) Mauritania, (7) Niger and (8) Upper Colta.

The area of French Sahara may be roughly estimated at about one and a half million sq. miles.

10. *Algeria*: Area: 847,500 sq. miles; Population: 8,879,016 (1948); Capital: Algiers.

The colony under the authority of the Governor-General has a native population entirely Mussalman except a few thousands of Jews.

The 'Statute' of Algiers (1947) has granted to the territories 'civil personality' and financial autonomy, with an Assembly.

There are fertile plains and valleys in the neighbourhood of the coast mainly owned by the Europeans.

TUNISIA

TUNISIA—Area: 48,300 sq. miles; Population: 3,230,949 (1946); Capital: Tunis.

The native population is mostly Arab and Bedouin. The Europeans numbered 239,549 (in 1946).

Agriculture is the main occupation, other products being dates, citras, orange, etc.

Tunisia is a French 'protectorate' (Associated State). The Government is carried on under the direction of the French Foreign Office. The direct ruler is a Muslim King called Bey. The French sought to remove the present ruler (Jan. 1951). The French Govt.'s revised plan of reforms (June, 1952) met with a hostile reception, while Nationalists disturbances continued in Tunisia all through May-June, and increased in July-August. Numerous arrests of the nationalists and trade union leaders were ordered by the French Govt. The 13 Asia-African Group of States (which included India and Pakistan) requested for a special session of the General Assembly, U.N. to consider

the question. The request failed, as only 23 supported it. A memorandum was submitted by the 13 States for the Oct. (1952) session of the U.N. to take up the question. The ruling Bey of Tunisia, Sidi Mohammad al-Amin was deposed by the French authorities.

Overseas Departments include (1) Martinique (area 382 sq. miles, estimated population in 1947—264,219) under a Prefect with an elected General Council. Sugar and rum are the chief products.

(2) *Guadeloupe* and *Dependencies*: Area—583 sq. miles; Population: 226,957—situated in the lesser Antilles; chief product is sugar.

(3) *Guiana*: Area: 34,740 sq. miles; Population: 28,537 (1946). .....

French Guiana is situated on the north east of South America; it is rich in timber.

(4) *Reunion*: About 420 miles east of Madagascar (area 970 sq. miles); Population in 1946 was 242,343; chief town St. Davis; its chief products are sugar, rum, tapioca, etc.

VI. *St. Pierre and Miqualon*: The territory consists of a group of 8 small islands off the south coast of Newfoundland. Area of St. Pierre group is 10 sq. miles; Population: 3,804; Area of Miqualon group 83 sq. miles; Population 550. The Governor whose title is Administrator is assisted by an advisory privy council.

INDO-CHINA

See under "INDO-CHINA"

GERMANY

Area: 137,417 sq. miles; Population: 66,003,712 (1946); Capital: Berlin. Area of Germany before the World War II was 181,630 sq. miles and population was 69,622,483.

In spite of Potsdam Agreement not to set up any central Government of Germany for the time being, the inter-allied Kommandatura has virtually ceased and the U.S.A., U.K. and French Zones (Trizonia) have been organised into a Federal West Germany (Centre Bonn) while the Soviet Zone has been organised into an East German Democratic Republic (with strong Left Socialist forces in power).

I. West Germany includes the federal units of Baden, Bavaria, Berlin (allied zone), Bremen, Hamburg, Hassen, Lower Saxony, N. Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland, Palatinate, Schleswig-Holstein, Wurtemburg, Wurteroburg, Hohenzollern and Saar. Bonn is the centre. By the "General Agreement" of 26th May, 1952 West Germany has been practically admitted to a separate treaty with the Anglo-American *bloc* and given a place in the "European Defence Community"—causing a split to German unity promised by the Potsdam Agreement of 1945. The Conrad Adenauer Regime was returned to power with an increased majority in W. Germany Parliamentary elections on Sept. 6, 1953. Adenauer's Christian Democrats and allied parties won 63% of the Bundestag (Lower House). The Chancellor's victory was regarded as a vote of confidence in his pro-Western, anti-Russian policy on German unification and alliance with the West.

Federal Chancellor: Dr. Conrad Adenauer.

West Germany has a population of 44,500,000 as against 17,300,000 in East Germany.

II. East Germany: Area: 107,173 sq. gm. ; Population: 17,313,734 (1946).

In Eastern Germany the "German Democratic Republic" (established on Oct. 7, 1949) operates with Herr Wilhelm Pieck, the 75 year-old Communist veteran and co-chairman of the Socialist Unity Party, as the President (re-elected on Oct., 1953). W.G. or G.D.R. is a member of the Soviet bloc. Elections were held on October 15, 1950, in which 98 p.c. are said to have voted and returned the National Front in about the same strength to the People's Chamber. Otto Gottwohl continues as Premier. The policy for "creation of the foundations for Socialism" was decided on July 9, by the United Socialist Party and measures were accordingly taken.

The Bill for the further Democratization of the State Organs in the *Loender* was unanimously passed on July 23, which abolished the five *laenderse* for centralization of the Govt. under a Presidium. Youth Labour Corps were created, East German churches were separated from West, travel restrictions from West were imposed while West German Republic and Western Powers were denounced for splitting Germany. W.G. was also invited to unify on the basis of free democratic elections. The offer for German Unity on the basis of free elections

was renewed by E. German Premier in 1952 on the Bonn Government agreeing to a separate existence by the "General Agreement" with Three Powers, and on West German militarisation being decided on. The Bonn Govt. were in the mood to accept the offer.

GREECE

Area: 51,246 sq. miles; Population: 7,603,599 (1951 estimate); Capital: Athens.

The mainland accounts for 41,328 sq. miles and the island for the rest. Greece is mainly an agricultural country, though of the total area only one-fifth is cultivable. The country has a great variety of mineral deposits. The monetary unit is drachma.

Situated in a strategic position with mastery over Dardanelles and Eastern Mediterranean (cf. Turkey), Greece was equally important to the two camps—Anglo-American and Soviet—even before the cold war started. For some time the democratic forces led by the Communists proved formidable. With American financial and military aids, the Government (Rightist) all but completed the destruction of the democratic army and its guerillas in 1950. Execution of rebels, however, continues. Elections on 12 March 1950 (not participated in by the Left) returned 62 Populists. General Plastiras formed the first cabinet (April 15, 1950). Prime Minister Venizelos (Liberal) re-constituted Coalition on Sept. 15, 1950. Greece was admitted to the NATO in Oct., 1951. In the general elections on Nov. 16, 1952, General Papagos and his 'Greek Rally' secured more than 50 p.c. of the votes cast—the biggest Parliamentary majority in Greece since 1932.

GUATEMALA

Area: 42,042 sq. miles; Population: 2,787,030 (1950); Capital: Guatemala City.

A Republic in Central America: about 54 p.c. of the population are pure Indians descended from the Maya-Quiche tribe. Most of the remainder are mixed Indian and Spanish.

The Government consists of a single chamber National Assembly, a Council of State and a President of the Republic. Dr. Joso Arexvalo is the present President elected on December 19, 1944.

An one-hour revolt was suppressed on Nov. 6 in 1950 by the Govt. In Nov. 1951, Guatemala called for expropriation of U.S.A. and British Ry. properties.

HAITI

Area: 35,902 sq. miles; Population: 9,201,158 (1948 estimate); Capital: Post-Au-Prince.

The Republic embraces the western portion of the island of Hispaniola (see ante 'Dominican Republic'). The population is mainly Negro and Mulatto.

Dumarsais was elected President by the Constituent Assembly on August 16, 1946, replacing the military Junta.

HONDURAS

Area: 59,161 sq. miles; Population: 1,325,936 (1949); Capital: Tegucigalpa.

The Republic in Central America includes about 35,000 of aboriginal tribes, speaking different languages. Legislative power is vested in a single chamber, the Congress, with a President elected for 6 years.

Juan Manuel Galvez, leader of the Nationalist Party was elected President for 6 years on January 1, 1949.

HUNGARY

Area: 35,877 sq. miles; Population: 9,201,158 (1948 estimate); Capital: Budapest.

The Magyars constitute 95 p.c. of the population.

Chief produces are wheat, maize, rye, barley, etc.; and industry consisted of mining, engineering, electrical, textile, ship-building, chemicals, etc.

Hungary has developed as a People's Democracy (Feb., 1945). The People's Independent Front is practically a pro-communist alliance of Left, in which the Communists ('Working People's Party') and 'Small Holders' Party' play the dominant role. The P. L. Front were returned to power in the election on May 15, 1949, after the 'purges and trials' of suspected politicals. The most sensational of these was the Rajk trial of 1949, in which Rajk the former Communist Foreign Minister was found guilty of acting in a network of spies and agents of

a foreign government. The Matyas Rakosi Cabinet resigned on July 2, 1953 after the General elections of May 17—the fourth since the end of the war and the second under the Communist Government and was succeeded on July 4, 1953, by a new Cabinet headed by M. Imre Nagy. M. Istvan Dobi was re-elected President of the Presidima. Hungary was condemned by U.N. (see 'U.N. 1950') for violation of human rights, etc. and belongs to the E. European group of P.D.'s. The five-year plan in its third year in 1952 has already transformed Hungary into an industrial country. The pre-war level was exceeded in 1951 by 150 p.c. In Dec. 1952 ration-system ceased ; prices were lowered in March, 1952 and wages increased. (See *ante* 'Economic Survey').

ICELAND

Area : 39,709 sq. miles ; Population : 138,502 (1948) ; Capital : Reykjavik.

Fishery is the only important industry.

Since December 1, 1918 Iceland became a sovereign state, though she recognised the Danish sovereign in person as the supreme head. On May 24, 1944, by a referendum Iceland cut off all ties with Denmark. On June 17, 1944, the Republic was formally proclaimed.

The Parliament is called Althing ; it has 2 Houses.

Iceland has joined the North Atlantic Pact, and has U.S.A.-built bases. General elections held in Iceland on June 28, 1953, resulted in a victory for the 2 parties forming the Government coalition (the Independence and Progressive parties), which together gained 37 of the 52 seats in the Althing. The results were : Independence (Conservative) Party, 21 seats ; Progressive Party, 16 ; Social Democrats, 6 ; Communists, 7 ; National Defence Party, 2 ; Republican, 0.

INDIA (see Part II)

INDO-CHINA

(see also FRENCH UNION)

Indo-China, consisting of the 5 States of Cochin China (colony) and the protectorates of Annam, Cambodia, Tonking and Laos is now regarded by France to be a Unit under the

French High Commissioner in the French Union. The Unit consists of 3 "Associated States" of the 'French Union'.

1. *Viet Nam* (with Bao Dai as the Chief of the State, challenged by the Viet Minh regime of Ho Chi-Minh): 90 p.c. of the rural areas of Viet Nam was under the Viet Minh which led a violent attack on Franco-Bao-Dai regime in 1950, and resumed offensive again against French Union troops in Oct., 1952, and celebrated its 7th anniversary in 1953.

2. *Cambodia*: Area: 181,000 sq. km.; Population: 4,100,000 (1950); Chief town—Phuom-Penh. Chief product is rice. King Norodom Sihanouk went into self-imposed exile in Thailand on June 13, 1953, as a protest against France's reluctance to grant independence to Cambodia. Issarak or Free Cambodia Movement demands full independence. They were dissatisfied with French concessions on home rule. French High Commissioner was assassinated in Oct. '51.

3. *Laos*: Area: 91,405 sq. miles; Population: 1·5 million (1948 estimate). Chief crop is rice.

General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny was appointed (Dec. 6, 1951) High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief; the Minister for Asso-State of I. C. is H. Jean Letourneau.

INDONESIA

Area: 735,268 sq. miles; Population: about 78 million (1950); Capital: Djakarta.

The United States of Indonesia (i.e. sovereign state within the frame-work of the Netherlands Union) was formally inaugurated on January 1, 1950. Excluded from that transfer was the Netherlands part (i.e., Western) of New Guinea. The question could not be settled by negotiation between U.S.I. and Netherlands and caused tension in 1950, and anti-Dutch riots in 1952; Holland declared not to relinquish or limit her authority in W. New Guinea (Oct. 30, 1952).

The U. S. I. and the Indonesian Republic (founded on 17 August, 1946) agreed that Central and Eastern Java, Madura, Sabyo and West Java were to merge with the Indonesian Republic and set up a Central Government on 17th August, 1950 with 3 provincial areas in Java, 3 in Sumatra, 3 in East Indonesia and 1 in Borneo. The Parliament was to have a House of Representatives of 149 members and a Senate of 32. A Dutch

instigated revolt (of 'Turco' Westmark) was followed on July 24-27 by landing of U.S.I. troops in South Malacca. The Suleiman Cabinet was forced to resign on the question of acceptance of U.S.A. aids under Mutual Security Act and a new Coalition Cabinet with Dr. Wilope as Prime Minister was formed in April, 1952. The Indonesian Cabinet of Dr. Wilopo resigned on June 3, 1953. Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo (P.N.I.) formed a new Coalition Government as the Prime Minister.

IRAN (*See PERSIA*)

IRAQ

Area: 116,000 sq. miles; Population: 4,799,500; Capital: Baghdad.

Of the population, the majority is Arab and Muslim. The country is known as Mesopotamia (land between two rivers) with alluvial plains irrigated by the Euphrates and the Tigris. The chief crops are wheat, barley, etc. Iraq is one of the great oil producing countries in the world.

On May 2, 1953 King Faisal II formally assumed his royal prerogatives before the two Houses of the Iraqi Parliament, thus ending the regency of Emir Abdul Illah, the King's maternal uncle, who had been the Regent of Iraq during the King's minority since 1939. M. Jamil Madfai formed afresh his Cabinet on May 8, 1953.

Iraq is a member of the U.N. and the Arab League (see also 'Arabia' and 'Arab League').

ISRAEL

Area: 8,048 sq. miles; Population 1,607,000 (1952); Capital: Tel Aviv.

According to 1951 foreign trade returns main imports are (U.S.A. the chief source) food, drink, tobacco and manufactured articles. Main exports are (U.K. claiming the largest amount) citrus, polished diamonds and manufactured textiles.

Formed on May 14, 1948 (when the British Mandate terminated) the State of Israel held its first election on 25th January, 1949. A coalition cabinet had been in office, with Mr. David Ben Gurion (Labour) as the Premier. Itzhak Ben-zvi succeeded Dr. Weizmann (d. Nov., 1952) as the President. The Armistice agreement for 1 year with Transjordan and Lebanon (concluded by Dr. Bunche on April 9, 1949) still con-

tinues. The general elections of July 30, 1951, did not give an absolute majority to labour.

Of the population 90% are Jews and the rest are Arabs and others (see ante 'Arab League').

ITALY

Area: 116,235 sq. miles; Population: 47,020,536 (Nov-Dec. 1951); Capital: Rome.

The Republic of Italy was founded on January 2, 1946, In the general election held on April 18, 1948, the Christian Democrats won by a narrow margin against the communist-led Popular Front of Togliatti. Alcide de Gasperi (Christian Democrat) formed a new Cabinet which continued in office, with Count Carlo Sforza as the Foreign Minister. In the General elections, held on June 7, 1953, on the basis of a new Electoral Reform Bill, the Christian Democrats secured 116 seats; Communists, 56; "Nenni" Socialists, 30; Monarchists, 16; Italian Social Movement (M.S.I.), 9; Democratic Socialists, 4; Liberals, 3; S. T. People's Party, 2; National Democratic Alliance, 1; Republicans, ; for the Senate. And for the Chamber of Deputies the Government Parties including Christian Democrats (262), Democratic Socialists (19), Liberals (14), Republicans (5) and S. T. People's Party (3) captured altogether 303. Communists 143 and "Neni" Socialists 75; Monarchists 40 and Italian Social Movement (M.S.I.) 29.

The new Christian Democratic Government formed by Signor De Gaspari after the election was defeated on July 28, 1953 and Signor Giuseppe Pella formed his "business" cabinet on August, 1953.

Italy, the typical Mediterranean country, has entered into the Atlantic Pact and the Western Union and in 1952, "European Defence Community". Generous American help and Marshall Plan has not materially altered the economic condition of landless peasants and small peasant proprietors began to take possession of landlords' estates (March-April, 1950). The Italian Communist Party is strong and strengthened by the "Nenni's Workers' Socialist" (Socialist Party) collaborating with them. Of late a fascist movement called M.S.I. (Movemento Socialo Italiano) has revived in open challenge with them. In the local elections of 1951 they suffered no reverse, but strengthened their position.

Somaliland—Along the east coast of Africa.

Area : 194,000 sq. miles ; Population : 1,021,572.

It is wholly agricultural and pastoral. Placed under Italian Trusteeship in October, 1949 by the U.N.

JAPAN

Area : 152,275 sq. miles ; Population : 85,500,000 (1952) ; Capital : Tokyo.

The Japanese Empire consisted of the five principal islands of Honshiu, Kiushiu, Shikoku, Hokkaido, and Riukiu, besides some other islands. The forms of religion are Shintoism and Buddhism.

Japan is a rugged mountainous country ; only one-sixth of it is cultivable and is under cultivation (of rice, wheat, millet etc.). The crop and fish production of Japan is adequate for only 85 per cent of the population, which was 79 m. in 1948 and was estimated at 83 m. at the end of 1950. Since 1946,—and the loss of Manchuria, Korea, Formosa—she has to depend on 'foreign import' of foodstuff and has lost the Asiatic market for her industrial goods. With a growing population foodstuff in exchange of capital goods exported to undeveloped Asiatic countries would alone give her the chance to be self-dependent. 1953 is the year fixed by the U.S.A. for the purpose of self-sufficiency and her 1930-34 level of standard as the base of Japan's living standard for the purpose.

The Peace Treaty with Japan (U.S.S.R. not participating) was signed with U.S.A., U.K., etc. on September 8, 1951, at San Francisco and later on India signed a separate treaty. The present constitution of Japan modelled on the U.S.A. was introduced on 24th August, 1946, and the 1952 (October) elections returned the Liberals (already in power) under Premier Shigeru Yoshida in larger force, with practical elimination of the Communists (the leadership of which has been suppressed since February 1949, and the press muzzled since July, 1950). The Korean war meant a windfall for Japanese productions, and in 1952 Japan was re-entering the Asian market as the principal industrial force, while re-arming of Japan, an anti-Communist base of the U.S.A. *bloc*, was proceeding as well.

The Japanese general elections, necessitated by the dissolution of the House of Representatives following the defeat of

Mr. Yoshida's Liberal Government in March, 1953, were held on April 19, the results being as follows: Liberals 199; Dissident Liberals 35; Progressives 76; Right-wing Socialists 66; Left-wing Socialists 72; Communists 1; others 17. On May 19 the new House of Representatives re-elected Mr. Yoshida as Prime Minister.

JORDAN

Area: 34,740 sq. miles; Population: 1,500,000; Capital: Amman.

Jordan (called Transjordan up to 1940) is an Arab State in the Middle East. Of the population 300,000 are Arab Moslems, 30,000 Arab Christians; Language is Arabic. Arab Palestine (held under the terms of armistice with Israel on April 3, 1946) was formally incorporated in Jordan on April 24, 1950).

The State is governed by a king with 2 Houses (the Senate is nominated). The Arab League, a British trained and officered force, has a big influence.

In 1951 King Abdullah Ibn Hussain was murdered and Prince Talal ascended the throne, but he was deposed in August 1952. His son Prince Hussein formally ascended the throne of Jordan on May 2, 1953. Dr. Fawzi el-Mulki formed a new Cabinet on May 5, 1953.

Jordan desired (December 7, 1948) unity with Arab Palestine under Abdullah (see also Arab League) which other Arab states, *e.g.*, Syria, resented. Palestine—Area: 10,429 sq. miles; Population: 1,912,112 (1946).

KOREA

Area: 85,246 sq. miles; Population: 29,291,000.

North Korea—Area: 48,498 sq. miles; Population: 8,229,000 (1951); Capital: Pyongyang.

South Korea—Area: 86,768 sq. miles; Population: 20,300,000 (1948); Capital: Seoul.

The 38th Parallel served to divide a people which desired unity and freedom.

In 1952, a constitutional crisis arose because of the difference between President Syngman Rhee and the National Assembly, when the President proclaimed Martial Law (May 24) and arrest of deputies. The President's action were taken exception to by

the U.S.A. authorities. But Rhee's amendments were accepted by the National Assembly (July 4, 1952), and Dr. Syngman was re-elected President on August 5, 1952.

North Korea formed a pro-Soviet People's Republic with Kim Ir Sen as Prime Minister. South Korea formed a Republic with Syngman Rhee supported by U.S.A. as the President.

The 2-year old tension of the two Korean governments inspired by the two big powers, Soviet and U.S.A. flared up into a war on 25th June, 1950, when North Korean People's Republican forces crossed the "38th Parallel" and in what U.N. held (25 June), a war of "aggression" against the South Korean Republic. The U.N. actively intervened on 27th June. (See ante. 'Korean War, Military Operations'). In November (24th) Chinese volunteer forces poured in across the Yalu river on the side of the North Koreans. The Korean civil war started the whole chain of international complications, which were far from being resolved in 1953 when (on June 27, 1953), the agreement for cease-fire was signed (see 'Political Survey').

LANKA (Ceylon)

Area: 25,332 sq. miles; Population: 8,103,648 (March, 1953); Capital: Colombo.

The Sinhalese population is 4,637,000. The rest are Indians from southern India, Moors, mixed races and Europeans. The predominant religion is Buddhism.

In 1505 the Portuguese settled on the western and southern part of Ceylon. In the middle of the 16th century it came under the domination of the Dutch. In 1796 the British Government annexed the settlement to the Presidency of Madras.

A former British Crown Colony, Ceylon reached 'fully responsible status' within British Commonwealth on 4th February 1948, defence, external affairs, public officers being particularly safeguarded. United National Party secured majority in the election of 1947. The tension with India on account of Ceylon's denial of rights to Indian immigrants is being tackled through negotiation (for 'Colombo Plan' see 'India': 'Economic Survey'). On the death of Dr. D. S. Senanayake, the Prime Minister, (March 22, 1952) his son Dudley Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture, was chosen to the office.

LEBANON

Area: 3,400 sq. miles; Population: 1,238,000; Capital: Beirut.

Of the population the Christians have a narrow majority over the Muslims, Lebanon, the south west portion of Syria became an Independent Republic.

M. Khalad Chebab, who since Oct. 1952, had headed a four-men 'administrative cabinet' tendered his resignation to President Camille Chamoun on April 29, 1953, and was succeeded in the Premiership by M. Saeb Salam.

LIBERIA

Area: 43,000 sq. miles; Population: 2,500,000; Capital: Monrovia.

Liberia, the only free African country lying in north western Africa, was constituted into the 'Free and Independent Republic of Liberia' on 26th July, 1947. The constitution is on the model of that of the U.S.A. Electors must be of Negro blood.

President of Liberia is William V. S. Tubman (elected on May, 1943; re-elected on May, 1952 for 1952-56).

LIBYA

A Federation of three provinces, Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, and the Fezzan Libya is a new-born monarchy. Area: 679,340 sq. miles; Population: about 1,191,000 (1950).

In conformity with the U.N. General Assembly resolution of Nov. 21, 1949, Libya, officially the United Kingdom of Libya, was formed into an independent State on Dec. 24, 1951, with King Idris I as the first ruler, and Tripoli and Benghazi as joint capitals. A House of Representatives and a nominated Senate of 24 members, equally divided among the three provinces of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, and the Fezzan, are to form the Federal Parliament under the hereditary King. Each province is to have a Legislative Council, which will send 4 members to the Senate, 2 being nominated each fourth year. Libya joined the Sterling Area on being declared independent (Jan. 3, 1952). Prime Minister: Md. Bey Montasser.

LIECHTENSTEIN (*Principality*)

Area: 62 sq. miles; Population: 13,757 (1950).

It is a very small state with a King and it lies between Austria and Switzerland.

LUXEMBURG

Area: 999 sq. miles; Population: 295,000; Capital: Luxemburg.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg is a constitutional monarchy, and is a member of the Benelux (see 'Economic Survey').

MALAYA

(Federation of Malaya)

Area: 50,690 sq. miles; Population: 5,506,447 (1952); Capital: Kuala Lampur.

The population is distributed as follows: Malayans: 2,896,129. Chinese: 1,880,452. Indians: 533,961. Eurasians: 9,986. Europeans: 9,150.

The Federation (Feb. 1, 1948) consists of the 9 Malaya states under Sultans, 2 British settlements of Penang and Malacca. Singapore forms now a separate colony. Limited internal autonomy for the States and a federal Executive Council and a federal Legislative Council function under the British High Commissioner. The Commissioner-General for the U.K. in South-East Asia is Mr. Malcolm MacDonald. The High Commissioner Sir Henry Gurney, was ambushed by Communist rebels on Oct. 6, 1951.

Sir Gerald Templer was appointed High Commissioner for the Federation, (Jan., 1952), and A. E. Young, Com. of Police to the City, London, was sent to reorganise Malayan police.

The produce includes rice, rubber, tin-mining, etc. The last two owned by U.K. interests are best 'dollar earning' commodity of the U.K.

Rubber gross exports in 1947 was valued at $680,036,690 (1947 export $686,843,107), U.S.A. claiming the largest share. Towards the end of 1950 (Korean crisis) China became a significant purchaser.

The rebellion (since June, 1948) still continued.

Singapore: Area: 291 sq. miles; Population: 1,045,700 of which the Chinese are 761,962, Malayans 119,623, Indians

70,749 and Europeans 10,932. The 3 islands are governed by a Governor and a Legislative Council.

THE MALDIVES

Area: 115 sq. miles; Population: about 100,000; Capital: Mahe.

The Maldives, the world's youngest Republic born on January 1, 1953, are a group of 12 coral atolls, 400 miles south-west of Ceylon, under British protection. The population is almost entirely Mahommedan. Fishing and coir-making are the leading industries. According to 1932 constitution there is a People's Assembly of 33 members. A political crisis ensued in Sept. 1953 when the President Amin Didi was overthrown by Ibrahim Ali Didi.

MEXICO

Area: 763,943 sq. miles; Population: 25,706,458 (1950); Capital: Mexico City.

The Red Indians are estimated to be about 11 million.

Mexico is a very large North American State. The Government consists of a President (for a term of 6 years), a Senate of 58 members and a Chamber of Deputies. It is a Federal Republic of 28 States, each having a large measure of home rule.

Nationalised railways, partially collectivised agricultural land, oil output (expropriated in 1938), mining industry (still 97% foreign-owned)—are some of the main features of Mexican economy. In the Congressional elections of 1952, the Institutional Revolutionary Party in power for last 24 years retained majority.

The President (elected on September 14, 1952) is Senor Redolfo Ruiz Cortines (PRI).

MONACO (Principality)

Area: 370 acres; Population: 20,000 (1951).

Monaco is a small principality on the Mediterranean under a Princess (Raimer III) with a Council of State.

MOROCCO

Area : 172,104 sq. miles ; Population : 9,682,000 (1947).

Morocco is divided into French (153,870 sq. miles), Spanish (18,000 sq. miles) and Tangier (225 sq. miles) zones. The native population consists mainly of Islamised Berbers and Arabs.

The European Powers control their respective zones, though there is a Sultan in the French zone, and a Khalifa in the Spanish one. In 1952, wide-spread disturbances broke out in the French zone.

The Tangier zone is autonomous and has been permanently neutralised and demilitarised.

NEPAL

Area : 54,000 sq. miles ; Population : nearly 7,000,000 ; Capital : Kathmandu.

Nepal is an independent kingdom in the Himalayas. The greatest length is 500 miles and the greatest breadth is about 150. The inhabitants are Kurkhas, Magars, Gurungs, Bhutias and Newars. The bulk of the population is Hindu.

Nepal has a treaty of friendship with India, U.K. and U.S.A. The external relations of the State are conducted with the "negotiation and co-operation" of India though since 1947 U.S.A. has been busy planning for Nepal's industrial and modern progress. U.K. has also great military interests connected with Nepal which still supplies Gurkha forces for overseas British service.

The Sovereign : His Majesty Maharajadhiraj Tribhubana Vir Vikram Jang Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shumsher Jung came to power in Dec. 1950 after the 100-year-long rule of the Prime Ministers had been ended by a successful popular rising. The King (on the advice of the Nehru Govt. in New Delhi) accepted the principle of popular Government, and set up an interim Govt. with the dissident Ranas and Nepal Congress leaders. In Nov. 1951, this gave way to a Congress Ministry with M. P. Koirala as the Prime Minister. In 1952 while popular discontent broke into sporadic revolt, Dr. Sing was forced to fly to Tibet, the Communist Party of Nepal outlawed, and leftist workers were thrown into prison, the Nepalese Congress itself

split into two, the Koirala brothers leading two factions. M. P. Koirala was disowned by the majority ; and the King took (Aug. 13, 1952) the Govt. in his hands, appointing his Advisers for the emergency times. King Tribhuvana ended in April 13, 1953, his direct rule of the country and recalled Sri M. P. Koirala to form a Coalition Cabinet. The Congress split of the Koiralas was made up, and both shared in the ministry in 1953.

THE NETHERLANDS

Area : 15,764 sq. miles ; Population : 212,684 ; Capital : Amsterdam.

The overseas territories of the Netherlands, situated in the East Indies and the West Indies, embrace an area of about 790,000 sq. miles with an estimated population of about 69 million.

The reigning Sovereign is Queen Juliana Wilhelmina (Sept. 4, 1948). The States-General has 2 Chambers.

On Aug. 7, 1948, Dr. William Drees, leader of the Labour Party, formed the Cabinet which resigned on Jan. 24, 1951. A new Cabinet under Dr. Drees was formed on Sept., 1952.

NEW ZEALAND

Area : 103,410 sq. miles ; Population : over 2,000,000 in Sept., 1952.

New Zealand is a British Dominion in the Commonwealth —1,200 miles east of Australia in the South Pacific Ocean.

The Government consists of a Governor-General and the General Assembly, divided into a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council consists of 37 members and the House of Representatives consists of 80 members including 4 Maoris elected for 3 years by popular vote.

The House of Representatives, elected on Nov. 27, 1946, has 42 Labour members and 38 National Party members. The Cabinet was headed by Peter Fraser. The Governor-General is Lt.-General Sir Bernard Cyril Freyburg.

In 1949, New Zealand's Labour Party after 14 years in office was ousted by the National Party (conservatives) in the

general elections held on Nov. 30, 1949. Of the Parliament's total 80 seats, 46 went to the National Party and 34 including the 4 Maori seats went to the Labour Party. The Prime Minister elect, Mr. S. Holland, leader of the National Party, continued in office (Dec. 13, 1949) after ousting the Labour Party in the elections (Nov. 30, 1949).

One of the 'Anzus' Powers, New Zealand is a member of the Pacific Council, along with Australia and the U.S.A. and offered the Manus Island to the latter to use as a naval and air base (Aug., 1952).

NICARAGUA

Area : 57,145 sq. miles ; Population : 1,053,000 ; Capital : Managua.

It is a Central American Republic. The people are principally of mixed Spanish and Indian extraction.

The Congress consists of two Houses. President is elected elected for 6 years. The present President is General Anastasio Somoza (elected in May, 1950).

NORWAY

Area : 124,556 sq. miles ; Population : 3,278,546 (1950) ; Capital : Oslo.

The system of Govt. is a limited monarchy with a Parliament (Storting) which sits in two Sections to discuss all measures.

A barren country, Norway is one of the world's largest producers of hydro-electric energy (9·2 million k.w. annually).

Norway's adherence to the North Atlantic Pact is strengthened by the military preparations conforming to the military plans of the N. Atlantic Bloc (NATO).

General Elections were held on Oct. 10, 1949, the results being Labour Party 85, Conservatives 23, Liberals 21, Agrarians 12, Christian Popular 9.

The Labour Party has an absolute majority (85 : 65) and runs the Government. The Prime Minister is Oscar Torp.

PAKISTAN

(See Part II)

PANAMA

Area: 28,576 sq. miles; Population: 805,285 (1950); Capital: Panama.

Panama is a Central American Republic with mixed people or Mestizos numbering 406,814. The official language is Spanish.

The Govt. consists of a National Assembly and the President of the Republic.

In the quarrel over a President (Nov. 1949), the Supreme Court declared the police-nominee Roberts Chiari's election invalid and upheld the police-ousted Daniel Charris as the rightful President. The police have asked ex-President Arnulfo Arias to occupy the office.

The Panama Canal (opened Aug. 15, 1914) and Canal Zone are by treaty granted to the U.S.A. and controlled by the U.S. Army.

PARAGUAY

Area: 61,693 sq. miles; Population: 1,406,000 (1950); Capital: Asuncion.

The population consists of people of Spanish descent, Red Indians and Mestizos. J. Natalicio Gonzales was elected President (Feb. 14, 1948) of the Republic. Usual civil war and putsch followed, in one year (1948-49) 5 Presidents coming to the office. Present President—Dr. Federico Choves (Feb., 1953).

PERSIA (*IRAN*)

Area: 628,000 sq. miles; Population: 15,055,115; Capital: Teheran.

The majority of the population are Muslim (Shiah). There are 10,000 Parsis, 400,000 Jews, 50,000 Armenians and 20,000 Nestorians. Some 3 million are nomads.

The country has been re-named Persia (Oct. 1949) after being called Iran for nine years.

The Shah of Persia (Md. Reza Pahlevi, since Sept. 18, 1941) is the nominal head of the Government. The Government

is carried on by a Cabinet which is responsible to the Mejlis, the Persian Parliament. A Senate was constituted in April, 1949. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. enjoyed a dominant voice in economic and even political life before its nationalization in 1951.

The elections in Oct., 1949, were cancelled for various "irregularities". The suppression of the Azerbaijan movement for self-determination (1946), the Kurdish Revolt (1946), the suppression of the Tudeh (Democratic) Party following an attack on the Shah on Feb. 4, 1949 marked post-war years.

Ali Munsar (appointed Premier on 3rd April, 1950) resigned and General Razmara formed a new Cabinet on 20th June, 1950. The General, suspected of pro-Oil Co. leanings, was murdered at the instigation of the Faidya Party. Dr. Mossadeq formed the Cabinet which pushed through the oil nationalization measure in 1951, leading to the Anglo-Persian Oil crisis of 1951. In 1952, the American attempt at compromise on the question failed. A riot followed the attempt at replacing the Premier Dr. Mossadeq ; and Dr. Mossadeq was called back to power and vested with the authority he demanded from the Mejlis.

A series of dramatic developments occurred in Persia in Aug., 1953, in which, after the Shah had fled the country, the Mossadeq Government was overthrown after a Royalist-militarist revolt. Dr. Mossadeq was arrested and a new government was formed by General Zahadi. The Shah flew back to Teheran from Rome on Aug. 21, 1953.

(See also 'Political Survey').

PERU

Area : 482,258 sq. miles ; Population : 8,405,000 (1950) ; Capital : Lima.

Peru is a South American Republic. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The executive power is entrusted to a President elected for 5 years.

But by the usual South American method of revolt, *coup* or *putsch,* General Manual Odria, a right-wing revolt leader assumed Presidential office on Nov. 2, 1948. Aprista and Communist Parties were banned. A General election was held on July 2, 1950, when Odria was elected President constitutionally.

THE PHILLIPINES

Area: 114,800 sq. miles; Population: 10,234,182 (1948); Capital: Manila.

The Philippine Archaepelago consists of 7,101 islands and islets; the important are: Luzon, Mindanao, Samar, etc. Though the majority of the population are Philippinos, there are large numbers of Chinese and Japanese.

The Republic of Philippines (proclaimed on July 4, 1946) has a bicameral system with a President and a Vice-President elected for 4 years. Economic, military and political domination of the U.S.A. has been formally recognised by treaties. The present President is Elpidio Quirino, formerly Vice-President.

The Hukabalahap under communist leadership and the PKM (peasants' union) allied in a front, 1 lak strong, maintain guerilla warfare and control parts of the country. Candaba is the PKM capital.

POLAND

Area: 121,131 sq. miles; Population: 24,976,926 (Dec. 1950); Capital: Warsaw.

Of the total population (1939), 68·9 p.c. speak Polish, 10·1 p.c. Ukrainian, 8·6 p.c. Yeddish and Hebrew, 3·8 p.c. Ruthenian, 3·1 White Ruthenian, 2·3 German, 0·4 Russian, 2·8 other languages.

The Republic spreads now to the "Oder-Neisse line" and is a 'People's Democracy' within Soviet orbit.

On Feb. 5, 1947, the Diet elected Boleshaw Beirut (Secy.-General, United Workers' Party) President of the Republic for 7 years. The Cabinet (formed on Feb. 6th, 1947) is headed by Josef Cyrankiewicz (Socialist) as Premier.

On Nov. 20, 1952, President Bierut was appointed as Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Prime Minister), in succession to M. Cyrankiewicz, who held Premiership since 1947. A Council of State consisting of 15 members headed by M. A. Zowadski (a former Dy. Premier) was also created.

Poland is now a member of the Soviet-sponsored Council of East European Association of Mutual Economic Assistance and of the Com. Information Bureau and witnessed purging of important Communist functionaries (Morpuaski, Gomulka, etc.) as in other East European States. Poland from an agricultural

country is fast growing into an industrial country with nationalized key industries and banks. The industrial output was 190 p.c. higher in 1951 than in the pre-war year. The zloty was placed on gold basis on 30th Oct., 1950. Reduction of the prices of foodstuffs and manufactured goods was announced on the New Year's Day, 1951. Industrial Production in 1950 was estimated to have increased by 25 p.c. over 1949.

PORTUGAL

Area: 35,404 sq. miles: Population: 8,441,312 (1950); Capital: Lisbon.

Portugal has colonial empires in Africa, Asia and Oceania. In India the Portuguese possessions (total area: 1537 sq. miles) consist of Goa, Daman and Diu.

The Republic of Portugal (with its colonies) is a "Unitary Corporate State", with a President elected directly and a National Assembly, the 'National Union' and a one-party rule.

The President is General Francisco Higins Craveiro Lopes. The Prime Minister Dr. Antonio de Oliviera Salazar is the virtual dictator of Portugal. A member of the NATO, Portugal formed with Spain an Iberian Defence link in April, 1952.

The Goanese Democratic and National Movement in India is put down with heavy punishments for leaders.

RUMANIA

Area: 91,671 sq. miles; Population: 15,873,000; Capital: Bucharest.

The Republic of Rumania is a 'People's Unity and Independent State'—a People's Democracy and member of the Cominform. It is socialistic in nature (Nationalisation Law, June 11, 1948), but private property in industrial business in some cases is retained. The highest authority of the Government has been stated as the Grand National Assembly which elect a Presidium of 19 members. Under a decree all banks and other credit institutions were dissolved save the National Bank (nationalised in 1946), the Joint Soviet Rumanian Bank and certain co-operative and professional institutions.

The U.S.A. and Rumania mutually recalled ambassadors in Dec., 1948. The newly elected Rumanian Grand National Assembly on January 1953 elected its Presidium, headed by

Dr. Petru Groza as Chairman, and charged M. Gheorghiu-Dej the Prime Minister to form his new Cabinet.

In 1951, Rumanian industrial production exceeded the pre-war level by 90 p.c.

EL SALVADOR

El Salvador—Area: 13,176 sq. miles; Population: 1,858,000; Capital: San Salvador.

Smallest and most densely populated of the Central American Republics, with a President (Oscar Osorio, elected unopposed May, 1952) and an Assembly (the Junta of Osorio in majority), Salvador is predominantly agricultural.

SAN MARINO

Area: 38 sq. miles; Population: 12,700 (1950).

It is an independent Republic in Appenines within Italy. There is a Legislative Council of 60, elected by the people every 4 years. The Communist Socialists won the elections on 27th February, 1949.

SPAIN

Area: 195,564 sq. miles; Population: 28,600,000; Capital: Madrid.

The Republic is to become a Monarchy. It is a fascist State with one party (Falangist) rule, General Franco as the Caudello (leader), and Don Martin Artajo as the Premier. Barred from U.N. The U.N. (Nov. 1950) voted for the withdrawal of the ban against the political relations with Spain which has been in existence since 1948. (See U.N. 1950).

A Franco-American Military Pact was signed in Oct., 1953, giving the U.S.A. the right of using air and naval bases in Spain.

SOUTH AFRICA

(See Union of S.A.)

SWEDEN

Area: 173,426 sq. miles; Population: 6,986,101; Capital: Stockholm.

The population is of the Scandinavian Branch (other members of it being Norway and Denmark). Sweden occupies

the eastern and the largest part of the Scandinavian peninsula. The Government is constitutional monarchy with a king, a 2-chambered Riksdag (Parliament) elected on proportional system. King Gustav I died on 29th Oct., 1950 when Gustav Adolph I succeeded.

The Social Democrats have kept a clear majority in the last 3 elections of the Lower House. In the elections of Sept. 19, 1948, they have got 112 seats in the Lower House and 8 in the upper. Social Democrats retained their majority in election (Sept. 19, 1948) and their Cabinet is headed by Tage Erlander (since 1945). Sweden is a member of the NATO and allowed war base to the U.S.A.

With simple problems, the Scandinavian countries show highest advance socially in Europe, Sweden topping others.

SWITZERLAND

Area : 15,944 sq. miles ; Population : 4,265,703 (1941) ; Capital : Berne.

There are three racial groups : German, French and Italian. The chief agricultural industries are cheese and butter. Watch and clock making is an important branch of manufacture.

Switzerland is a confederated state of 24 cantons. The supreme legislative authority is vested in a Parliament of 2 Chambers.

The chief executive authority is vested in a Bundesrat or Federal Council of 7, elected by the Federal Assembly.

The constitution provides for the highest degree of regional autonomy and territorial devolution of power through the cantons. There is provision for direct referendum on important questions.

The President of the Confederation for 1953 was Philipp Etter (Zug). The General elections of Oct. 30, 1951 returned Radical 51, Socialists 49, Catholic Conservative 48, Peasants Party 23 ; Other Parties 20.

SYRIA

Area : 72,234 sq. miles ; Population : 3,252,687 (1950) ; Capital : Damascus.

The majority of the population are Muslims. Arabic is the prevailing language. The Druzes number 89,796.

The Republic of Syria now consists of 4 States. Three coups succeeded one another in 1949 until Khalid El Azam formed a Govt. on 27th Dec., 1949. On 13th March, 1950 the Govt. announced rupture of customs relations with the Lebanon.

Syria's Military regime with Col. Fawzi Selo as the Chief of State dissolved country's 9 authorized political parties on April 6, 1952 and signed Syria-Jordan friendly pact on March 17, 1952.

THAILAND

Area: 200,148 sq. miles; Population: 17,517,742 (1947); Capital: Bangkok. The people are known as Thai.

The prevailing religion is Buddhism. There is a large number of Mahommedans. The country has been renamed "Pradis Thai" or "Muang Thai".

The chief produce of the country, as also its chief export, is rice. About 60 to 70% of the land is under forest. Teak is the chief wealth. 40% of it is in British hands.

Bordering on Malaya, Singapore, Burma, Indo-China, Thailand under a Prime Minister, Marshal Pibul Sangram (who is virtually the military dictator since the *coup* of 9th Nov. 1947) is being organised on the anti-communist basis in S.E. Asia. A new constitution was signed by the King in March, 1952. British and the U.S.A. take keen interest in Thailand's defence, military and economic affairs. The Thailand-Malaya frontier has been sealed off against Malaya guerillas. The World Bank has sanctioned (Nov. 1950) an 18-million dollar loan for economic development.

TIBET

Area: 470,000 sq. miles; Population: 3,000,000; Capital: Lhasa.

A narrow enclave between the Himalayan and the Kunlun mountains, Tibet acknowledged formal suzerainty of Peking for over 3 centuries.

Tibet's main trade connection is with India. A trade worth annually 3 crores of rupees is carried on and the main articles of trade are: Tibetan wool, salt, musk and horn; and main

imports to Tibet are manufactures, grain, hardware, glass, sugar, tobacco. The trade routes run from Raxaul (Bihar), Kalimpong (W.B.) and Sadiya (Assam). India inherited from British Indian Govt. certain rights in Tibet, viz. to station a political agent in Lhasa and Trade Agents in Gyantse and Yutung, to protect the trade route to Gyantse by Indian military escort, and to maintain post and telegraph offices up to Gyantse.

Tibet's spiritual and political head is Dalai Lama, who when dead, is supposed to be incarnated soon. In 1933 the 13th Dalai Lama died. The new Dalai Lama was discovered and installed in Sept. 1939 ; he was in 1950 a boy of 16. Naturally, the country was ruled by a Regent—the Regent in 1950 was Teng Takta Rimpoche. He was assisted by a Council of 4 Ministers. There was also a National Assembly of monks and officials. British and American agents were known to be employed by the Lhasa Government. Relation with Peking Govt was uncertain.

In Oct.-Nov. 1950, China dispatched troops into Tibet, as a "liberation" force allied with Panchen Lama and other expelled Lamas and Tibetan democratic movement. In May 23, 1951, an agreement was signed between Tibet and China, and peaceful liberation of Tibet was effected : Tibet was to unite and drive out "imperialist aggressive forces" and "return to the great family of the Motherland—the Chinese People's Republic". The People's Liberation Army (China) was to be helped to consolidate Tibetan national defence. Tibet was to exercise national regional autonomy and was free to introduce reforms voluntarily ; the present political system was to continue ; both Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama were to retain their status : officials were to remain at their posts ; religious beliefs, customs and habits of the people were to be respected and the Monasteries protected. 1952-53 was marked by slow progress of Tibet in the above line within the orbit of China.

TRIESTE

Area : 32 sq. miles ; Population : 275,158 (1948).

Constituted into a "free city" on Feb. 10, 1947. The issue of Trieste, between Italy and Yugoslavia, still remains unsolved before the Security Council, U.N. and caused new tension in 1953.

TURKEY

Area: 296,185 sq. miles; Population: 20,936,524 (1950); Capital: Ankara. The language is Turkish, the script Romanised. The Republic created by Kemal Ataturk on Nov. 1, 1922 embraced Anatolia and the small European strip on which Istambul stands.

The election of May 14, 1950, for the Grand National Assembly signified defeat for the People's Party (of Kemal and Inonu), accession to power of the Democrats, who are still more in favour of "free enterprise" and U.S.A. military and financial aids. The present Prime Minister Adnan Menderes came to office on May 22, 1950. Turkey became a member of the NATO in 1951.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Area: 472,494 sq. miles; Population: 11,418,349 (1946); Capital: Pretoria.

This dominion comprised the provinces of Cape of Good Hope, Transvaal and Orange Free State. The former German territory of West Africa was administered by the Union under mandate and is practically being incorporated. Of the non-European population 7,735 are Bantu and 905,050 Asiatics.

The Government consists of the Governor-General acting on behalf of the British King, a Senate and a House of Assembly, which all but exclude non-Europeans from general representations.

The Nationalist Party which is in power is led by Dr. D. F. Malan as Premier. (General Smuts died in 1950).

The Anti-Asiatic measures like segregation of Asiatics and Africans (Apartheid) embodied in the Group Areas Act are being pushed through by the Nationalist Govt with vigour in spite of India's direct requests to postpone them. A joint passive resistance movement of the Africans and Indians against the racial measures was being suppressed in 1952. The U.N. in October, agreed to discuss the position, S.A., U.K. etc., voting against the Indian motion.

The South African general elections, held on April 15, 1953, resulted in a victory for Dr. Malan's National Party, which was returned to power with an increased majority over the United Party of Mr. Strauss.

UNITED KINGDOM

The British Commonwealth

The Commonwealth, the political term used for the former 'British Empire', is a unique political formation. It is the product of a long and chequered history capable of being divided into 3 periods : (1) Before and during the War of 1914-18, (2) after the War of 1914-18, (3) after the War of 1939-45.

The Commonwealth has undergone some more metamorphosis in the 2nd post-war phase arising chiefly out of India's declaration of her status as one of a "Sovereign", Independent Republic (formally declared so on Jan. 26, 1950). The Republic of India remains a member of the Commonwealth though the King remains 'a symbol of free association' of its members.

Prime Minister's Conferences have become a regular feature; conference at Colombo and Sidney of the Eastern members of the Commonwealth—to meet Communist menace and to discuss ways of economic development—pointed to significant developments. A Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting in London (in June 1951) was called under the impact of a growing crisis—Korean War, Chinese "Intervention", and the Anglo-American defence programme against Communism. The Commonwealth Ministers' Conference on Supply and Production met from Sept. 24-27, 1951, and reached general agreement on certain points. The Commonwealth Defence Conference met in October, 1951. More conferences were held in Jan., '52 and the sterling area problems called for a conference for the purpose in autumn, 1952. The Coronation of the Queen Elizabeth II in June, 1953, was another important occasion for Commonwealth Prime Ministers to assemble and exchange views.

British Isles

The area of Great Britain is 89,041 square miles. The estimated population at the census of 1951 is 48,998,876. The area of Northern Ireland is 5,238 sq. miles and population is 13,70,933 (1951). Capital : London.

The British Isles consist of England, Wales, Scotland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands and North Ireland.

The supreme legislative power of Great Britain and North Ireland is vested in Parliament. The Parliament is divided into

the House of Lords (of 840 peers) and the House of Commons (of 625 elected members). Northern Ireland has its own Parliament but return 12 members to the Imperial House of Commons. In the last House (after March elections of 1950) the Labour (314) had a narrow majority of 7 over all other Parties. The present House, elected on Oct. 25, 1951, returned Conservative 321, Labour 294, Liberal 6, and others 3.

H. M. King George VI (1936-1952) died on Feb. 6, 1952, and Queen Elizabeth II was proclaimed his successor and her Coronation took place on June 2, 1953.

The new Conservative Cabinet was announced on Oct. 27, 1951* with Mr. (now Sir) Churchill as Prime Minister and Minister for Defence. Other appointments are Foreign Minister: Anthony Eden ; Chancellor of the Exchequer : R. A. Bulter ; Minister of Commonwealth Relations : Viscount Swinton ; Minister of Colonies : Lyttleton ; Lord President of the Council : Marquis of Salisbury ; House Affairs : Sir David Maxwell Fyfe ; Labour : Sir Walter Monckton ; Lord Privy Seal : H. C. Crookshank. Sir Winston Churchill reshuffled his Cabinet on Sept. 3, 1953, by droping 2 'overlords' Ministers.

The Prime Minister of Northern Ireland is Sir Basil S. Brooke, Head of the Unionist Party Cabinet.

Devaluation of the sterling (announced on Sept. 18, 1949, the new exchange rate being fixed at $2·80 to the £), the Korean war, and the American re-armament programme helped financial and trade revival to a large extent. Britain showed a surplus of goods and services accounts with U.S.A. (1950) and the balance of payments estimates indicated then a reduction of the dollar area deficit. But in 1951 the dollar deficit reappeared. The Labour Govt. had to effect reduction of benefits of the New Health Scheme, e.g., free supply of spectacles and artificial dentures were to go (which led to the resignation of Mr. Aneurin Bevan and other ministers from the Attlee Cabinet).

The large social welfare services of the Labour Govt. were claimed to turn Britain into what is called a Welfare State.

* [The Party positions were as follows : Conservative 299; Liberal-Conservatives 20; Liberal 5; Labour 295; Irish Nationalists 2; Irish Labour 1; Speaker (Conservative) 1; Chairman 2 (Conservative 1, Liberal 1); Total 625. Leader of the Opposition in the Commons is Mr. Attlee.]

Taking family, the gains (57*s*. a week) are said to be outbalanced by indirect taxes (67·8*s*. a week), according to the Report of ECA admin. to the U.N. (*Economist*, April 1, 1950). Nationalisation of important industries—coal, steel and iron (which was completed on Feb. 15, 1951 and was to be reserved) was said to represent the British democratic way of achieving Socialism without "capture of power" by the working class, i.e., politically, without the working class dictatorship ; economically without 'expropriation', and administratively, without 'workers' management' of the industries.

In foreign policies since the World War II, U.K. has accepted the leadership of the U.S.A. and works more in co-operation with her than in competition. Her policy has been to keep her colonial interests intact wherever possible (Africa, Malaya, etc.) ; to make political concession wherever she is forced and to save thereby the economic and military interests of the Empire (i.e., in India, Burma and Ceylon) ; and lastly to 'sandbag communism'.

She is a signatory to the North Atlantic Pact and a chief prop of the Western Union for 'the Defence of Europe', European Defence Community, etc. In Middle and Near East, Britain has supported the Arabs as against the Jews. Her policies in South Eastern Asia and Far East have been patterned on the "Empire safety in the Pacific" slogan, and though trade interests made her recognise the Chinese People's Republic (Jan., 1950) she did not either vote for the admission of the Peking delegate in the U.N. nor against that of the K.M.T. delegate and accorded full support to the U.S.A. policy in U.N. including that of the Korean crisis of 1950. 1950 saw her launching re-armament programmes (see 'Economic Survey').

The Budget (estimate) for 1953-54 was presented to the Commons on April 14, 1953. The important features of the estimate are :

Total Revenue ...	...	£4,368,215,000
Total Expenditure	...	£4,259,286,000
Estimated surplus	...	£108,929,000

A—British Possessions : Africa

Kenya : Area : 224,960 sq. miles ; Population estimated at 5,700,000 (1951), largely African ; Capital : Nairobi. Euro-

peans who are few in number reserve the highlands for settlement. In 1952 (Oct.) British troops were rushed to Kenya for the defence of the settlers against African movement Mau Mau. *The Uganda Protectorate*: Area: 93,381 sq. miles; the population is estimated at 5,958,520 (1948). *Tangânyika*: Area: 360,000 sq. miles and population estimated in 1943 was 5,417,594; Capital: Dares Salaam—held as a "mandate". *Zanzibar*: Area: 1,020 sq. miles; Population: 265,872 (1948), mostly African. *Nayasaland Protectorate*: Area: 37,374 sq. miles; Population: 2,305,850 (1947). *Southern Rhodesia*: Area: 150,333 sq. miles; Population estimated is 1,764,000 (1946) which includes 82,381 Europeans. *Nigeria*: Area: 372,674 sq. miles; Population: 21,800,000 (1948)—a Protectorate. There are valuable tin and lead mines. *Cameroons*: Area: 34,081 sq. miles; Population: 991,000 (1947). It is held under trusteeship. *British Gambia*: Area: 4,101 sq. miles; Population: 27,297 (1951); Capital: Bathurst. *British Sierra Leone*: Area: 2,500 sq. miles; Population: 121,100 (1940); Capital: Freetown. *The Gold Coast*: Area: 91,843 sq. miles; Population: 4,111,680 (1948); Capital: Accra. *Togoland*: Area: 13,941 sq. miles; Population: 378,666 (1948). *Northern Rhodesia*: Area: 290,320 sq. miles; Population: 1,565,433 (1946); Capital: Lusaka. *Basutoland*: Area: 11,716 sq. miles; Population: 601,000 (1946). It is an elevated plateau. *Bechuanaland*: Area: 275,000 sq. miles; Population: 284,129 (1946). *Swaziland*: Area: 6,703 sq. miles; Population: 185,210 (1948); Capital: Mbabane.

B.—British Possessions: Atlantic Islands

Bermuda: Bermuda is a group of 360 small islands 677 miles from New York: Area approximately 21 sq. miles. The population in 1946 (estimated) was 34,965. It is noted for climate and scenery and has important British and American naval bases. *Falkland Islands and Dependencies*: Area: 5,618 sq. miles; Population: 2,633 (1947). This crown colony is situated in South Atlantic. *Newfoundland and Labrador*: Area: 42,734 sq. miles; Population: 321,171 (1945); Capital: St. John's. Since March 31, 1949, it has been formally a member of the Canadian confederation. *British Hondurus*: Area: 8,867 sq. miles; Population: 61,403 (1947); Capital: Beliza. It is a crown colony on the Carribbean Sea.

British Guiana is the only British Colony in the mainland of South America, with a population of 450 thousand (majority of Indian descent); Capital: Georgetown; economy based on sugar plantation; strategic minerals, (bauxite, enamel, etc.) have been lately discovered increasing the value of the Colony for Anglo-American purposes. On May, 1953, British Guiana was given a new constitution with adult suffrage, a two-Chamber legislature with an increased elected majority and a ministerial system. In the last General Election Prime Minister Dr. Cheddi Jagan's People's Progressive Party swept the polls by securing 18 out of 24 seats in the Lower House. The British War Office apprehending a political crisis despatched troops to Georgetown in Oct., 1953. The Govt. was deposed. A new Govt. was nominated in Dec. 1953.

C—British Possessions: West Indies

Bahamas: Area: 4,404 sq. miles. The total estimated population is 69,991 of which 85 p.c. are coloured people. *Barbados*: Area: 166 sq. miles; Estimated population: 199,012 (1947). *Jamaica*: Area: 4,404 sq. miles; Total population: 1,237,063 of which the white are 14,703, the coloured 216,250, the black 65,044, East Indians 21,396, Chinese 6,896; Capital: the Kingston. Important products are sugarcane, coffee, bananas, cocoanuts, cocoa etc. *Leeward Islands*: Area: 422½ sq. miles; Population: 108,747 (1946). *Trinidad*: Area: 1,864 sq. miles; Population: 557,970 (1946). *Windward Islands*: Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, St. Lucia, and Dominica Island each has its own institutions and they have together one Governor.

D—British Possessions: Pacific Islands

Fiji: Group of about 322 Islands. Area: 7,083 sq. miles; Population (1947): 269,274 with 4,594 Europeans, 118,083 Fijians, 120,414 Indians; Capital: Suva. The government consist of Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, an Executive Council (all officials), a Legislative Council (official, elected, and nominated) on which there are 5 Indian members (3 elected and 2 nominated). Chief products are bananas, sugarcane, cocoanuts, rice and pineapples. There are 5 sugar mills, 92 rice mills and some other industrial concerns.

Minor Isands: In the Pacific, British possessions include Gilbert and Ellice islands colony, British Solomon islands protectorate, New Hebrides Condominium, Toga islands, Pitcairn island, Starbuck island, Malden island, Caroline and Vostock islands, and many others.

Western Samoa: Area: 700 sq. miles; Population: 71,905 (1947). Trusteeship by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948 and *Narau island*—Area: 5,263 sq. miles; population: 3,160 (1948)—is under U.N. Trusteeship (1946). *Borneo*: British North Borneo has an area of about 29,382 sq. miles; Population is 270,233 (1931) consisting mainly of Muslim settlers and aboriginal tribes. *Brunie* (on the north-west coast of Borneo): Area: 2,226 sq. miles; Estimated population—40,670 (1947). *Sarawak*: Area about 47,000 sq. miles; Capital: Kuching; Population: 546,381 (1947), consisting of Malayans, Dayaks, etc. *Singapore*: the total population is 940,756 (1947), see 'Malaya'. *Hongkong*: Area: 32 sq. miles; including other islands is 391 sq. miles. Estimated population was about 17,50,000 (1948). The Government consists of a Governor, an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. Naval and Tank units are posted in Hongkong since the establishment of the Chinese People's Republic.

E—British Possessions: Mediterranean

Cyprus: Cyprus is an island in the Mediterranean sea. Area: 3,572 sq. miles; Population 450,114 (1946) consisting of orthodox Greeks, Muslims, and others.

URUGUAY

Area: 72,153 sq. miles; Population 2,318,000 (1947); Capital: Montevideo.

It is the smallest and one of the most advanced republics in South America, with a President and a two-chambered Legislature.

The present President is Dr. Andres Trueba (March, 1952).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Area: 3,735,223 sq. miles; Population: 152,340,000 (Dec. 1950); Capital: Washington.

The Union is composed of 48 States, as follows (with capital in parenthesis)—Alabama (Montgomery), Arizona (Phoenix), Arkansas (Little Rock), California (Sacramento), Colorado (Denver), Connecticut (Hartford), Delawara (Dover), District of Columbia, City of Washington is co-extensive with the district. Florida (Tallahasee), Georgia (Atlanta)), Idaho (Boisse), Illinois (Springfield), Indiana (Indianapolis), Iowa (Des Moines), Kansas (Topeka), Kentucky (Frankfort), Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Maine (Augusta), Maryland (Annapolis), Massachusetts (Boston), Michigan (Lansing), Minnesota (St. Paul), Mississipi (Jackson), Missouri (Jefferson), Montana (Hellena), Nebraska (Lincoln), Nevada (Carson city), New Hampshire (Concord), New Jersey (Trento), New Mexico (Santa Fe), New York (Albany), North Carolina (Raleigh), North Dakota (Bismarck), Ohio (Columbus), Oklahoma (Oklahoma city), Oregon (Salem), Pennsylvania (Harrisburg), Rhodes Island (Little Rhody), South Carolina (Columbia), South Dakota (Pierre), Tennessee (Nashville), Texas (Austin), Utah (Salt Lake city), Vermont (Montpelier), Virginia (Richmond), Washington (Olympia), West Virginia (Charleston), Wisconsin (Madison), Wyoming (Ceyenne).

The outer States of the United States (with their capital in parenthesis) are : Alaska (Juneau), and Hawaii (Honolulu).

Dependencies of the United States are : Wake and Midway Islands (in the Pacific), Canal Zone and Panama Canal (Central America), Puerto Rico (in the Atlantic), Virginia Islands (in West Indies), American Samoa (in the Pacific), Guam (in the Pacific).

The Government of the United States is composed of three co-ordinated branches, the executive, the legislative and the judicial, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution (Sept. 17, 1787) to which 21 amendments have been added.

The executive power is vested in the President who holds office for 4 years and is elected together with a Vice-President chosen for the same term by elections from each State. These electors in turn are chosen by direct vote of the citizens on a general ticket.

The administrative business of the nation is vested in several executive departments, the heads of which form the President's cabinet.

The whole legislative power is vested by the Constitution in a Congress consisting of a Senate and a House of Representa-

tives. The Senate consists of 2 members from each State chosen by popular vote for 6 years, one-third of whom retire every 2 years and re-election takes place to fill their places. Two-thirds majority in the Senate is required for approval of President's action in foreign relations, in major appointments to office made by President and in some other points.

The House of Representatives (with 435 members) is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of citizens, but the franchise is restricted. In some States methods are adopted with the avowed purpose of excluding Negroes from the franchise, though by amendment of the Constitution, disqualification on the ground of race, colour or sex is forbidden.

The elections are generally fought between two parties: The Democratic and the Republicans. The Progressive group (of Henry Wallace) which contested last two elections was too feeble to form a third party. Since Korea (August, 1950). Wallace himself has given up his former stand on foreign policy. The foreign policy is said to be bipartisan, though orthodox Republicans favour isolationism. In internal policy, the Democratic stand is now "Fair Deal" though in practice no real difference of policy except in the Party label is perceived. The U.S.A. is the financial and military leader of the 'Western bloc' as against the Soviet bloc and communism, and practically controls the U.N. with an assured majority. Besides she has huge 'aid' programmes both for economic recovery of others (ERP and Point-4) and defence of the 'free' nations. (See 'Economic Survey').

The ruling President Mr. Dwight Eisenhower succeeded Mr. H. S. Truman (1945—Jan. 20, 1953) following his election to the Presidency on Nov. 4, 1952.

The position of the new Congress is as follows:—

House of Representatives: Republicans—221 ; election to the Presidency on Nov. 4, 1952. Democrats 211 ; Independent 1 ; Vacant 2 (total 435). The Senate have returned 47 Democrats ; 48 Republicans ; 1 Independent (Total 96). Mr. Richard Nixon (California) was elected as the Vice-President for 1953-57.

The new Eisinhower Cabinet consists of the following: Mr. Foster Dulles (Secretary of State) ; Mr. G. Humphrey (Treasury) ; Mr. Charles Wilson (Defence) ; Mr. H. Brownell (Attorney-General) ; Douglas McKay (Interior) ; Mr. Sumnerfield (Postmaster-General) ; Mr. M. Durkin (Labour) ; Mr. S. Weeks

(Commerce) ; Mr. Buson (Agriculture). See poste 'Economic Survey'.

Important features of the U.S. Budget for 1953 (July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953) are seen from the following estimate presented on June 21, 1952 :

Total Expenditure (Estimate, $millions) in 1953 $85,444m., in 1952, $70,881 m.

Military Services (Estimate, $millions) in 1953 : $51,163 m. (*i.e.* 60 p.c.) ; 1952 : $39,753 m.

International Security and Foreign Relations (Estimate. $millions) 1953 : 10,844 m. (13 p.c.) ; 1952 : 7,196 m.

Social Security, Welfare and Health (Estimate, $millions) in 1953 : 2,662 m. ; 1952 : 2,650 m.

Education and General Research (Estimate, $ millions) in 1953 : 634 m. ; 1952 : 238 m.

Total Receipt (Estimate $ millions) '1953' $70,998 m. ; 1952 : $ 62,680 m.

Total deficit (Estimate, $ millions) '1953' $14,446m.; 1952 : $820 m.

US.S.R.

Area : 9,169,791 sq. miles ; Population : 193,195,000 ; Capital : Moscow.

The 16 constituent Soviet Socialist Republics of the Union are (capitals in brackets) :

(1) Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic (Moscow), (2) Ukraine (Kiev), (3) Byelorussia (Minsk), (4) Armenia (Erivan), (5) Uzbekistan (Tashkent), (6) Kazakhistan (Alma-Ata), (7) Georgia (Tibilisi), (8) Azerbaijan (Baku), (9) Lithuania (Vilnius), (10) Moldavia (Kishinev), (11) Latvia (Riga), (12) Kirkhizia (Frunze), (13) Tadzhikistan (Stalinabad), (14) Turkmenistan (Ashkhabad), (15) Estonia (Tallin), (16) Karelo-Finland (Petrozavodsk). Besides these there are administrative and electoral districts of autonomous regions, national areas and autonomous republics.

The Union Republics can have separate Commissioners of Defence and Foreign Affairs ; have the right to enter relations with foreign countries (only 3 of the Union Republics are members of the U.N.—Russia, Byelorussia and the Ukraine) ; and the right to secede. On the basis of the principle of self-determination, nationalities within U.R.'s are organised into Auto-

nomious Socialist Republics (ASSR) and into smaller National Areas (NA) ; and minorities—into Autonomous Regions.

"Soviet Democracy" as opposed to "Western Democracies" and Parliamentary democracies is intended to secure "economic democracy" by a system based on Soviets (Lit. "Sabhas" or Committees) of villages and factories, and practically disapproves of any "Opposition Party".

The highest legislative organ of the Soviet Union is the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. which exercises legislative power. It is composed of two chambers, elected for a term of four years. They are the Council of the Union and the Council of the Nationalities. Both the Chambers have equal legislative rgihts. The Council of the Union is elected by all the citizens of the U.S.S.R. above the age of 18 and they have the right to recall their elected deputies. One Deputy represents 300,000 of population. The Council of Nationalities is elected on the basis of 25 Deputies from each Union Republic, 11 Deputies from each Autonomous Region and 1 Deputy from each National Area.

Marshal Stalin, Prime Minister of the Soviet Union and the Secy.-General of the C.P., U.S.S.R., died in Moscow on March 5, 1953. A four-day period of national mourning was proclaimed throughout the Soviet Land for Comrade Stalin, whose body lay in state for 3 days in the Halls of Columns, the central building of the Soviet Trade Unions in Moscow. On March 9 the body of Stalin was interred beside that of Lenin in the Mausoleum in the Red Square. Many important changes in the Government as well as in the Central Committee of the Communist Party were announced in Moscow on March 6, 1953, involving *inter alia* the appointment of M. George M. Malenkov as Chairman of the Council of Ministers in succession to M. Stalin and the appointment of 4 Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers with M. M. Molotov, Bulganin, Kaganovich and L. Beria (deposed and later executed). M. M. Molotov was appointed Foreign Minister in place of Andrei Vyshinsky who was appointed as the permanent Soviet representative at the U.N. Marshal Voroshilov was appointed as the President of the Presidium in place of M. Shvernik.

Another significant feature of the reorganisation was the reduction in the membership of the Presidium of the Central

Committee of the C.P. (10 members with 4 alternatives instead of 25 members).

The Communist Party runs the government and the Dictatodship of the Proletariat is said to have built socialism in one country and claims to be now confidently advancing to their great goal—communism. The Party held its XIX Congress in October 4—14, 1952.

The Soviet Union is the country of Planned Economy, the originator of the system ; its first Five Year Plan started in 1929. The Fifth Five Year Plan, in operation for about 18 months, was formally announced and accepted at 19th Congress of the C.P.S.U. in October (see 'Economic Survey of the World' *poste*). The following figures were adduced at M. Malenkov's Report :

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT IN THE U.S.S.R. AND IN THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES, 1929-1951

(In percentage of 1929)	1929	1939	1943	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
U.S.S.R. ...	100	552	572	466	571	721	870	1,082	1,266
U.S.A. ...	100	99	217	153	170	175	160	182	200
Britain ...	100	123	No	112	123	135	144	157	160
France ...	100	80	information	63	74	85	92	92	104
Italy ...	100	108	published	72	93	97	103	118	134

The cultural and scientific advance has been also phenomenal including the mastery of Atomic energy (September, 1949) and weapon, and Hydrogen bomb (1953).

The Soviet Union has friendly trade and diplomatic treaties ("Council for Mutual Economic Assistance") with the 6 "People's Democracies" of Eastern Europe (viz. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Albania) and the Chinese People's Republic of Peking, Mongolian People's Republic and North China Democratic Government, which along with the Democratic Republic of Eastern Germany are popularly designated as *Soviet Bloc* as opposed to the *Anglo-American Bloc* (Yugoslavia is getting more and more committed to the latter). The East-West differences, and the 'cold war' have further

aggravated, which resulted in further isolation of the Soviet Union and its allies in U.N. The attempt to break it was marked by the holding of the World Economic Congress in Moscow in April 1952 and for trade in mutual interest.

The Soviet Foreign Policy, according to M. Molotov, was one of peace and defence of the Union. U.S.S.R. relied on "Peace Offensive', though the U.S.S.R. is fully prepared against war. A. Vyshinsky assured the General Assembly of U.N. (Nov. 18, '50) of Russian desire for "Peaceful co-existence of Capitalism and Communism in the world"—the policy that M. Stalin himself advocated when he desired trade with the outside world. At the same time the Soviet sympathises with all movements for self-determination of all peoples and stands as the leader in equal co-operation with the countries under Peaple's Democracy in E. Europe and Asia.

CONSTRUCTION WORK: Gigantic constructions on the banks of the Volga, Dneiper, Don, Amu Darya, the Karakum sands and the vast Ukrainian and Crimean steppes engage the attention of the Soviet Government and peoples, which, they claim, signify "constructions of communism". Within 5—7 years, they have undertaken to build up (1) powerful hydro-electric stations generating more than 22,000 m.k.-hours of electricity per annum ; (2) a single water-transport system linking up the Baltic, Black, White, Azov, Caspian and Aral seas with the Volga, Don, Dneiper and Amu Darya rivers ; (3) new irrigation and watering systems on the areas exceeding 28 million hectares, *i.e.*, equal to Austria, Portugal, Belgium, Holland and Denmark taken together.

Work has begun at Kuibyshev and Stalingrad for the giant electric stations. The Volga-Don navigation canal was completed in 1952. The main Turkmen canal (of 2,300 kilometres) in the Karakum desert, would irrigate 7 million hectares of the desert, supply 1 lak k.w. of power from its 3 dams, and would join up Amu Darya with the Caspian Sea. The Khakovka Electric Station and S. Ukrainian and North Crimean canals would supply water to 32 lakh hertares of dry lands in the region. The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. met in Moscow in Aug., 1953, to approve the State Budget for 1953. Out of the Budget revenue for 1953, totalling 543,357 m. roubles, 86% came from industry, agriculture, and other branches of the national economy, the emphasis now being shifted from 'heavy

industry' to others which produce more consumers' goods and raise the standard of Soviet life preparatory to introduction of communist society. The 1953 Budget provides 192,500 m. roubles or over 36% of the Budget expenditure for the further development of the national economy. The Budget provides for defence expenditure a sum of 20·8% of the entire Budget, as against 23·6% of the previous year. M. Malenkov also informed the Supreme Soviet that the U.S.S.R. possessed the Hydrogen bomb.

VATICAN CITY

Area : 180·7 acres ; Population : 1,025 (1932).

It is a free city in which the Pope exercises the sovereignty, and has full legal, judicial and executive powers. A governor directly responsible to the Pope exercises the executive functions. It includes the Piazza di San Pietro (St. Peter's Square) and 13 buildings in Rome. Supreme Pontiff : Pius XII.

Following the threat of excommunication of catholics supporting communism (13th July, 1949) a new doctrine has been issued 1950).

VENEZUELA

Area : 352,143 sq. miles ; Population : 4,600,000 (1949) ; Capital : Caracas.

The Federal Republic in Central America formed in 1830, consists of 20 States and 2 territories, each State having one Assembly. The Federal Congress is composed of 2 Houses. Lt.-Col. Carlos Delado Chalband, head of the Rightist Military Junta who overthrew the elected President and abolished the Constitution on Dec. 5, 1948, was shot dead on Nov. 12, 1950. The language of the country is Spanish.

VIET NAM

Capital : Hanoi (see Indo-China).

Viet Nam is that area of Indo-China where the majority of the people are Annamites.

The Government of Dr. Ho Chi Minh (of the Viet Minh) controls 90% of the territories. The French-sponsored Bao Dai Govt. of Viet Nam, was formally installed on Dec. 20, 1950 ; but is controlled by the High Commissioner in all vital matters, and supported by French arms (about 1,50,000 men) and U.S.A.

arms and dollors. Viet Minh troops armed with modern (Chinese?) arms launched serious offensive in Oct. 1952, pushing back the French Union forces to the Black River. The 1953 autumn offensive of General Navarre seemed to have been halted in Dec. 1953, when Viet Minh liberation forces gained more notable victories and advanced further.

The "Viet Nam Republic" of the Viet Minh, headed by Ho Chi Minh, is recognised by the U.S.S.R., China (Peking) and other People's Democracies, while the Bao Dai regime is recognised by France, the U.S.A. and the "Western Democracies". India is neutral.

YUGOSLAVIA

Area: 95,558 sq. miles; Population: 16,927,275 (1953); Capital: Belgrade. The Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia is headed by Joseph Broz as its President.

Titto was expelled from the Communist Information Bureau or "Cominform" on 21st-27th July, 1948; Yugoslavia's 20-year Treaty of Friendship with Russia was abrogated by the Soviets on Sept. 30, 1949. 84 p.c. of the 92 p.c. votes cast in the election of March, 1950, supported Tito and the Popular Front. Yugoslavia was elected to U.N. Council through Anglo-American intervention on 20th Oct., 1949. Supposed to be the future bridgehead in a war between the West and the East, Yugoslavia has received large aids from the U.S.A. and British and France under a $29m. grant from the U.S.A. in 1951 and $120m. from the three powers for the fiscal year 1951-52. Another $100m. worth of economic aid was offered in 1952. Tito, however, reported to the NATO that he could put 2m. men in the field. The Yugoslav demand on Trieste remained the cause of tension between Italy and Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav Communist Party held its open conference in Nov. 1952, changed its name to the Communist League of Yugoslavia and denounced Stalin and the Soviet system in bitter terms. Re-newal of full diplomatic relations between Yugoslavia and Russia was announced on June 14, 1953, by President Tito. U.S.S.R. recalled its ambassador from Belgrade and ousted the Yogoslav ambassador to Moscow in 1949 following Tito's feud with the Comminform. Tito said that this move would not weaken his ties with the West.

CHAPTER III

GENERAL SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

POST-WAR WORLD CRISIS

The Second World War raised even more problems than the First World War, which had conspired for this more tragic disaster. The World Crisis is unresolved, in fact grown more complex and intense. World War II unleashed gigantic forces of conflict all over the world. In Europe the Eastern European peoples have passed over to the Soviet orbit. The Western European Powers including Britain cannot re-build their economy by themselves. The patent fact, first and foremost, is the decline of the old imperialist powers, France and Britain, who along with Italy and Holland must agree to the U.S.A.'s financial and political leadership to maintain their hold on the colonies (e.g. Britain's on Malay, Hongkong, Africa, etc. ; France's on Indo-China, Morocco, etc.; Holland's on Indonesia). The second fact is the gigantic growth of the U.S.A., thanks to the two World Wars, as world's foremost power in production and wealth and in unrivalled military strength. It has meant necessarily the U.S.A.'s bid for world leadership on the basis of "free enterprise". The U.S.A. is sure that this is the "American Century" in the history of the world. The third fact is the emergence of the Soviet Union, tested by peace and war, as the second world power, vowed to socialism at home, and democracy for the world and self-determination of peoples in all countries. The Soviets, with which are now allied the Eastern European democracies (Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania) and the People's Republic of China and that of Outer Mongolia and North Korea are in their turn fired with the faith of Lenin and Stalin that this century is the Century of Revolutions and Socialism. The Second World War has led to the rise and revolt (often to armed resistance) of the Asiatic peoples (of India, China, Indo-China, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, Philippines, Korea etc., etc.) and even an awakening of the African peoples against the imperialist domination of the

imperialist powers. Much of the gains and claims of these newly awakened peoples were neutralised in the post-war years through diplomatic manoeuvres by the imperialists. The Second World War has also further accentuated the social conflict between the "haves" and "have-nots" in every country. And lastly, it has ruined vast tracts, while equally increasing the capacities of the U.S.A.-productions, and the U.S.A. cannot escape 'recession' in the given conditions of world economy except with war production.

Attempt at solution of these world problems was made through the United Nations. This body was, in a sense, taking shape even during the War. The Atlantic Charter (1941), the conferences at Yalta, Cairo and Teheran united the Big Powers in their war aims ; and they realized the necessity of remaining united as well for peace and reconstruction in the post-war period. As soon as the war ended, President Truman, Generalisimo Stalin and Premier Attlee met at Potsdam (July 17—August 2, 1945), and arrived at the Potsdam Agreement for lasting peace. They were warned by the fate of the League of Nations. The cornerstone of the new organisation, it was agreed, had to be Big Power Agreement (i.e. unanimity of the U.S.A., U.K., France and the U.S.S.R.) on all questions, particularly on that of the Treaty with the Enemy Powers, in their administration of the Enemy Territory (viz. Germany, Japan), etc.; and co-operation in the spirit of the Atlantic Charter (i.e. de-nazification and democracy). That was the spirit which was to inspire the formation of the U.N., the foremost organ for world co-operation on all matters of public concern.

UNITED NATIONS

A. **Inauguration :** The United Nations officially came into existence on October 24, 1945, following the United Nations Charter signed at San Francisco by 51 countries. The basis for discussions at San Francisco had been laid by the earlier conference at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington (August 21—October 7, 1944).

San Francisco Charter (June 26, 1945) : In the preamble the Charter says, 'We the people of the United Nations, determine to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

which twice in our life-time has brought untold sorrows to mankind and

'to re-affirm faith in the fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small

'and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from the treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

'to promote social progress and better standard of life

'and for these ends

'to practise tolerance and unite together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and

'to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

'to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

'to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples.

'have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, had agreed to the present Charter of the nations and do hereby establish an international organisation to be known as the "United Nations".'

Basic Principles : The articles describe the purposes and principles, deal with the organization and its members, assure that the organization is based on the principle of sovereign equality of all members, and declare that the United Nations is not authorised to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State.

The Charter contains a number of Articles which describe the organs, their functions and powers, the system of voting procedures, etc., etc.

The Charter was ratified by the signatory States in accordance with their respective constitutional process.

B. **Members of the U.N. :** The first 51 members of the U.N. are : Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia, South Africa, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guate-

mala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, U.S.A., Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, China, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Turkey, U.K., Yugoslavia, Byelorussia, Ukraine, U.S.S.R., Australia, New Zealand.

Later the following nations have been admitted : Sweden, Thailand, Yemen, Afghanistan, Burma, Pakistan, Iceland, Israel and Indonesia (1950).

The total membership is at present (from Dec., 1950) 60.

C. **Organisation of the U.N.** The composition and functions of the principal organs of the United Nations are given below. (See also the Chart, poste).

1. **General Assembly :** It is the deliberative organ of the U.N. All the member-states are represented on it, and can participate in the discussion. Hence it is regarded as the nearest approach to Tennyson's "Parliament of Man". Each state has one vote, though each may be represented by 5 delegates. The Assembly elects its own President by a majority vote. Lester Pearson of Canada is the present President. The main function of the Assembly is to discuss the various problems particularly those of international peace and security and disarmament, and refer urgent issues to the Security Council. It has, however, no power to enforce its decisions ; it merely recommended but could not command any course of action to its members. But in Oct., 1950, when the Korean crisis was deepening, the 60-nation body adopted a decision to accept the responsibility for taking positive action against aggression whether the Security Council vetoes it or not. Among the chief privileges of the Assembly are the right (1) of electing the non-permanent members of the Security Council, (2) members of the Social and Economic Council, and (3) of admitting new members to the U.N. on the recommendation of the Security Council. It has now its own headquarters in New York City, U.S.A.

2. **Security Council :** It consists of eleven members, five of which are permanent (*viz.*, Britain, France, U.S.S.R., China, in 1950 represented by the K.M.T. Govt. and U.S.A.), the six others are elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years, each election requiring a two-thirds majority. Since

September, 1950, the six non-permanent seats have been held by Norway, Egypt, Argentina, Ecuador, Yugoslavia and India. The Charter of the United Nations says that in electing the non-permanent members due regard should be paid by the Assembly towards an equitable geographical distribution. A convention has grown up on this point, which allots one seat to West Europe, one to East Europe, one to the British Commonwealth, two to Latin America and one to the Middle East. Any decision by the Security Council except on matters of procedure requires the consent of seven members including all the five permanent members. On the Korean question on June 25-27, one permanent member, viz. U.S.S.R., was absent and another, China, was represented by the K.M.T. delegates of Taiwan (Formosa). The U.N. Charter assigns to the Security Council the duty of looking after peace and tranquillity of the world. The powers entrusted to it for this purpose fall under two heads—pacific settlement of disputes and collective enforcement of peace and security. It has the power to take whatever measures are necesary, including measures of force, to suppress acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace. It is thus the executive organ of the United Nations.

3. **International Court of Justice :** It is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations and functions according to the statute of the International Court of Justice. Its permanent Headquarters are at the Hague. It consists of fifteen judges. Each member of the U.N. undertakes by the charter to comply with the decision of the court in any case to which it is a party. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the Court to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

4. **Economic and Social Council :** It consists of 18 members elected by the General Assembly. It makes studies on social and economic matters including the question of human rights and fundamental freedom and recommends measures to the specialized agencies attached to it. Its aim is to promote co-operation among the members of the United Nations. The ECOSOC has established a number of (about 9) Commissions, e.g., Economic and Employment Com.; Transport and Communication Com.; Com. on Human Rights, etc.

5. **Trusteeship Council :** It consists of (*i*) those members who administer trust territories, (*ii*) Permanent Members of the

Security Council, (*iii*) some other members elected for a 3-year term by the General Assembly. The basic objective of the trusteeship system is to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence. Under the U.N. Charter territories in the following categories were to be placed under the trusteeship system : (*a*) territories held under the former League of Nations mandate, (*b*) territories detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War, (*c*) territories voluntarily pledged under the system by administering states.

6. **Secretariat :** There is a permanent secretariat of the U.N. whose chief administrative officer is the Secretary-General. He is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. The last Secretary-General M. Trygvie Lie (re-elected on Nov. 1, 1950 against Soviet opposition) resigned on November 11, 1952.

D. Among the *subsidiary organs* special mention should be made of the *Military Staff Committee.* The function of the M.S.C. is to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Council's military requirements for the maintenance of peace and security in the world. The M.S.C. consists of the chiefs of staff of the permanent members of the Security Council. It is to direct the strategic operation of the armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council, for maintaining peace (e.g. in Korea). An agreement on "peace force" was reached subsequent to the Korean war.

E. The following are the principal *specialised agencies* connected with the U.N.

1. UNESCO :—*United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation* : Its purpose is to promote intellectual, scientific and cultural co-operation among the nations of the world. Julian Huxley was its first Director-General. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was elected President at its 7th session on Nov. 12, 1952, Howard H. Sergeant (U.S.A.) retiring. Office : UNESCO House, Avenue Kleber, Paris 16.

2. FAO :—*Food and Agriculture Organisation* : Established in the latter part of 1945, its aim is to help the nations to increase their food resources through the application of scientific and technical methods. Lord Boyd-Orr was its former Director-

General. He has been succeeded by Norris E. Dodd (U.S.A.). H.Q. : 1201, Connecticut Avenue, Washington 6, D.C.

3. WHO :—*World Health Organisation* : Its aim is to promote the health of the peoples of the world. The Director-General is Broc Chisholm (Canada). H.Q. : Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Besides these there are : 4. *International Monetary Fund* (*I.M.F.*) ; 5. *International Bank of Reconstruction and Development* ; 6. *International Trade Organisation* (*I.T.O.*) ; 7. *International Refugee Organisation* (*I.R.O.*) ; 8. *International Civil Aviation Organisation* (*I.C.A.O.*) ; 9. *International Postal Union* (*I.P.U.*) ; 10. *International Telecommunication Union* (I.T.U.).

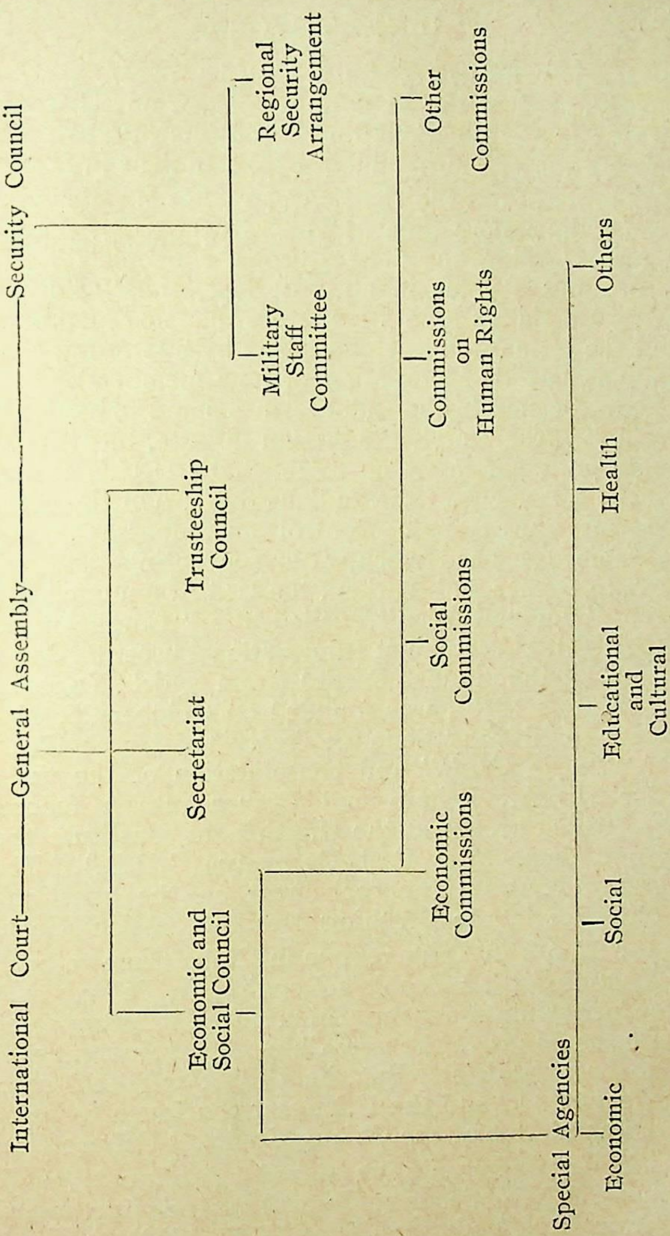
11. ILO : *International Labour Organisation* : Established on April 11, 1919, under the Treaty of Versailles. The I.L.O., a body of the former League of Nations, is now a specialized body of the U.N. In 1944, it accepted the "Declaration of Philadelphia" outlining its objectives. The main principles affirmed are that labour is not a commodity ; freedom of expression and of association is essential for progress ; poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere ; and so on.

It seeks by improving labour conditions to raise living standards and promote social stability.

The ILO functions through the (1) *International Labour Conference*, which meets annually. Two Govt. delegates, and one delegate each representing management and labour from each of the member-states compose the Conference. The chief function of the Conference is to formulate international social agreements which are conventions ; (2) a Governing Body of 16 representing 16 Governments (8 of the Management, 8 of the Labour) ; (3) *International Labour Office* which is the Secretariat of the Conference ; and (4) *Industrial Committees* set up in 1945, which bring together 2 representatives of each country where a particular industry (*e.g.* Textile) is of some importance.

NOTE :—India is a member of all the Organisations and Specialised bodies mentioned above, except that of IRO. (No. 7). Pakistan like India is a member of most of these bodies, except the IRO and IBRD, she being admitted to the IMF in 1950. India's contribution to the U. N. Budget is 3·25% and Pakistan's 70% of the expenditure.

ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS



U.N. AT WORK

1946-49 : The first years recorded progress for the U.N., particularly, seen in the 51 nations' pledge on the reduction of armanents ; in the decisions on the objects of trusteeship ; and in the resolution of the treatment of the Indians in South Africa.

1947 brought out the rift between what is called the U.S.A. bloc, controlling more than 31 votes in the U.N. then, and the Soviet bloc, leading the East European People's Democracies and controlling 5 votes in all. In fact, the "cold war" was to start. Russia as one of the Permanent Members began negating the formal majority decisions by exercising the "veto" (e.g. in the matter of admission of new members). The U.N., however, intervened in the Indonesian dispute to halt Indonesian revolt and stop the Dutch-Indonesian dispute, but it suffered rebuff from South Africa which rejected the U.N.'s recommendations on the treatment of the Indians there. On the questions of Disarmament and Atomic Control an impasse was reached. Matters came to a head when, after sponsoring "aids" (outside the U.N.) to Greece and Turkey, the U.S.A. announced (June 5, 1947) the "Marshall Plan", called the "European Recovery Plan" (E.R.P.). Communist Information Bureau, "Cominform" of 9 European Communist Parties (from which Yugoslavia was dropped in June 1948), was founded on October 25, 1947. The gulf widened with the "Benelux Treaty" of March 17, 1948 and with the "Berlin Crisis" and consolidation of the three zones under the U.S.A., Britain and France into a federal West Germany, which provoked the U.S.S.R. to constitute the Soviet zone into a democratic East Germany (G.D.R.). The U.N. could bring about no rapprochement on the question of the Berlin blockade in the Flushing Meadow Session (Sept. 1949).

As the Kuo Min Tang regime in China came to be replaced by the Communist-led People's Republic in Peking on Oct. 1, 1949, the permanent seat for China necessarily appeared to be going into the hands of the new Chinese Government which was known to be pro-Soviet. But the U.S.A. withheld recognition from the new Govt. and the U.N. seat continued to be occupied by the representative of the Chiang Govt., at Taiwan (Formosa).

The Soviet representative staged a walk-out (on Jan. 13, 1950) from the U.N. Security Council on the issue and absented himself from U.N. bodies till June 25-27, 1950 the Korean War

forced U.S.S.R. to revise their decision and join U.N. again in August 1, 1950.

The Secretary-General Mr. Trygvie Lie's report for the twelve months from July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950 (the Korean conflict started in June 25-27, 1950), called attention to the following achievements of the U.N. before the U.N. intervention in the Korean conflict. (1) The decision of the G.A. in favour of independence of Libya within 2 years (Jan. 1, 1952) and Somaliland within 10 years ; (2) Transfer of sovereignty to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia that completed a 3-year process of U.N. efforts there ; (3) Maintenance of the Armistice between Israel and her neighbours through the mixed Armistice Commission ; (4) Efforts at solving the Kashmir dispute through the U.N. representative (Sir Owen Dixon, who failed, however, to settle the dispute) ; (5) Pacification of Greece through the U.N. Special Commission ; (6) Extended programme of technical assistance ; (7) U.N. Scientific Conference for conservation and utilization of natural resources ; (8) Universal Declaration of Human Rights which have been accepted ; (9) U.N. Relief and World Agency for Palestine Refugees ; (10) Decision to appoint a High Commissioner for Refugees ; (11) Limiting world production of opium ; (12) U.N. Trusteeship system which admitted the principle of supervision by U.N. of such administration.

As against this, the Secy. General confessed, "the essential conditions for collective security does not exist".

The Korean Question

The Korean events (June 25-27) changed the world situation. In the absence of the Soviet delegate and in the presence of the K.M.T. delegate, North Korean People's Republic was declared "aggressor" against the South Korean Republic (voting 9 : nil), and North Korea was asked to retire and stop the war. The Security Council met on June 27, 1950, and as North Korea had not ceased advancing, it called for military sanction against North Korea and asked U.N. members to furnish assistance for South Korea. The resolution was adopted by 7 : 1 votes (Yugoslavia opposing), India and Egypt abstained from voting.

This was a momentous decision.

U. N. at War: The Korean Conflict to which the members of the U.N., all except the Soviet *bloc,* are committed, was, according to the U.N., the first international "crusade against aggressor", and U.N. forces under a unified command (to which General MacArthur was first appointed and later replaced by General Ridgeway) fought under U.N. flag.

The Soviet point of view on the Korean events has always been that South Korea was the real aggressor and the U.N. resolution of June 27 was void as it was taken in the absence of 2 permanent members (U.S.S.R. and China) and without the 7 votes that are the minimum requisites for such a "substantive" matter.

The Chinese "Intervention": The U. N. forces under MacArthur passed on to offensive (after September, 1950), crossed the 38th Parallel in spite of the friendly counsel of India against such a step, and carried war almost to the Yalu river and the frontiers of Manchuria, and thus forced Chinese Peoples' Government to intervene in the Korean conflict with the Chinese People's Volunteer Forces (December, 1950).

In the U.N. the representation of Peking was being negatived repeatedly. The Political Committee denounced "Chinese Intervention" on December 9, 1950. The final act of the General Asssmbly on the question in 1950 was to pass an abortive "Cease-fire" resolution for which 12 Asiatic Powers and India took the initiative (December 14).

A resolution to declare the Chinese Communist Government an aggressor was introduced in the Political Committee of the General Assembly by the U. S. delegate on January 20, 1951. With minor changes in the text of the original resolution it was approved by the Political Committee on January 31, 1951 by 44 votes to 7. There were 7 abstentions including India.

Embargo on Export to China: On May 14, 1951, the Additional Measures Committee approved of an American resolution recommending embargo upon export of strategic materials to China by all member-states. The resolution was adopted by 14 votes to nil, Egypt abstaining. The resolution was approved by the Political Committee of the General Assembly on May 17, by 54 votes to nil, with 9 abstentions and by the General Assembly on May 18, with 8 abstentions including

India and Pakistan ; the Soviet bloc took no part in the debate or vote.

The "Cease Fire", 1951-52: A new chapter in the Korean question,—which cannot of course be seen apart from the actualities in the battle-front where a stalemate was evident, —started with M. Malik's broadcast from New York on June 23, 1951, proposing a cease-fire of the belligerents, followed by an armistice and mutual withdrawal of troops. After diplomatic clarifications had been sought and obtained by Washington, General Ridgway (who had replaced MacArthur on April 13, 1952) contacted through radio message the North Korean and Chinese Commanders, and the two delegations met in Kaesong on July 10, 1951. Agreement for cease-fire talks was reached on July 16, though the battle continued. Opened with high hopes, the negotiations dragged on with occasional breaks and recriminations, all through 1951-52. The question of the repatriation of the prisoners (POWS) was in the end the only stumbling block that prevented agreement. The cease-fire talks were indefinitely suspended by the U.S.A. representatives on October 4, 1952. The Chinese-Korean side insisted on the basis of the Geneva Convention on War Prisoners that all prisoners must be returned to the States to which they belonged, while the U.S.A. on behalf of the U.N. refused to go by that before prisoners had some previous screening.

The Indian resolution on the cease-fire, which virtually formed later the basis for the agreement of 1953 (see *poste*), was arrived at after previous consultation with the Anglo-American representatives ; but was strongly opposed by the Soviet bloc, and rejected by the Chinese and North Korean authorities in 1952. The unfortunate disagreement on the question of the POWS left the cease-fire question in 1952 where it had been ; and the stalemate on the battlefront created new problems.

U.N. in 1952: *Korea*: The sixth session of the G.A. (ended in February 5, 1952) allowed the Korean question to fade out of its consideration. Passing a resolution on February 2, 1952, providing for a special session for Korea after conclusion or breakdown of the armistice negotiations going on for over a year, the G. A. left the conflict to the militarists.

In the meantime, other issues cropped up out of the conflict, viz., the Chinese-Korean accusation of bacteriological war-

fare against the U.S.A. International scientists were invited by China to investigate and they lent support to the charges which the U.S.A. vigorously denied. The clearance of the Koje P.O.W. compounds by the U.S. forces with heavy casualties (June, 1952), when certain American Generals had earlier (May) admitted maladministration of the camp, raised another new issue. A sideshow of the Korean drama was again staged by the South Korean President Syngman Rhee (May-June) when he practically suppressed all S. Korean Parliamentary Opposition in order to ensure his re-election. The powers protested, and the U.N. Korean Commission expressed concern at the steps and the political crisis in South Korea, but finally Rhee had his way and was installed President again.

Germ Warfare Charges: In the Security Council, M. Jacob Malik on June 16, 1952 initiated a resolution asking all States to accede and ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 (which the U.S.A. had refused to sign so long). The resolution was rejected by the majority led by the U.S.A., while the U.S. resolution (June 20) for injury by the International Red Cross into the Communist charges of germ warfare was vetoed by the Soviet and the I.R.C. denied to be an impartial body. The U.S.A.'s effort to condemn the Communists for falsity of germ warfare charges was equally vetoed by M. Malik, who insisted on the participation by the Chinese and Korean representatives in the debate on the U.S.A. charge.

Circumventing the Veto: An important measure of the fifth session of the G. A. in 1950 was the acceptance of the "U.S.A. Action for Peace Plan", which intended to neutralise the "veto power" given to the Great Five permanent members of the Security Council. The Political Committee adopted this resolution of the 7 Powers on October 19 and the plenary session of the G.A. accepted it on November 3, M. Vyshinsky announcing that the Soviets held such modification of the principle of unanimity against the Charter and, therefore, illegal. The U.N. has thus provided for an emergency session of the General Assembly in the case of an aggression, and has assumed the authority to decide on that by a straight majority of the General Assembly notwithstanding the veto in the Security Council of any Power or Powers. The G.A. also directed to set up a Peace Force under U.N. to which members were

asked to contribute a part of their national forces as its components.

Other Matters: The Indo-Pak differences on Kashmir (See *poste*, Book II) were pressed for decision in the Security Council on the complaint of Pakistan after the Dixon Report was published; and the Council passed a resolution on March 30, 1951, for further inquiry and efforts while desiring a postponement of the Kashmir elections to the Constituent Assembly fixed for September-Oct., 1951. The S. C. appointed Sir Francis Graham as the U.N. representative for the purpose on April 30. The resolution was not accepted by India. The Graham report was submitted to the Council on October 1951 followed by a second one in September, 1952, and the U.S.A.-U.K. resolution recommending its acceptance for withdrawal of forces and plebiscite was passed on November, 1952.

Israel-Syrian frontier violation and the Israel plan for reclamation of Lake Huleh area (uprooting the Arab population there) were discussed by the Security Council which ordered on May 8, 1951, a cease-fire and gave the ruling against continuation of the Huleh project.

The Persian Oil Dispute came up for hearing in October, 1951 when the Persian Prime Minister, Dr. Mossadeq personally presented the case for "nationalization" of oil by Persia and denied the competence of the U.N. in the matter, as it related to internal policy of Persia. The French move for adjournment without any committal on the question of competence, was accepted by the Council. Britain abstained and U.S.S.R. opposed it. Persia absented herself. (see *poste* 'Persian oil')

The question of the Suez Canal and the Sudan was placed before the Council by the U.K. when in October, 1951, Egypt repudiated the 1936-Treaty; claimed the Egyptian sovereign rights in the Canal Zone as well as in the Sudan, and refused to join the Four-Power Defence Plan of the area offered by the U.K.

General Assembly: *Sixth Session*: The sixth session (adjourned on December 21, 1951) of the G.A. (U.N.) resumed its sitting in Paris on January 2, 1952 and terminated on February 5, 1952, taking decisions on a large number of subjects. The principal items were: (1) Adoption of an 11-nation resolution on Collective Security by 51 votes to 5 (of the Soviet

bloc), based on the recommendation of the Collective Measures Committee, which called on all members to take necessary steps to keep armed forces in readiness for service under the U.N. whenever the Assembly recommended their use against an aggressor. (2) Acceptance of the Soviet resolution for periodic meetings of the Security Council in an effort to ease current international tensions. (3) Approval of a resolution tabled by the Nationalist China (by 25 against 9, with 14 absentions) maintaining that the U.S.S.R. had failed to carry out the Treaty of Friendship signed in Moscow on August 14, 1945, between the U.S.S.R. and China. (4) Approval of the resolution for a special session on Korea. (5) Debate on the Soviet complaint against Kuomintang forces operating in the Upper Burma. (6) Approval of the Western proposal for disarmament by setting up a new Disarmament Commission while disbanding the Atomic Energy Commission and the Conventional Armaments Committee (rejection at the same time at the Political Committee on January 12 of the amended "omnibus" Soviet resolution on disarmament) ; (7) Approval of the relief programme ($250 m.) for the Palestine Arab refugees and of the continuation of the Palestine Conciliation Commission ; (8) Continuation of the resolutions on S.W. Africa adopted by the Trusteeship Committee (January 19, 1952) declaring that the U.N. "cannot recognize any measures taken (i.e. seizure and rule) unilaterally by S.A. which would modify the international status of the territory", and reassertion of the earlier resolution of December 13, 1950, in violation of which the Union of S.A. had continued to hold the territories ; (9) Approval (January 5, 1952) of the resolution on the Indian minority in S.A. calling for a suspension of the Group Areas Act (apartheid). (10) Adoption of a number of resolutions relating to trust territories, in most cases, against the opposition of the administering power (Great Britain, France, Belgium and the Netherlands, Canada, Australia and New Zealand).

U. N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1952-53

The seventh session of the U.N. General Assembly opened on October 14, 1952 in its new U.N. Headquarters in New York, when Mr. Lester Pearson was elected President. (The session concluded on April 22, 1953). The agenda included

over 70 items. Notable among the items discussed were the Korean situation, the Tunisian and the Moroccan situations, the position of the Indian community in South Africa, the effects of the *apartheid* policy of South Africa, the status of South-West Africa, relations between the Arab States and Israel, the admission of new member States, and the report of the Re-armament Commission and the Collective Measures Committee. The Korean question, which was the subject of discussion in the Political Committee, dominated the debates until the Christmas recess (1952). The two resolutions on Tunisia and Morocco ended with an appeal to both parties to conduct their relations and settle their disputes in accordance with the spirit of the Ctarter ; the Arab-Asian resolutions for denunciation of French colonialism and oppression were rejected. During the session Mr. Trygvie Lie, the General Secretary resigned (Nov. 10, 1952) ; Dr. Dag Hammerskjoeld was elected in his place on April 7, 1953 by 57 votes to 1 (Nationalist China?), with 1 abstention. Colombia, Denmark and Lebanon were elected (October 25, 1952) to the Security Council, (The Security Council from January 1, 1952, consisted thus of the 5 Permanent Members including "China" (Formosa), and the following 6 : Chile, Colombia, Denmark, the Lebanon and Pakistan).

A Good Offices Commission of three was to be appointed to assist in negotiations between South Africa, India and Pakistan. (The proposal was rejected by South Africa, and the Commission reported in October, 1953 to eighth session of the Assembly, warning against the apartheid policy and admitting its own incapacity to assist in the negotiation since South Africa had not agreed to and did not participate in these. The 8th Assembly called for further efforts by the Good Offices Commission in October, 1953).

The seventh session was resumed on February 23, 1953, and ended on April 22, 1953. The principal subjects discussed during the resumed session were (1) The Korean War ; The Brazilian resolution on the subject of the Panmunjon armistice negotiations was unanimously accepted, though the U. N. call for aid to South Korea ((UNKRA) by the U.N. members was opposed by the Soviet group ; (2) Disarmament : A 14-nation resolution was adopted (opposed by the Soviet Group) requesting the U.N. Disarmament Commission to continue its work ; (3) A five-member Commission to investigate charges of germ

warfare against U.N. forces was adopted ; (3) Support was given to the Burmese complaint against the activities of the Chinese Nationalist troops in Burma ; (4) and, in opposition to the Soviet group, the Assembly passed a resolution extending the life by one year more of the Collective Measures Committee (which the Soviet group regarded as an "illegal" body usurping the functions that appertained to the Security Council).

Korea in U.N. 1953 : An armistice agreement ending the fighting in Korea was signed by the U.N. and N. Korean-Chinese Commands on July 27, 1953, three years and one month after the outbreak of the Korean war. A special session of the U.N. General Assembly was reconvened, and it met from August 18-28, 1953, to resume discussion on the Korean problem and to prepare for the forthcoming Political Conference on Korea. The U.S.A. wanted the Political Conference to be restricted to the "belligerents", i.e. to the 16 U.N. members and the North Korean and Chinese Peoples Republics, to the exclusion of the Soviet Union and India in particular, though Britain did not desire the Conference to be so exclusive. M. Vyshinsky's resolution for a conference including the big powers as also India and others of Asian countries was turned down. The 15-nation resolution for a political conference of the belligerents was carried (August 27, 1953) by 42 against 7, with 10 abstentions. The resolution for the participation of the Soviet Union—"provided the other side desires it"—was carried by 55 against 2, with 2 abstentions. The participation of India in the political conference was favoured by 27, opposed by 21 (which included the U.S.A., the South American countries, Pakistan, etc.), with 11 absentions (France, Belgium, etc.). The required two-thirds majority was lacking and the resolution, therefore, had no validity. At the plenary session, India, which had not taken part in any of the ballots, announced her withdrawal of the nomination for the membership. The denouncement of India by the South Koreans from outside the U.N. and the Chiang representative within the U.N. was an interesting feature of the discussions. (See 'Korea : Armistice and After').

The Political Committee of the U.N. in 1953 had on its agenda the old question of the admission of 14 countries to its membership—that of Albania, Mongolian People's Republic, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary (which belong to the Soviet *bloc*),

Finland, Italy, Portugal, Ireland, Trans-Jordan, Austria, Ceylon, Nepal and Libya (almost all of which belong to the other *bloc*). The Soviet Union advocated the admission of all simultaneously according to Article 4 of the Charter. This was negatived at the Security Council Sept 9, 1952; and came up now again for discussion at the Political Committee to no purpose.

The U.N. Political Committee had before it on November 17, 1953 a revised draft on disarmament submitted in the name of the U.S.A., Britain, France and other countries calling on the Disarmament Commission to continue for another year its seven-year old disarmament deadlock.

The 66-nation Trusteeship Committee of the General Assembly approved (Nov. 12, 1953) by 39 votes to 8, with 6 abstentions, a 15-Power proposal to establish a new 9-member Committee on S. W. Africa to function as far as possible as the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. (South Africa, which administered S. W. Africa, as a mandate from the League, refused to report to or co-operate with U.N. concerning the submission of petitions from the territory since the end of that League of Nations in 1948).

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS: 1953

TWO BLOCKS

'Maintenance of international peace and security': that was the avowed object of the Allied Powers who had won the war, and was the reason for the foundation of a new world organisation like the U.N. It presumed what has been called 'the peaceful co-existence of the two systems' known as capitalism and socialism. But loyalty to the systems and their future was increasingly strained when it became apparent that peace and security did not favour the different systems equally. The Soviets drew more dividend from peace and peaceful transformation that continued in East Europe. In the West the general crisis of capitalism did not admit of any real transition from war economy to normalcy through financial or other devices, and the crisis hampered the rebuilding of the national economy of West European countries shattered by the war. The 'cold war' and the European Recovery Plan (Marshall Plan) to West

Europe to be operated outside the purview of the U.N. on the one hand, and, on the other the Communist advance in Eastern Europe, specially the seizure of power in Czechoslovakia by the Communists, marked an end of the short-lived period of Big Power agreement which had continued after war, and which formed the basic principle of the U.N. activities. The Big Powers were parting company, and a cold wind blew through international relations. For the world affairs are largely shaped, or at least, influenced, by the Big Power relations. Europe was the centre of the East-West tension. The establishment of the Chinese People's Republic within the Soviet orbit in October 1949 extended it to Asia ; and upset the existing balance of forces in world politics as a whole. The Korean conflict in June 1950, presented the U.S.A. leading the "West" with the occasion for lining up all forces directly to fight the "Communist expansion". The world has thus been divided into two antagonistic *blocs ;* the one led by the U.S.A., and known as the "Anglo-American *bloc*" ("the West" or "Free World", or the "Democracies" as it calls itself) ; the other led by the U.S.S.R., and known as the "Soviet *bloc*" (or the "East"; the "Camp of Peace" or "the Democratic Camp", as it would like to be called, as their form of Government is held to be "People's Democracy" or "Soviet Democracy").

Since Korea, the two *blocs* have been definitely divided almost on every important question of international affairs, political, social and even cultural. On the Korean and Chinese questions they clashed, as is known, undoubtedly,—and, those had many ramifications besides the recognition of China and peace in Korea (*e.g.*, the question of the Formosa Government, the 16-power pledge to South Korea for Korean unity, the "free" world policy of saving Asia from Communism). Equally certainly they disagreed on the question of the re-militarization of Japan and West Germany (and the problems connected with the separate peace treaties with them). And, over the question of the fight for national emancipation of the colonial and dependent peoples like the Vietnamese, the Malayans, the Tunisians, etc., and that of the backward peoples under trusteeship, the two *blocs* differed radically. The Persian oil conflict and the royalist military *putsch* which immediately was blessed with dollar aids by the U.S.A. the Egyptian demand on the Suez Canal zone and the Sudan and the colour conflict that was being

stirred up by the white masters in Africa in all its portentous possibilities,—all seemed to underline the divergent interests and policies of the two *blocs*. In 1953 the two-year old cease-fire negotiations were just brought to a conclusion, and the talk of easing the East-West tension was in the air, thanks to the 'gesture' of M. Malenkov. But hardly any positive action was taken by any party except that of ending the Korean War. Even in Korea, the clash continued in all its fury though the 'shooting war' had been stopped, and the Korean conflict was far from being ended.

It is not that the members within the U.S.A. *bloc* did all agree with the extreme line of the U.S.A. (for example, on the question of exclusion of India from the Political Conference on Korea ; Churchill's proposal for direct four-power talks on Germany ; the passing of the Near East and Middle East under U.S.A. 'influence', etc.), but on every crucial matter Britain and France had to modify their policy (*e.g.* that of Britain on Chinese trade ; of France with regard to W. German army, etc.) according to the U.S.A. requirements.

Western Bloc

The death of M. Stalin had its expected reaction on the Western bloc. "The Eisenhower era begins as the Stalin era ends", said the U.S. Secretary of State Mr. Dulles on March 9, and this may be taken to be the keynote of the policies and activities of the Western bloc, led by the U.S.A., in the year 1953. Events inside the Eastern bloc emboldened them to launch their own "peace offensive."

Earlier, President Eisenhower's first 'State of Union' message to the U.S. Congress on February 2, 1953, announced ending of the "neutralization" of Formosa, which had been ordered by President Truman on the outbreak of the Korean War. The U.S. 7th fleet was no longer to be employed "to shield Communist China", said the message. The decision thus opened the mainland of China to 6 lakhs of well-equipped and American trained "Formosan" forces ; and, it was denounced by Peking as a U.S.A. "plot" "aimed at enlarging the war". The foreign policy of the U.S.A., as the message announced, was to be based on the principles of bipartisanship (between the two political Parties, Democrats and Republicans) ; on a

coherent global policy, refusal to acquiesce in the enslavement of any people, of effective mutual co-operation for mutual security against Communist threat, and on fostering of practical unity in Western Europe of which EDC and EDA were to be the natural planks.

Resolute opposition to the admission of China (Peking) to U.N. had been reasserted by the President. In practical operation of the policy Anglo-U.S. collaboration in banning strategic material exports to China was secured (March 8), and the British Government stiffened its measures in enforcing the embargo. On the death of M. Stalin the President appealed on April 16, to the new leaders of the Soviet Union for settlement of outstanding international events though he was still doubtful of the change of attitude in new Soviet leadership.

A three-power conference at Bermuda was proposed, but had to be postponed then for the illness of Churchill and fixed finally for early next year. High-level conference of the three foreign Ministers came off in Washington (from July 10-14) and agreement was reached on the objectives of Western policy, viz., restoration of German unity, Austrian independence and the establishment of peace in Korea and Indo-China. Support was lent to the North Atlantic Treaty, the creation of a European political community within that framework, and a four-power meeting on Germany and Austria.

A Soviet Note also proposed (August 15) a four-power peace Conference within next six months, establishment of a provisional all-German Government and holding of all-German elections, easing of Germany's financial and economic obligations arising from the war. The three Western Governments invited (Sept. 2, 1953) Soviet Union to a four-power meeting at Lugano (Switzerland) on October 15 to discuss the German and Austrian treaties (evidently within the framework of the NATO, which the USSR considered "aggressive" in purpose). The Soviet reply was received on September 28 (subsequent to the West-German election) proposing a five-Power Conference (including Peking) for easing of tension in Asia and elsewhere, and a four-Power Conference for Germany. The London Conference (October 16-18, 1953) of three Foreign Ministers, Mr. Eden, Mr. Dulles, and M. Bidault, considered the question of Trieste, Israel and Jordan, Korea, and Indo-China and renewed the invitation to the Soviet Union to the meeting at

Lugano. The Soviet reply did not advance further then, but finally agreed to the Conference (Nov. 1953).

The Anglo-U.S.A. decision (Oct. 8, 1953) for transfer of Zone A of Trieste to Italy had meanwhile created tension between Yugoslavia and Italy and movement of forces by Italy were alleged by Yugoslavia, M. Tito declaring his intention to resist the move. The Soviet Union denounced the Anglo-American proposal as a gross violation in the part of Britain and the U.S.A. of the Italian peace treaty, which envisaged the creation of a Free Territory under a Governor to be appointed by the U.N.

Among other significant steps of the Western Powers in 1953 were : the three Madrid agreements signed (Sept 23, 1953) between the U.S.A. and Spain which provided for the construction and use of defence bases in Spain by the U.S.A. in exchange for U.S. economic assistance and military supplies to that country. This together with the June uprising in Eastern Germany, followed by trouble in other Eastern European countries, added further to the East-West tension. The election of Dr. Konrad Adenauer, in the West German election to power (Sept.) with an absolute majority, which Moscow considered was effected "under the threat of American machine-guns", was a triumph for the "Western" policy (E.D. Community, E.D. Army, etc.), and Dr. Adenauer's talk of "liberating" East-Germany and threat to revise the Oder-Neisse frontier reminded the Soviet Union of the era leading to the rise of the Nazis.

The U.S.A. foreign position was further strengthened with the replacement of Mossadeq Government in Iran by that of General Zahedi ; and the U.S.A. activities in support of France in Indo-China, of the Chiang forces in Burma revealed other facets of the Western "struggle against Communism."

The *bloc* in spite of all its agreements, and unity, reiterated at the Washington and London conferences by the three Foreign Ministers, was by no means without internal trouble. British colonial *raj* is already financially at the mercy of the USA. By 1950 USA official return of overseas capital holdings, amounting to 34 billion dollars, showed that three-fifths of this were in the British empire or other Western European empires. Political power has to bow down to the economic and financial overlordship and British policy had to adjust itself with difficulty to the U.S.A. lines on the question of China and Chinese

trade, recovery of Japan as a trading rival in Asia, Britain's exclusion from the Pacific Council, and the general replacement of British influence in the Near East and Middle East (e.g. Greece, Iran, Egypt). French political opinion was still unreconciled to the proposed admission of W. Germany in NATO as an armed Power and the creation of the German army with the former Wahrmacht as an integral part of the EDA.

NATO: The NATO Council agreed in their Paris session in April, 1953, that Russia had changed her tactics rather than her policy (after Malenkov became the Soviet Premier), and approved the "costliest ever" defence build-up for 1953—at least 70,000 m. dollars. The 14-NATO nations last year (1952) spent 63,500 m. dollars on defence, the U.S.A. spending 49,500 m. and Britain about 5,000 m.

"EUROFPEAN DEFENCE COMMUNITY" (EDC)

Discussion on the formulation of the European Defence Community had started early in 1951. On May 8, 1952, the EDC was set up. Contractual agreement with West Germany (German Federal Republic) and the other Western Powers was signed on May 21, 1952, at Bonn ; and the EDC Treaty (comprising 131 Articles to run for 50 years) signed next day, May 27, 1952, with the participant powers. The U.K., the U.S.A. and France signed a tripartite declaration.

The EDC was defined as a supranational community, exclusively defensive in objectives, with common institutions, common armed forces, and a common Budget. Within the framework of the NATO, it would seek the same ends, its forces to be known as "European Defence Forces" would be placed by the States at the disposal of the Community.

The EDC would consist of the following institutions—(*a*) a Council of Ministers ; (*b*) a Board of Commissioners ; (*c*) an Assembly ; and (*d*) a Court of Justice.

The military provisions proposed to raise 43 divisions, of which 12 were to be German, by 1955. Elaborate financial and economic provisions were also made supporting the agreements.

The EDC faced strong Parliamentary opposition in France and West Germany. The U.S.S.R. denounced it in advance in notes to the U.S.A., Britain and France as a violation of the Potsdam agreement of 1945, and proposed a Big Four conference

on Germany. Other members of the Soviet *bloc* followed suit; but East Germany was particularly alarmed, and took measures against infiltration of 'spies' (from West Germany) by restricting East-West travel, re-organising the East German police, and centralizing the State in July (1952).

"THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY"

(ECSC or The Schuman Plan Organisation)

The European Coal and Steel Community was established by the Treaty signed in Paris on March 19, 1951 after 9 months of negotiation. The process of ratification of the Treaty by the six members (France, the German Federal Republic, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg) was completed on June 16, 1952. Although the Saar territory is not, as a national unit, a member of the community, the Saar *Landtag* ratified the treaty on March 6, after having received assurance that France would protect the territory's interests in the Community. The Schuman Plan, as also the Treaty setting up the Community, was denounced by the Soviets as restoration of the military-industrial potential of Western Germany. The Treaty was to secure the pooling of the coal and steel resources of Western Europe under a supranational authority, based on the proposals outlined by the French Foreign Minister M. Robert Schuman on May 9, 1950. The Treaty provided for the institution of a common market by the abolition of the import and export duties, subsidies, and other restrictive practices on the movement of coal and steel in the participating countries, and the establishment of a High Authority, an Assembly, a Council, and a Court of Justice as the administrative institutions of the Community. The Community like the European Defence Community was to work side by side with the "Council of Europe".

Soviet Bloc, 1953

Biggest event of the year was the death of Joseph Stalin (March 5, 1953), the man who assisted Lenin in organising the October Revolution in 1918, who successfully planned and built up 'socialism in one country' (1924-50) and who piloted the Soviet State through World War II to victory and reconstruction (1941-1953). The death set off a number of events of great

significance, the character of which was difficult for the rest of the world to read accurately. M. Malenkov was appointed Prime Minister in the place of Stalin, with four Vice-Premiers (among which M. Beria, the second man in the Soviet, was one) ; Marshal Voroshilov succeeded M. Shvernik as the head of the Soviet State ; and some ministries were amalgamated and Cabinet reconstituted. More than mere routine changes were evident soon. M. Malenkov's speech at the Supreme Soviet (March 15) emphasized world peace and co-operation with all countries whatever their system "on the basis of mutual observance of interest". It was quickly followed on March 27, 1953 by a far-reaching amnesty for many categories of prisoners, and a communique on April 3, 1952, denouncing the methods of investigation of the Minister of State Security the case of the doctors and specialists, mostly of Jewish origin, who had been arrested earlier (Jan., 1953 when Stalin was alive) on sinister charges of plotting against the life of Soviet leaders. These doctors were all exonerated and set at liberty and the Soviet political police were for the first time openly denounced. The Western bloc leaders waited for concrete proof of Malenkov's good intentions. The way to Korean truce was opened and cleared by new Soviet moves. More astounding events were to come. On July 10 it was announced, Levrenti Beria (53), First Vice-Chairman and Minister of Internal Affairs, had been dismissed from the office, expelled from the Communist Party and was to be tried as an "enemy of the people" for plotting to overthrow the Communist regime and seize power. Widespread purges of political and party leaders, particularly in Georgia (Beria's home State), Azerbaijan, Ukraine, occurred then, and repeated changes in the internal appointments in the State and within the partly and Soviet foreign diplomatic service abroad went on throughout 1953 as a result of the Beria case. (Beria with six of his fellow conspirators were tried and executed on December 24, 1953). A certain easing of the international tension was being felt all the while (till October, 1953), and the Korean negotiations were successfully concluded (June 7). The Soviet foreign office (June 22) had paved the way by large withdrawal of restrictions to travels in the country and granting exit permit to Soviet wives of Anglo-American nationals. "Collective leadership" as opposed to individual functioning was upheld as the new slogan for

Communist life and work. On June 17, 1953 the German Democratic Republic had, however, seen an anti-Soviet rising engineered, according to Soviet statements, by the "Western" agents and old Nazi forces ; and the German trouble set off similar disturbances in Eastern European Peoples Democracies. "Mistakes" were openly admitted, a revision of their pace in nationalization and industrialization was called for, and most European States wthin the Soviet orbit had some of their leaders disgraced or dismissed (*e.g.* in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Eastern Germany) as a result of the thorough examination of their internal conditions.

At the Budget Session of the Supreme Soviet (Aug. 5-8, 1953), M. Malenkov, in making survey of the Soviet foreign relations with other States, particularly with the Arab States and Israel (with whom relations, cut by the "Medical Plot" in Feb., had been resumed with the exoneration of the doctors in June), India, Pakistan, Italy, Japan, referred particularly to the certain "easing of the international atmosphere" which was sought to be marred by the "policy of atomic blackmail". M. Malenkov announced then that the Soviet Union too possessed hydrogen bomb.

The question of the Austrian peace and German settlement (see *ante* 'Western bloc') formed the subject of proposals and counter-proposals to conferences: viz. the Soviet Note, submitted on Aug. 15, suggesting a Four-Power Conference on German peace treaty (without any reference to Austria) and formation of all-German Govt., the three Western Powers' invitation (on Sept. 2) to a Four-Power Conference at Lugano, the Soviet reply (of Sept. 28) proposing Five-Power Conference on easing of international tension ; Stevenson-Dulles idea of a non-aggression pact between the Soviet Union and the West (Oct. 1-6) evidently on terms of acceptance of the NATO ; the renewed Western call to a conference at Lugano decided at the London Conference after the return to power of Dr. Adenauer in Western Germany ; and so on. Meanwhile, Soviet productive energies, according to M. Malenkov's report, appeared internally to be veered round agricultural production and production of consumers' goods. (It marked a retreat from concentration on military production and 'heavy industries', as the West took it ; and, it was a step to economic plenty for building Communist system at last, according to Soviet profession).

The Soviet stand in the U.N. on the question of disarmament, Korean affairs, besides that of Morocco, and on the question of colonial and trusteeship countries were directly opposed to that of the "West" and their imperialist-militarist policy. The unilateral decision of the Anglo-American governments to hand over Zone A of Trieste to Italy met also with a Soviet note of denunciation (see *ante*) as well and the hopes raised by the "Malenkov gesture" appeared to have petered out towards the end of the year. It was felt that the death of Stalin meant no reversal of the Stalin policy or the policy as laid down in Oct. 1952 at the CPSU Congress.

Soviet friendship with China and North Korea was further strengthened by Soviet aid for the first Five Year Plan that China initiated in 1953 and by the aid (1,000 m. rouble) offered to North Korean delegation (Sept. 10-20) for rehabilitation subsequent to the signing of the armistice.

WORLD PEACE MOVEMENT

The World Peace Movement is a popular movement of all sections of men and women of all countries for peace and peaceful progress. The U.N. has almost the similar objective ; but while the U.N. is held up by the development of *blocs* and the diplomatic manœuvres of the Governments, the Peace Movement seeks to mobilize the opinion of the common man everywhere, who after the two World Wars not only wants peace, as he always did, but is also ready to act on behalf of peace in some way or other. The Peace Movement with its national organisations in every country, and the affiliated bodies in every sector of it again, like those of the scientists and artists, women and workers, try to mobilize them all for peace and peaceful progress, national liberty, and socio-cultural advance. The World Council of Peace and its Bureau with M. Frederic Joliot-Curie, the French Scientist as its Secretary, co-ordinates their activity. (For Peace Prizes, Anniversaries of 1953. See *poste*, Chap. VIII.)

The Movement owes its inspiration and drive to the Communists and pro-Communist intellectuals. Particular emphasis is put on the mobilization of the intellectuals, the scientists and medical men, writers and artists, educationists and humanists in general of every country ; for "the strengthening of cultural relations between the peoples creates the most favourable condi-

tions for their mutual understanding". National committees for cultural exchange have been set up for the purpose ; and great cultural anniversaries are observed, *e.g.*, those of Hugo, Leonardo da Vinci, Gogol, Avicenna in 1952. The Asian and Pacific Peace Conference was held in Peking in Oct. (3 to 12), 1952, attended by delegates from 37 countries to focus attention on Korea, Viet-Nam, Malaya, etc., in particular. An important event was the declaration of the Indian and Pakistani delegates to settle their differences by peaceful discussion, and their differences on Kashmir by democratic and peaceful plebiscite.

The first Conference was held at Breslau, Poland, in 1948. The Third Peace Congress of the Peoples met in Vienna on Dec. 12, 1952, and it applied for a Five Power Pact, for W. German-E. German Democratic Unity, Korean Armistice ; and called on the U.N. to observe its Charter. The World Peace Council met in Budapest on June 15-20, 1953, (before the Korean Truce), accepted a Document on the launching of a world campaign for negotiations and an Appeal and emphasized the necessity for broad cultural exchange among nations.

Korea : Armistice and After

The rejection of the Indian proposal (adopted by the U.N. General Assembly) by the Chinese and North Korean authorities on the exchange of POW's had marked practically an end of the chances for a cease-fire in the Korean War in 1952. Negotiations at Panmunjom had been suspended since Oct. 1952 over the question ; and military operations proceeded as usual with fury while serious rioting continued to break out in December (1952), Feb., March and April (1953) in the prison camps of Pongam, Koje and Yoncho islands among North Korean POW's ('hard core' Communists), which resulted in serious loss of life. A Soviet resolution condemning the "mass murder" of such prisoners was rejected at the U.N. General Assembly after an embittered all-night debate on December 22, 1952.

The new turn in Korea from war to cease-fire came after the death of Stalin and in the Malenkov interval of 'peace offensive' as the West called it, and was signalled by the Chinese and North Korean acceptance in March, 1953 of the proposal of the U.N. Command (General Mark Clark) for the exchange of the sick and wounded prisoners of war in Korea.

On March 30, 1953, the Chinese Prime Minister appealed for the resumption of the armistice negotiations, agreeing to the handing over to a neutral State of those Communist POW's who refused repatriation (as had been virtually proposed in the Indian resolution in the U.N. in 1952). The appeal was supported by the Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov. The agreement for exchange was signed on April 12, 1953 and repatriation of the sick and the wounded commenced on April 20, 1953. The main obstacles to negotiations were removed by the Chinese-N. Korean acceptance of the principle that no POW should be forcibly repatriated ; the procedure for examining the genuine desire of such prisoners only remained now to be determined. The plenary session of truce negotiations thus opened again at Panmunjon on April 26, 1953 and it was successfully concluded on June 8, conceding the principles to which the U.N. Command had stood. The main points of the agreement are (*a*) Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, consisting of one representative each of Sweden, Switzerland (Western nominees), Poland, Czechoslovakia (Eastern nominees) and India (neutral) is to act as the custodian of the POW's refusing repatriation ; (*b*) armed forces and operating personnel of the Commission are to be provided by India, whose representative is to be the umpire, Chairman or executive agent of the Commission ; (*c*) while those desiring repatriation are to be handed over to their side, those not desiring repatriation are not to be forced ; but 'explaining representatives' of their countries are to be given facilities under the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission (N.N.R.C.) to make explanations to such prisoners with a view to persuading them to return to their homelands ; (*d*) if the fate of such prisoners be not settled within 90 days of the signing of the agreement, a 'Political Conference' is to be held, and if the prisoners concerned still refuse repatriation, the prisoners are to receive civilian status and go to any neutral country they choose. (N.B. 22,000 such prisoners refusing explanations remained to be disposed of on December 25, 1953).

South Korea Defies U.N. Command : The truce agreement was rejected by the South Korean Government, which did not sign it, and threatened to "fight alone" to unite North and South Korea, and 'go it alone' against N. Korea. President Eisenhower's offer of a mutual security pact and economic aids did not satisfy President Syngman Rhee then, who now (June

18, 1953) took the serious step of releasing (from the U.N. custody) North Korean anti-Communist prisoners—more than 25,000,—in defiance of the U.N. Command as a protest against the terms of the prospective armistice. President Rhee's "unilateral actions" were denounced by the U.S.A. and British Governments and the U.N. Command; but there was little attempt at recapturing the escaped prisoners. The N. Korean Command (General Nam Il) accused (June 18, 1953) the U.N. Command of conniving at the escape of the prisoners. The U.S.A. continued discussions with the North Korean leaders on the question of the truce. The U.S.-South Korean discussions resulted in a Mutual Security Pact (agreed on Aug. 4 and signed on Oct. 1953) which gave satisfaction to South Korea. According to the treaty U.S.A.'s land, sea and air forces were to be maintained in South Korea for an indefinite period; U.S. assistance in rehabilitating the South Korean economy was also guaranteed. On Aug. 17, it was confirmed that on the day the armistice was concluded, the 16 U.N. members had signed a joint declaration that they would promptly resist a renewal of armed attack in Korea.

N.N.R.C.: The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission were to follow up the armistice signed in Korea on July 27, 1953. The N.N.R.C. was to be presided over by India (Lt.-General K. S. Thimayya) and in the face of the South Korean vilification and threat of armed attack on the Indian forces who were to take the custody of the prisoners, the Indian Government sought clarification from the U.S. and Chinese Governments to assure themselves that the Indian representatives and forces would be able to function in an honorable capacity. Repatriation commenced on Aug. 5. But as the turn for fulfilment of the conditions for 'explanation' to the prisoners not desiring repatriation came (Sept. 26), the N.N.R.C. was faced with an almost impossible situation. Indian custodians in their attempt to function properly were obstructed. A riot in a camp hospital was arranged on Oct. 1, when the Indian troops were forced to resort to arms. An attack on the Indian guards was provoked on Oct. 2. Violent campaign against India was also at work in the camps; and Chinese and North Korean delegations attributed the situation in the camps to the semi-fascist groups of Rhee and Chiang agents who were said to have been

mixed up to terrorise the prisoners with threat and violence against repatriation. General Thimayya was constrained to point out to the U.N. Command the false and mischievous representation against the Indian authority in the N.N.R.C. that was being indulged in by U.S. responsible sources. Explanation arrangements were also being delayed, North Korean P.O.W.'s resisting any attempt to take them to such explanation meetings ; only a few prisoners elected to be repatriated when 'explanations' were held ; the two groups of the N.N.R.C. also differed among themselves on almost every question making the task of the Indian Chairman delicate and almost impossible. The arrangements for political conference, fixed for Oct. 29, dragged on. The U.S. Secy. Mr. Dulles held that prisoners were to be considered free on Dec. 23, whether the Conference met or not. Preliminary political talks between the Chinese-N. Korean representatives and the U.N. representatives were held in Oct.-Nov., but until Nov. 16 no agreement could be reached on any three qustions : time, place (the U.N. suggested Geneva, Honolulu or San Francisco ; the other side suggested Punmunjon), and participants (North Korean and Chinese desired the presence at the Conference table of Asian neutrals, which included India ; this was "completely unacceptable to the U.N., though the U.S.A. might consider the question of such participation after a "reasonable time").

PERSIA : OIL AND TURMOIL

Persian life and politics were dominated by the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., a British concern which exercised British control over the Middle East, until in 1951 the Persian Govt. of Dr. M. Mossadeq, the Premier of the "National Front", launched, in accordance with the unanimous decision of the Persian Majlis, the measures to 'nationalise' the oil industry of the country and take over the affairs of what the Govt. described as the 'late Company' (April, 1951). The 'Persian Oil crisis' which then ensued had, therefore, more than a commercial or even a national significance. Firstly, the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. (A.I.O.C.) provided the Persian Govt. in the shape of royalties to the Govt. with five-sixths of its foreign currency, and it formed the largest item on the revenue side of the budget. Secondly, of the political leaders and members of the

Parliament, who all belonged to the land-owning feudal nobility, each and one owed their fortune and rise and fall, to the A.I.O.C.

But the situation had changed in the post World War II both internally and externally. The U.S.A. developed in the period equally strong oil interests in the Arab countries and thought of exerting their pressure on the A.I.O.C. through the rival Persian political groups and personalities to secure a share in the A.I.O. Co.'s venture. Deep national and social resentment had been created as well by the British imperialists and the A.I.O.C. as their agents among all sections of the Persian people, and particularly among the 70,000 oil workers that the Company employed in the Abadan plants. A powerful democratic party, the Tudeh, with Communist affiliations, though suppressed in 1950, had its influence in the matter. All Persia was unanimous that the A.I.O.C. must be "nationalized" and taken over. Dr. Mossadeq himself had no plan beyond this ; he offered to pay any agreed compensation for the purpose. The British Govt. carried the case to the International Court of Justice at the Hague. The Persian Govt., of course, denied the jurisdictions of the court in the matter of the domestic policy of the country, and appointed a board of nine directors of the "National Iranian Oil Co." The International Court sought for interim concessions but to no purpose. Good offices of the U.S.A. President were offered. M. Averell Harriman was sent to Teheran as President Truman's personal representative. But his arrival (July 15, 1951) in Teheran was a signal for violent demonstrations.

The British-Persian Treaty of 1857 was denounced and British Consulate Offices in Persia were ordered to be closed down on January 21, 1952, which, on this account, was observed as the 'liberation day'.

The British Govt. took the case to the Security Council. Dr. Mossadeq appeared before the Council and denied its jurisdiction and right to intervene in the oil question, which concerned Persia's sovereignty. On Oct. 19, the Security Council voted (8 to 1 with 2 abstentions) to adjourn the discussion pending the International Court's opinion on its competence to act on the issue. (For the history of the Anglo-Persian Oil Exploitation, see *Current Affairs*, 1952, pp. 44-45).

By Dec., 1951, Persia had practically won the battle for nationalization of the oil industry. But she had as yet no oil technicians to work the industry nor could she market the same because of the threat of the A.I.O.C. to prevent that ; and, in the absence of the large and regular royalties of the A.I.O.C. that had ceased since May, 1951. Persia had no money in the public treasury. Serious student-riots occurred. Diplomats from abroad and students were called back for economic reasons.

The International Bank (I.B.R.B.) was approached. Its proposal (February, 1952) to advance loans on the basis of the management of the oil industry by the Bank for the interim period was rejected by Persia. Neither would the U.S. State Department consider the question of any financial aid to Persia (March 20, 1952). Serious riots (anti-U.S.) occurred again in Teheran on March 28, 1952, and martial law was declared for one month in Teheran.

The General Election (Jan.-Feb.) returned overwhelmingly the "National Front" candidates.

Dr. Mossadeq felt free to admit his need for the American aids. U.S.A. military aid, suspended in January 1952, was resumed (in April 25, 1952) as a result of an exchange of letters between Dr. Mossadeq and the U.S.A. Ambassador in Teheran, Mr. Loy Henderson. A new "Point-Four" Technical aid to Persia for projects covering education, agriculture, public health, supply of sugar to Persia was also available from now (April, 1952).

The International Court at the Hague heard (June 9—23, 1952) Dr. Mossadeq in person, and upheld his contention that it had no competence to deal with the Anglo-Persian Oil dispute. The A.I.O.C. and the British Government warned third parties against any deal in the old as it, they held which was A.I.O.C. property. The market remained closed for the Persian oil as before.

On his return from the Hague (June 24, 1952) Dr. Mossadeq, being called on to form the Cabinet as the Prime Minister, demanded from the Majlis Special Powers for six months to impose reforms by decree (July 11). The Majlis refused and, when Dr. Mossadeq resigned, Gavam es-Sultaneh was appointed Prime Minister. This was immediately followed by widespread

riots, particularly led by pro-Mossadeq demonstrators, against Gavam, who had to resign. Dr. Mossadeq returned to the Premiership (July 22) with the Majlis now giving him the powers he desired. A new Cabinet and a nine-point programme of reforms were announced on July 27, 1952. Meanwhile, Teheran had another series of riots (Aug. 12-20), led this time by the neo-Nazi party against the Tudeh party. A proposal was made jointly by Mr. Truman and Mr. Churchill on Aug. 30, 1952, asking for the submission to the International Court of the dispute along with an offer of $10 m. as budgetary assistance to Persia. This was refused, and counter claims (September 24, 1952) were submitted by Dr. Mossadeq against the A.I.O.C. for damages of the past as above. These proposals and counter-proposals came to effect a rupture of diplomatic relations between Britain and Persia (October 22, 1952), while the U.S.A. continued (November, 1952) probing avenues for solution of the Persian problem.

Relations between the Mossadeq Government and the Majlis again became strained during Jan. 1953 when Dr. Mossadeq demanded special powers for another year. Difference between the Shah and the Government also widened and complicated the situation, and on Feb. 28, 1953, the Shah decided to leave the country for reasons of health. Pro-royalist and pro-Government riots broke out in Teheran, Dr. Mossadeq demanded limitation of the royal authority and transference of the royal estates to the Government (May). Meanwhile the Chief of Police was found murdered (April 26) ; British, U.S. and French citizens were expelled ; and the Majlis was dissolved after a referendum (Aug. 3-10). The Shah's Imperial Guards now made an attempt to carry out a *coup-d'-etat,* which was crushed on Aug. 16, 1953, when the King and Queen fled by air from Northern Persia to Rome, after appointing General Fazuke Zahedi as Prime Minister in place of Dr. Mossadeq. A series of dramatic events from Aug. 16-19 led, however, to the overthrow of the Mossadeq Govt. by the Royalist forces and Army officers. Hunting down of the (illegal) Tudeh Party and its sympathisers was undertaken and the Shah also returned to Teheran on Aug. 22, and appealed for foreign financial aid. The U.S.A. immediately resumed payment of the suspended Point-4 aid, and granted further financial assistance (45 m. dollars). The U.S. Government proposed to play now the role of a "mediator" in the oil dispute. Mr. Mossadeq was prosecuted (Nov. 1953) for treason

against the Shah and sentenced to 3 years' solitary imprisonment. Diplomatic relations with the U.K. were to be resumed.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS

The prolonged story of the Egyptian struggle against imperialism and despotism entered a new phase in October 1951, when the Egyptian Government (on October 27) under Nahas Pasha of the Wafd Party with Salah ed-Din Pasha as the Foreign Minister, officially notified the British Government that it had abrogated the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 and the Sudan Condominium Agreements of 1899. The British Government which was pledged to evacuate Egypt, rejected the contentions of Egypt on November 6. In a Press conference at Paris the Egyptian Foreign Minister recalled that "during the prior 30 years, twelve series of negotiations between Egypt and Britain" had taken place, and that Britain had promised "no less than 60 times to evacuate Egypt". The storm broke with a furious anti-British campaign in the Suez Canal Zone (November and December, 1951) and considerable reinforcements of Land and Air forces also arrived from Britain.

British troops occupied Ismailia partially, and this occupation was followed (on January 26-27) by another spate of mass attack and incendiarism on British and other foreign business premises in Cairo, causing high damages. King Farouk (who appointed pro-British diplomats) proclaimed martial law throughout Egypt and dismissed Nahas Pasha (Wafdist). Stringent measures were adopted by successive Cabinets against Left-wing leaders, corrupt politicians (of the Wafd and others) were dismissed, the Parliament was dissolved and the authority of the King as also that of the British power was restored.

The latest phase in the Egyptian affairs developed dramatically when during the week July 20-27, 1952, General Mohammad Neguib carried out a military *coup-d' etat*. General Neguib was appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the Army (July 23). King Farouk then abdicated (July 26) and left the country while his infant son was proclaimed King as Ahmed Farouk II. The phase of Military Dictatorship commenced, though Neguib professed at first a policy of internal reforms only (land reforms and reform of corrupt political parties). General Neguib's acts were approved by all the parties and their leaders. Neguib

called on all political parties, notorious for corrupt leadership, to purge their own organisations without delay, pushed his land reform programme limiting ownership of land to about 200 acres as the maximum with the object of mobilizing the Egyptian village and its rich peasantry. Finally, Neguib (September 7, 1952) accepted the Premiership for the purpose, and on September 7, carried out another *coup* arresting 50 leading members of different political parties. This was followed by Neguib's declaration to set Egypt's relations with Britain on a friendly basis. As a prelude to that the Egyptian Government entered into an agreement with the Sudanese Umma (independence) Party.

Egypt was proclaimed a Republic on June 18, 1953, economy measures and an 'austerity' budget were introduced, and martial law already in force was further extended for one year (from May 1, 1952). Special courts, set up for corruption trials, proceeded against former political figures and Court favourites.

Discussion on Anglo-Egyptian relations took place in Cairo during June 22-25, 1952 between members of the Egyptian, Pakistani and Indian Govts. Anglo-Egyptian negotiations were postponed and incidents occurred in the canal zone at the end of May, 1953. The British again took control of Ismailia. The election in the Sudan (Nov. 1953), first of its kind, was approaching, Britain complained of Egyptian attempts at influencing it, while the Indian Chairman of the Sudan Electoral Commission lodged a complaint (Nov. 15) against interference by senior British officials in the Sudan election. The election finally favoured Egyptian point of view of Union.

FRENCH MOROCCO

A demand for the deposition of Sultan Sidi Mohammad ben Youssef of Morocco was made by his opponents headed by the Pasha of Moroakesh for the Sultan's pro-Istiqual (nationalist) sympathies. The Sultan attributed the agitations to French inspiration and support. He, however, accepted the French reform proposal (Aug. 1953) ; but the Pasha of Moroakesh continued his agitation. The Sultan was deposed and exiled ; Moulay Mohammed ben Arafa was placed instead on the throne (August 20, 1953). Wholesale arrests of supporters and sympathisers of the Istiqual and the Democratic Independence Party

were carried on by the French authorities. The executive and legislative powers were transferred to the Franco-Moroccan Council. The French steps were severely criticised by the Catholic critics like Francois Mauriac in France. The 15 members of the Arab-Asian group protested against French steps to U.N. (Aug. 13), and formally requested the Security Council to intervene. The motion was rejected by the Security Council on September 4, 1953. (See *ante* : U.N. in 1952-53).

TUNISIA IN TRAVAIL

The French Protectorate over Tunisia was established by the Treaty of Bardo, 1881. Nationalist aspirations periodically challenged it, and desired real internal autonomy. The post-War ferment in Tunisia was strong. France also talked of a policy of gradual reforms with weightage for the French interests there. The Tunisian Government, however, in their memorandum of October 31, 1951, demanded the formation of a purely Tunisian Government with full authority in internal affairs, responsible to a purely Tunisian Assembly elected by universal suffrage ; and the promulgation of a Tunisian administrative code regulating employment in the Civil Service. The French Government insisted on the participation of the French community in Tunisian institutions, while the leaders of the French section in Tunisia opposed any extension of democratic reforms.

Failure of talks with the French Government caused the Tunisian Government to prefer an appeal (January 13, 1952) to the U.N. Security Council. The French Government denied the right of the Tunisian Government to such appeals. The Nationalists and the leaders of the working class movement (U.G.T.T.) were put under arrest by the French Resident-General M. Jean Hauteelcloeque. Despite strong security measures disturbances of a violent nature continued over wide areas, and reinforcements were sent from France. The 13 Arab-Asian countries also approached the Security Council on January 24, 1952, to take up the case of Tunisia with French Government. A general strike against French imperialism ensued on February 1, and work was resumed on February 4. A "North African Unity Front" against imperialism was forged by the Neo-Dastur Party in alliance with Algerian and Moroccan nationalist parties on February 16, 1952.

On the Tunisian Government of the Bey refusing to withdraw the appeal to the U.N., the French dismissed the Chenik Government on March 25, and placed M. Chenik under arrest.

AFRICA AND THE COLOUR CONFLICT

Dr. Malan's Apartheid Measures: "Racial inequality", as admitted by the late F. M. Smuts in the Imperial Conference of 1921, "is the bedrock of our Constitution". In conformity with that the Nationalist Party of Dr. Malan has consistently pursued an all-white policy for the Union of South Africa against the four-fifths of her non-white population, Indians and Africans. A series of laws passed between 1936 and 1950 have practically deprived the Indian population in the Union, numbering about 2½ lakhs more than 80 per cent of whom were Union citizens, of the right of pursuing trades, professions and agriculture, and the right of representation in legislative bodies. Immigration was of course banned. The Group Areas Act of 1950, which conclusively consolidates the policy of "apartheid" (*i.e.*, racial segregation), provides that all non-whites, Indian or African, are to be allotted separate trade and residential areas according to their different racial origin, and the names of all coloured voters will be removed from the common rolls. The U.N. direction to stop the policy of apartheid was not accepted, the Union claiming it to be a matter of her domestic policy outside the scope of the U.N. On January 5, 1952, the U.N. Special Political Committee (*ad hoc*) adopted a resolution condemning the racial policy of the Union. In May, the joint African-Indian front launched at last the *satyagraha*, the civil disobedience movement, in the Union against the Act and other racial laws, and up to the month of November, 1952, more than 7 thousand men and women of the African and Indian sections of the non-white people courted arrest and imprisonment in defiance of the laws. The Special Political Committee, U.N., discussed the situation in the middle of November, 1952, and appointed a Good Offices Commission, which South Africa refused to recognize.

Malan vs. *Constitution*: The Separate Representation of the Voters Act of 1951, which was contested by the Cape Coloured Voters, was declared by the Supreme Court on March 20, 1952, "invalid, null and void and of no legal force and effect".

Dr. Malan immediately signified his non-acceptance of the judicial decision. The High Court of Parliament Bill was introduced by Dr. Donge on April 22, 1952, empowering the Assembly and Senate to constitute a judicial court to hear and review as a court on any adjudication by the Supreme Court invalidating an Act of the Houses. The Opposition challenged the validity of this Act in the Supreme Court, which declared the Malan Act again invalid in November 13, 1952 and Dr. Malan sought mandate from the electorate (almost all-white) for necessary change in the Constitution to sanction the policy of apartheid.

The general elections in South Africa held on April 15, 1953 resulted in a victory for Dr. Malan's National Party with an increased majority. The opposition Party also equally advocated White supremacy for S. Africa. A South African Act Amendment Bill to circumvent the legal and constitutional barriers to the *apartheid* policy was brought in July, but it failed to secure at the third reading (Sept., 1953) the required two-thirds majority in the House to be valid as an Act. The Govt. proposed to re-enact Separate Representation and Voters Act (1952) now in a joint session of the Houses to open on Oct. 1. An agreement with a section of the Opposition, who had no difference on the question of the *apartheid*, appeared possible and an agreed measure was under discussion.

Meanwhile, the U.N. had the report of the Good Offices Commission before them which found the African *apartheid* policy a danger and a breach of human rights. As of old the South African Government of course denied jurisdiction in the matter. (See *ante, U.N. in Action*).

KENYA AND THE AFRICAN AGITATION

The Mau Mau is said to be an African organisation in Kenya pledged to drive the white population out of Kenya. An increase in crimes and acts of violence against the white population was attributed to this secret society, which is supposed to base its power on the superstitious faith and fear of the African people.

On October 1 the Kenya Legislative Council armed the Government with 8 emergency measures. These measures were found inadequate; reinforcements were sent from Britain, which immediately set themselves to rounding up leaders of the

African movement (non-Mau Mau) and hunting down Mau Mau fighters. Vigorous punitive measures were pursued including pounding of the entire cattle of villages suspected of contact with Mau Mau activities and arrest and detention of thousands of Africans.

Mau Mau rebel activities continued unabated until the second-half of the year 1953, when the operation of British security force, which had increasing success against the Mau Mau gangs, was reported to be bearing decisive fruits. Air bombing of Mau Mau hideouts began in Nov. 18, 1953. Upto July, 1953, over 1,300 Mau Mau members had been killed; of the 116 thousand taken into custody, 44 thousand had been tried under emergency regulations. Nairobi and a large part of the territory, including that occupied by the Kikuyu tribe, had been declared 'closed' areas; death penalty was imposed on one offence after another so as to make demanding, collecting, or receiving supplies for the terrorists a capital offence. Jomo Kenyatta and five other Africans accused of assisting him in the direction of Mau Mau, (the trial opened on Nov. 24, 1952) were found guilty on April 18, 1953, and sentenced to the maximum penalty of 7 years' hard labour. The case was characterised by a trial for contempt of court by Mr. D. N. Pritt, the defence Counsel, who was however finally discharged. Prosecution of other leaders of the Kenya African Union, detention of its acting President, deportation of Mr. Wright, another defence Counsel of the Kenyatta case, for his allegations against the Kenya police, were certain other features that marked the Kenya affairs in 1953. A heinous chapter of colonial oppression came to light late in 1953 during the Griffith case, viz. competitive killing, etc., it appears, was being practised by the imperialists.

Central African Federation: The Central African Federation of the three territories, N. Rhodesia, South Rhodesia and Nyasaland was decided on at the London Conference of April-May, 1952 from which the African delegations (who were opposed to the scheme) from North Rhodesia and Nyasaland, abstained. The draft Constitution (1952) was opposed by the African chiefs as well as by the Church authorities (led by the Rev. Michael Scott). After a conference in Jan. 1953, the Constitution was approved with some modifications giving a small representation to the Africans, and a Bill was carried through

the Parliament constituting the Federation. The North Rhodesian National Congress led a protest to campaign (June-July) against the Federation plan, and, Nyasaland chiefs organised non-co-operation. The European elements also opposed the representation, granted to the African elements, who formally were not "British subjects". The Federation was established in Nov. 1953.

BRITISH GUIANA

British Guiana in the Carribbean has a population of about four and a half lakh of Indian, African and Chinese workers, the majority of them working in the sugar plantations and sugar factories, owned by British Capital. Chief of the farms is the Combine Booker Brothers, Mc Counell & Co. Ltd. (with 50 subsidiary companies), and "British Guiana", according to its chairman, "is flippantly referred to as 'Bookers Guiana' ". The company accounts for 70 per cent of British Guiana's total sugar output and owns 11 out of 16 sugar factories, besides having interests in distillery, shipping, merchanting, etc. The condition of the workers is said to be "appalling" in the colony. Discovery of strategic minerals, monazite, aluminium, etc., has made the colony indispensable to Anglo-American bloc.

The first constitution based on adult franchise granted to British Guiana resulted in a victory by a large majority for the People's Progressive Party which won 18 out of the total of 24 seats. The Party formed the Government headed by Dr. Chhedi Jagan, the Prime Minister. The measures the Government were taking, particularly in respect of the Trade Union movement which received support from the P.P.P. Government in the demand for recognition of Unions, were suspected to be Communistic in character, and the ministers were deposed, the Constitution suspended (Sept. 9, 1953), Mr. Lyttelton, the Secy. for Colonies, declaring that H. M.'s Government "was not willing to allow a Communist State to be organised within the British Commonwealth". The debate in Parliament followed a White Paper charging the Guiana P.P.P. Government to be Communist. The P.P.P. leaders stoutly denied it and organised widespread strikes in the sugar plantations on their dismissal ; they were placed under detention and imprisoned without trial. An Advisers' Govt. was set up by the Governor.

Prominent International Personalities

Attlee, Clement ...	... Leader of the Opposition to H.M.G., U.K.
Coty, Rene ...	... President of France (from Jan, 16, 1954).
Black, Eugene ...	... President of the World Bank.
Butler, Austin ...	... Chancellor of the Exchequer, U. K.
Chou En-lai ...	... Prime Minister of Chinese People's Republic.
Chu Teh ...	... C-in-C of Chinese People's Republic.
Churchill, Winston	... Premier, Britain.
Dulles, John Foster	... Secretary of State, U.S.A.
Eden, Anthony ...	... Foreign Secretary, Britain.
Eisenhower, Dwight	... President, U.S.A. (Jan. 20, 1953).
Franco, General ...	... Dictator of Spain.
Gromyko, Andrei ...	... Deputy Foreign Minister of U.S.S.R.
Hammerskjoeld, Dag	... Secretary-General of United Nations.
Malenkov, G. M. ...	... Premier, Supreme Soviet, U.S.S.R.
Malik, Jacob ...	... Member, Soviet Delegation, U.N.; Uzbek in nationality.
Mao Tse-tung ...	... President, Peoples' Republic of China.
Molotov, V. M. ...	... Foreign Minister, Supreme Soviet, U.S.S.R
Morrison, Herbert ...	... Deputy Leader of the Opposition to H.M.G.
Nehru, Jawaharlal	... India's Prime Minister.
Voroshilov, K. E.	... Chairman, Supreme Soviet of U.S.S.R.
Tito, Marshal ...	... President, Yugoslavia.
Vyshinsky, Andrei	... Leader, Soviet Delegation, U.N.
Dodd, Morris E. ...	... Director-General, FAO, U.N.
Mohammad Ali ...	... Prime Minister, Pakistan.
Laniel, Joseph ...	... Premier, France.
Bidault ...	... Foreign Secretary, France.
Kim Il Sung ...	... Chairman, Council of Ministers, K.P.D.R. (North Korea).

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF WORLD : 1953

GENERAL POSITION

"The world economy seemed to have reached a fair measure of stability in 1952. The post-Korean inflationary pressures, which had been generally halted by the end of 1951, eased further in many parts of the world during 1953, and, in spite of the growth of defence spending in many countries, inflation did not re-emerge." So it was noted as the year 1953 began. The cessation of the Korean War on July 27 caused anxiety and a small fall, but no widespread alarm when the year drew to a close. The movement towards stability had earlier resulted from the operation of such factors as increased production and a fall in demand, consequent on, among other things, the decline in stock-piling and stretching out of defence expenditures. Quite an important factor in the general restoration of stability had been the further, though flexible, use of the traditional instruments of credit control such as the Bank rate and open market operations. The international payments situation in general underwent a marked improvement during 1953, especially in the dollar sector. The sterling area recorded an impressive improvement in its overall payments position, having converted a deficit of £531 million in 1951 to a surplus of £77 million in 1952, and over the first half of 1953 the gold and dollar reserves of the sterling area rose to $2,367 million on June 30, an improvement of $521 million in the half year.

The surplus in the U.S. balance of payments on current account showed a sizeable decline, though the problem of the 'dollar gap' continued to exist. There was a decline in the net outflow of private investment from the U.S.A., especially to Canada, though this was offset, in part, by an increase in U.S. Government grants and loans.

Not much progress was made during 1952 nor during the year 1953 towards a free multilateral trading system and a general convertibility of currencies. External assistance for re-armament and also for economic development continued to be provided on a considerable scale, the bulk of such assistance

coming from the U.S.A. The volume of lending by the I.B.R.D. and the Export-Import Bank also showed an increase over 1952. A substantial part of the assistance from these sources went to Western Europe.

AFTER KOREAN ARMISTICE

A set-back as predicted did come in spite of all resistance, and commodity prices, specially the farmer's produce, began to go down in the U.S.A. in the third quarter, 1953.

"World commodity prices, after falling steeply from the peaks touched at the beginning of 1951, became a little steadier earlier this year (1953). The Moody index of the great dollar staples reached a 'low' last December of 399·4—fully 136 points below February, 1951—but by the end of last July it had risen to 427·6.

In recent months, however (*i.e.* third quarter) the Moody index has slipped back, broke through last December's 'low' and now stands at 393·0, or over 34 points below the 'high' of last July. This sharp down-turn after some months of quite successful resistance is the more significant in that it has continued through autumn, when normally prices harden as stocks of raw materials and foodstuffs are rebuilt for the winter. It is a further reminder, if that were needed, of the inherent weakness of primary markets.

The flow of primary production shows little sign of slackening, in spite of the relatively low level of prices, while demand, notwithstanding the perceptible revival of international political tensions and the continuing high rate of industrial activity in North America and western Europe, remains sluggish. The commodity markets may, accordingly, be facing a further phase of adjustment."

Optimism, however, was not lacking and did not lack sources to support itself at the beginning of the fourth quarter. A brisk upturn in commodity futures with grains leading the way accompanied the rise of shares, a first sampling of corporation reports having shown that business as a whole made excellent profits in the third quarter of the year.

Such has been the general position of the "Free" World—the world of "Free Enterprise" as distinct from that of the "Planned Economy" ; for World Economy has also split into two, each moving on its own axis.

"FREE" WORLD

The West, or the "Free World" as it calls itself, organised on the basis of free economic enterprise and private ownership of capital, revolves round the U.S.A. economy in general. From 1950 the countries have been increasingly pressed into a re-armament economy under the leadership of the U.S.A. Their market has been narrowed because of the virtual stoppage of the East-West trade. The trade between Eastern and Western parts of Europe contracted sharply and in 1950 was more than 60 p.c. below the 1938 level (*Economic Bulletin for Europe*, U.N.). As a result of this rupture of the traditional trade relations, these Western nations have grown more dependent on the U.S.A.; they show chronic adverse trade balance *vis-a-vis* the U.S.A. and are unable to satisfy the current demands for certain commodities in the undeveloped countries. The framework of the U.S.A. economy is also such that with a large surplus of commodities available for export her import requirements are small.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

U.S.A.'s National Income : The market value of total output in the U.S.A. in 1952, measured by gross national product, was $346,000 million, as compared with $329,000 million in 1951. National income was $290,500 million as compared with $277,500 million in the previous year. Half of the 5 per cent increase in the value of output was due to higher price and the rest represented a rise in volume. Personal income in 1952 at $268,500 million was 5·5 per cent higher than in 1951. But per capita income in the U.S.A. advanced from 117 dollars in 1940 to 340 dollars in 1945 and 559 dollars in 1952. In 1951 Americans paid 75 billion dollars in taxes, compared with 55 billion dollars on food. The increase in national income is not shared by the larger section of the community. U.S.A.'s foreign trade in 1952, as compared with 1951 and the pre-war average, was as follows :—

(In million dollars)

	1936-38 average	1951	1952
Exports and re-exports ..	2,966·5	15,032	15,164
Exports of U.S. goods ..	2,925·0	14,879	15,026
General Imports	2,488·9	10,967	10,714
Imports for consumption	2,461·1	10,817	10,745

U.S. Foreign Aid in 1952: U.S. gross foreign aid totalled \$5·6 billion during 1952, an increase of 10 per cent over the preceding year's level. Military aid amounted to \$2·7 billion —almost double the 1951 figure—and comprised 49 per cent of all gross aid. Economic assistance, on the other hand, contracted to \$2·8 billion gross, one-fifth less than in 1951

Most of the foreign aid programmes of the U.S. Government, including military, economic and technical assistance, were integrated into one mutual security programme in 1951. Aid furnished under this programme comprised 88 per cent of gross foreign aid in 1952.

Considered region-wise, Western Europe continued to be the largest beneficiary of U.S. Government foreign aid in 1952, in spite of a sharp decline of \$625 million in economic assistance. It received mutual security programme military aid totalling \$2¼ billion in the year, double that received in the preceding year. Military aid to Europe included \$2,062 million representing shipments of actual military equipment, \$83 million in services and \$34 million for the ocean freight of the material carried on U.S. vessels. There was a grant of over \$135 million as U.S. Government economic aid to Australia, Greece, Iceland, Turkey and the U.K. towards facilitating their settlements with the EPU.

Although gross economic aid to France and its dependent areas was larger than that to the U.K., on a net basis economic aid to France was considerably less because of special developments in "off-shore procurement" of military aid. Thus considerable time would elapse before dollars would accrue to France for the "off-shore" contracts let. More than \$750 million in contracts for offshore procurement were let in Europe in 1952, of which almost half, \$345 million, was in France. Large contracts were also placed in Italy (\$184 million) and U.K. (\$146 million).

BRITAIN

Capital Formation in Britain: The latest edition of the Blue Book, "National Income and Expenditure", states that Britain's wealth has gone up over the last seven years by leaps and bounds. But in terms of real resources, the increase has been very much less, and most of the true increase has had

to be devoted to financing exports. A corollary of the last is that far too little money has been available for reinvestment in industry.

In 1946, money income in Britain was under £900 million. In 1952 it was £13,653 million but two-thirds of this increase was due to a rise in prices. Wage rates kept up with total prices, though not with food prices.

As regards the budgetary position, despite unfavourable external factors like an increase in military commitments overseas, a decline in invisible income, and a falling demand for consumer goods, the cuts in imports and the favourable shifts in the terms of trade made it possible for the U.K. to have a balance of payments surplus on current account (£291 million) in 1952. And notwithstanding this external surplus, and a huge budget deficit of £436 million in 1952-53, there was little evidence of inflationary pressure at home. The 1953-54 budget affords tax reliefs of various sorts, in order to promote private investment and to maintain consumption demand. On the expenditure side though there is a slight increase in defence expenditure, civil expenditure is estimated at about £186 million less than exchequer issues in 1952-53. In consequence, the overall budget deficit for 1953-54 at £440 million stands at the same level as in 1952-53.

Under the 1953-54 budget estimates, the total revenue above the line, at 1952-53 rates of taxation, is estimated at £4,537 million, an excess of £98 million over the 1952-53 revised estimates. Expenditure is anticipated at £4,259 million—£92 million less than the amount actually spent last year. A surplus of £278 million is thus forecast for 1953-54—an improvement of £190 million over the actual outturn of 1952-53.

The increase in revenue anticipated in 1953-54 is due to an excess of revenue expected under inland revenue and customs and excise (£117 million) partly offset by a reduction under miscellaneous revenue (£18 million).

The increase in expenditure compared with the budget for 1952-53 is due to a rise in (1) Consolidated Fund Expenditure by £48 million. mainly in the Debt charge—and (2) net defence expenditure by £120 million at £1,497 million, which includes the sterling counterpart of U.S. defence aid estimated at £140 million. Expenditure on social services which comprises 60 per cent of civil supplies expenditure, however, shows an increase

because of (1) a full year's cost of increases in social benefits effected in last year's budget, (2) the increase in National Health Service following 'Danckwerts Award' and (3) rise in expenditure on education following opening of new schools.

Tax reliefs amounting to £169 million in 1953-54 have been announced in the budget. The Excess Profits Levy is to be discontinued with effect from January 1, 1954. Initial allowances for capital expenditure on plant and machinery, on the construction of industrial buildings and mining works have been restored. Some reliefs have also been given in purchase tax.

RISE IN STERLING AREA'S DOLLAR RESERVES

Over the first half of 1953 gold and dollar reserves of the sterling area rose steadily to $2,367 million on June 30, an improvement of $521 million in the half year. The reserves now stand at their best level since the fourth quarter of 1951, and are almost $700 million above the low point touched in August 1952 of $1,672 million.

U.K.'s Steel Production: The annual rate of pig iron production in Britain was 11,104,000 tons, as compared with 10,263,000 tons in 1951.

OEEC REPORT ON EUROPE

The Survey for 1953 prepared by the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (O.E.E.C.) for the Council of Europe opens with a general review of economic conditions in western Europe. It describes first the encouraging tendency of production to rise after a long interval of stagnation in 1952; during the second quarter of the year industrial production rose some 3 per cent compared with the same period for 1951 and 5 per cent compared with that of 1952. Holland showed the most notable improvement and western Germany continued its steady expansion.

There are also favourable developments to report in the foreign trade of the west European countries. The total foreign trade deficit fell from $1,607 million in the first quarter of 1952 to $1,195 million in the corresponding quarter of 1953—a decline due largely to better terms of trade. Of the fall of $412 million, $300 million was the result of lower import prices. The dollar gap, too, has shrunk. The trade deficit

with the U.S.A. and Canada declined from $1,713 million during the first five months of 1952 to $597 million during the same period of 1953. However, the warning is that the present balance is precarious; exports, apart from those to North America, are now less by volume than they were and any upsurge in production will call for corresponding bigger imports.

The report reviews in detail the progress of trade liberalisation which aims at gradually eliminating quantitative restrictions on (at least 75 p.c.) private trade between the member nations. In fact, 7 countries, which together account for about 50 per cent of intra-European trade, have done much better than this: Italy (99·7 per cent), Portugal (92·4 per cent), Holland (92·3 per cent), Sweden (91·4 per cent), Switzerland (91·5 per cent), Germany (90·1 per cent), Belgium-Luxemburg (87·2 per cent).

Among those countries which have applied liberalisation, raw materials are now almost entirely free from quantitative restrictions. The record is less impressive for manufactured goods.

Where food and agricultural products are concerned, the picture is disheartening. Not only is government trading still strongly entrenched in this sector, but also the degree of liberalisation on private account is little more than 60 per cent.

The report adds two cautionary notes. Due to very high tariff barriers retained by some countries, West Germany for instance, particularly against food products, balance of payments position of some of the member countries (*e.g.* Italy) is still precarious. These countries can only be asked to contemplate convertibility after some of their reluctant customers—for example, Britain and France—have taken bigger steps in the direction of complete liberalisation.

EPU AND CONVERTIBILITY

The Managing Board of the European Payments Union was awkwardly situated throughout the general debate on convertibility during 1952-53. On the one hand, the agreement establishing E.P.U. was itself intended to prepare the way for a return to multilateral trade and general convertibility of currencies; on the other hand, the Board always feared that an isolated advance to convertibility by any single major

European country would wreck the mechanism that it exists to manage. In its third annual report, published in September 1953, the Board admits that some European currencies will be able to move faster and further towards currency convertibility and complete trade liberalisation than others, but it declares at the same time that it would be greatly deplored if a general move to convertibility should result for some member countries in the necessity to impose new restrictions, probably of a discriminatory character, on their trade relations with others. It therefore believes that hopes should be centred in a joint and general advance. The Board is insistent that its desire for a concentrated advance does not imply the indefinite postponement of any advance at all. The Union is intended only as a temporary system designed to assist European countries until they are able once again fully to take their place in a world-wide system.

The following table will indicate the position of accounts of the member countries:

NET SURPLUSES OR DEFICITS IN E.P.U.

($ millions)

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	Cumulative net position at mid-1953
Austria	−104	− 38	+ 42	−100
Belgium-Luxemburg	+236	+ 509	− 33	+712
Denmark	− 68	+ 46	− 17	− 39
France	+194	− 602	−417	−825
Germany	−281	+ 584	+260	+563
Greece	−140	− 83	− 28	−251
Iceland	− 7	− 6	− 4	− 17
Italy	− 30	+ 194	−222	− 58
Netherlands ...	−270	+ 477	+139	+346
Norway	− 80	+ 21	− 59	−118
Portugal	+ 58	+ 28	− 23	+ 63
Sweden	− 59	+ 284	− 44	+181
Switzerland ...	+ 11	+ 158	+ 85	+254
Turkey	− 64	− 96	− 50	−210
United Kingdom ...	+604	−1,476	+371	−501

IMF AND CONVERTIBILITY OF CURRENCIES

The International Monetary Fund lays special emphasis in this connection on two important factors. First, the determined efforts of some countries to achieve convertibility of currencies deserve the utmost encouragement. Secondly, the uncertainty of the timing of decisive steps does not mean that countries cannot in the meantime take less far-reaching measures which have immediate value. These include, among others, (*a*) domestic financial and economic stability, (*b*) larger dollar earnings, (*c*) education and ultimate elimination of exchange restrictions and discriminatory trade restrictions, and (*d*) restoration of international capital markets. The Fund wants serious attention to be paid to the last mentioned measure. To the extent that an increased flow of capital—particularly long-term capital—from the U.S.A. to the rest of the world can be developed, the U.S. should have a corresponding current account surplus. If the U.S. current account were balanced, the existing disparity between the rate of capital accumulation in the U.S. and in other countries would be accentuated. Implementation of broadly based development programmes should be regarded by both the underdeveloped and the more highly industrialised countries as something which would raise the general level of real income of very large sections of the world's population. At the same time this would be an important element in any general programme for establishing a stable world economic order based upon expanding multilateral trade and general currency convertibility.

DOLLAR-STERLING RELATIONS

The move for convertibility of currencies and relaxation of trade restrictions received a perceptible setback in recent months. Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, Adviser to President Eisenhower and a former U.S. Ambassador to Britain, was asked to report on the dollar-sterling relations. Mr. Douglas has submitted his report to President Eisenhower. In his report, he observes that the U.S.A. "can no longer pursue protectionist policies of a debtor nation and hope to escape from Government intervention, restrictionism, State planning and discrimination against American products in the international

markets." The report supports free convertibility of sterling and for that purpose suggests liberalisation of the U.S. tariff restrictions to help the sterling in the matter. The four specific suggestions are: (1) An increase of private investment of dollars in foreign countries. (2) A definition of terms by the International Bank upon which investment of private funds abroad might be made with reasonable immunity against most of the political changes. (3) Consideration by American banking houses of participation in sterling loans made by London banks with some sort of a British guarantee of a rate of exchange. (4) Development of measures to abate violent fluctuations in the prices and volumes of the major raw materials entering international trade.

"PLANNED ECONOMY"

Since the war, six European People's Democracies (Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Poland, Bulgaria and Albania), and Eastern Germany (The German Democratic Republic) in Europe, and China (since October 1, 1951), Outer Mongolia and North Korea in Asia, have economically joined together under Soviet leadership and established economic co-operation and mutual assistance. They all have economic plans of their own intended to create conditions for realization of socialism,—and communism in the case of the Soviet Union now,—by quick but gradual stages. They were in a large measure assisted by the Soviet Union, which formed with them a Council of Mutual Economic Assistance and entered with each one of these countries into various short and long term economic agreements extending credit, technical assistance and exchange of technical experience. Cut off from the outside market, by 1952 these countries of planned economy developed a parallel market and recorded a progress in industrial construction, balanced by agricultural development with gradual mechanization of agriculture, that by all standards must be judged creditable.

The long strides taken by the Eastern European democracies, which had a dominantly agrarian economy (except Czechoslovakia) and which were devastated by the War, were noted in the O.E.E.C. reports of 1951 and 1952. (See *Current Affairs*, 1953, pa. 192).

Besides the advance in production, planned economy is claimed to ensure a balanced development of national production as opposed to the lop-sided development of "War Industries" that rearmament economy feeds and fattens artificially. It provides for full employment and, as practised by these powers, in spite of the priority it places on basic production, it ensures a higher living standard to the toiling people. The increase in national income, as seen in the following figures, given by the U. N. Monthly *Bulletin of Statistics*, June, 1952, is significant by itself ; but its true meaning is brought home if it is remembered that national income is a reality only to the extent that the people in general have a fair and equitable share in the income and the disparity between the lower income groups and the higher income groups is minimized. Wage increases, price reduction (since 1947 in the U.S.S.R. and later in other Eastern European Peoples' Democracies) and general control or absence of private profits (relaxed to some extent in 1953 although) guarantee the toiling people of these countries their share (about three-quarters of the total, it is claimed) in the national income.

SOVIET ECONOMY

Under the Soviet planned economy during the last 25 years, basic production had first call on the scarce resources ; energies of the country were harnessed for the development of steel, of heavy engineering and of a fuel and power basis. The present or fifth Five Year Plan, drawn up before Stalin's death, was established on the same pattern. The consumers were promised a somewhat bigger slice than usual,—a "sharp rise" in production of the consumers' goods was possible now, according to Malenkov ; but the emphasis was still on heavy industry. Seventy per cent of industrial labour is employed in heavy industry and producers' goods account for 70 per cent of total industrial output. Throughout the period, about a quarter of the national income had to be reinvested every year and investment had to be channelled into heavy industry. The Soviet economy is now catching up with the combined output of the U.K., France and Germany in coal, electricity, steel and engineering. The following table will indicate the position of the basic industries (in million tons).

BASIC PRICES (Million tons)

	Coal	Electricity	Oil	Crude Oil
1940 ...	166	48	31·0	18·3
1950 ...	260	90	37·8	27·3
1952 ...	300	117	47·4	34·4
1953 ... (plan)	320	133	52·0	38·0
1955 ... (plan)	372	163	70·0	44·2
UK, France & West Germany 1952 ...	425	158	2·0	46·0

As regards the Soviet output of consumer goods, the following table will state the position:

CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

	Unit	1940	1952	1953 Plan	1955 Plan
Cotton fabrics ...	mn. metres	3,885	4,935	5,300	6,140
Woollen fabrics ...	,, ,,	120	...	200	255
Shoes	mn. pairs	205	...	24[illegible]	318
Sugar	'000 tons	2,150	3,055	3,600	4,475
Butter	,, ,,	207	350	400	560
Vegetable Oils ...	,, ,,	724	945	1,077	1,370
Meat	,, ,,	1,184	1,632	1,865	2,400

In the second half of 1953 additional goods to the value of 32,000 million roubles were placed in the market over and above 312,000 million roubles originally planned for April-Decr.

Soviet Budget, 1953-54 : The Soviet Budget for 1953 envisages a total revenue of 544,200 million roubles and a total expenditure of 530,500 million roubles. As in previous years, revenue is in excess of expenditure. The budget is called a "budget of peaceful construction", assigning 110,200 million roubles for defence *i.e.*, 20·8 per cent of the total budget expenditure, as against 23·6 per cent of the year before. Allocations for national economy in 1953 were fixed at 192,500 m. roubles

in addition to the 98,000 m. out of the industrial establishments. So 290,500 m. roubles—or 25,000 m. more than in 1952,—were to be directed to financing the national economy. Industries producing means of production secured priority, but more funds than before were allocated for the consumer goods industries and their development, and for development of agricultural production (39,900 m. in 1953). Budget allocations for social and cultural services amount to 129,800 m. roubles which is 7,000 m. (5·7 per cent) more than the preceding year. The bulk of the budget revenue, 86 per cent comes from the profits of industry, agriculture and other branches of the economy. The new agricultural tax law reduced the tax by 43 p.c. in 1953 and more than two and a half times in 1954, compared with 1952. Retail prices were further cut in April to mean a saving to the public of about 46,000 m. roubles. As a result, workers, intellectuals and collective farmers would receive from the budget 127,000 million roubles more than they would contribute.

EUROPEAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES IN 1953

All the European Peoples' Democracies, which were in full stride in their efforts to fulfil their plans to industrialize, build up heavy industries and raise production in industry and agriculture,—in order to create conditions for socialism, had to revise their economic policies in 1953. The changes concerned principally four questions, in all of which there was an attempt to correct the mistakes of hurry and over-zealousness. So, (*a*) the rate of investment in heavy industries was now lowered to permit new and immediate improvements in living standards for the whole people ; (*b*) small scale capitalist production was to play an active part and not to be eliminated before their time was up ; (*c*) the co-operative farming movement was to be given full support to convert gradually *on voluntary lines,* as opposed to pressure on small and medium peasant farms to bring about the required rapid growth in food supply ; and (*d*) in internal market the small trader was no longer to be coerced to extinction.

The problems facing each of these countries varied largely. The conditions ranged from semi-colonial economy and serfdom in Albania to Czechoslovakia with its well-developed industrial structure, from typically agrarian Bulgaria

to Poland and Hungary which had considerable industrial development—with heavy lags. The respective position has been advanced in a co-ordinated and balanced way during the years through plans.

In **Poland** the engineering and metal industries have developed rapidly. Output increases provided for in the Six-Year Plan (1949-1954) are: general machinery—over 350 per cent; machine tools—300 per cent; tractors—450 per cent; electric power—230 per cent; textile machinery—600 per cent; agricultural machinery—400 per cent; steel—200 per cent.

Typical of the massive Soviet assistance without which the country's transformation into an advanced industrial economy at so fast a rate could not have been envisaged is the Nowa Huta iron and steel works, being built with Soviet aid, which will produce 1·1 million tons of iron and 1·5 million tons of steel per annum.

In **Czechoslovakia** the lead has been taken by developments in heavy engineering, metal and ore-mining industries, designed to remedy the previous over-balance on the side of light industry (*e.g.*, textiles, shoes, luxury export goods).

In **Hungary** too the biggest advances have been made in engineering and metal, with an output increase (by the end of 1952) of 215 per cent over the pre-war level compared with 113·2 per cent increase in the light industries.

Rumania's Five-Year Plan lays special stress on the development of oil, coal, metal, power and chemicals.

Bulgaria, faced with the urgent problem of a primitive agriculture on worked-out soil, has developed an engineering industry able to produce almost every type of agricultural machine. With Soviet help it is building the giant Stalin Chemical Works which will supply 70,000 tons of fertiliser yearly, enough to satisfy all home needs.

The aim of **Albania's** Five-Year Plan is to convert a backward agrarian country into an agrarian-industrial country. By 1955, there are to be a 488 per cent rise in coal output and big increases in oil, chromium and copper ore. A growing trade network with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies supplies Albania with agricultural machinery and a wide range of light and heavy industrial goods.

In the **German Democratic Republic** where the Five-Year Plan targets (now being amended) provided for an increased industrial output of 92·3 per cent above the 1950 level, there was an overall industrial increase of 16 per cent in 1952. Heavy industry went up by a larger percentage—machine building 22·3 per cent, metals 26·4 per cent, electrical equipment 22·8 per cent.

CHINESE PEOPLES' REPUBLIC

In spite of the Korean war and the U.N. embargo against trade, on January 1, 1953, China launched the first Five-Year Plan. In the last three years of her existence, China has completed rehabilitation of her economy—cleared the debris of the corrupted old regime and accomplished an overdue revolution: viz. ended the skyrocketing inflation, balanced the budget, distributed land to the peasants, liberated productive energies of their industrious people and created a huge market in the countryside. Vast river control projects have been instituted and large social and cultural measures undertaken while State-owned industries and private enterprise prospered. The share of heavy industry in total industrial output rose from 32·5 to 43·8 per cent from 1949 to 1952. The job for the year 1953 is capital construction, the first phase of industrialization. A total advance in industrial production of 23 p.c. over that of 1952 is to be attained. The targets for 1953, to mention a few, are (taking the output for 1952=100):

Pig Iron	114	Cement	117
Copper	139	Steel Ingot	123
Zinc	154	Lead	149
Machinery for industry and mines ..	153	Machine Tools ..	134
Electric Power ..	127	Petroleum	142

Some indices for consumers' goods are:

Paper	106	Cotton Yarn	109
Cotton Cloth	116	Tea	116
Sugar	123	Tobacco	147

China, according to the London *Economist,* is "reaching for the moon", as industrialization in China cannot, according to such critics, succeed. Inspired by the Soviet example and experience,

China, however, is confident of completing the Plan, and remembers the Soviet lesson "Industrialize or perish". To help her to succeed Soviet aid in machine goods, etc. and training of technicians are promised; and China relies on the enthusiasm of her workers and on the funds provided by the profits of her own State-owned industries, which have been increasing. The trade with the Socialist *bloc*,—already 72 p.c. of the Chinese trade has fallen to them—and the aid the European Peoples' Democracies provide along with the Soviet Union, make China face the tightening embargo with courage and confidence.

WORLD FINANCE

The World Bank now completes six years of lending operations. With the admission of Germany, Japan and Jordan in 1953, the membership of the Bank rose to 54, and along with it the total subscribed capital to $9,036 million. In 1953 the World Bank made only 10 loans to 9 countries, whereas in the preceding year 19 loans were granted to 16 countries. The total of the Bank's loans amounts to $1,591 million shared by 29 countries, as compared with $1,412 million shared by 27 countries in the preceding year.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK

Two of the ten loans issued during the year under review were made in support of a broad range of economic projects. Agriculture, basic industries and transport benefited from a loan to Australia. In Yugoslavia, the Bank supported a group of projects calculated to improve the country's balance of payments. The Bank gave loans to specific key industries such as iron and steel in India, wood products industries in Finland and for a fertiliser plant in Iceland.

The share of Asia and the Middle East is only $187 million, representing only 17·5 per cent of the total of $1,063 million granted to all the five regions, namely, (*a*) Asia and Middle East, (*b*) Africa, (*c*) Australia, (*d*) Europe, and (*e*) Western Hemisphere. A year ago, the share of this region was even less, *viz.* 14·6 per cent of the total. Nevertheless, it must be said that the assistance rendered by the Bank to this area still constitutes only a fraction of its needs.

During the year 1952-53, the total disbursements amounted to $226·8 million. Total disbursements to-date amount to $1,103 million of which $1,014·5 million is repayable in U.S. dollars.

India has now become one of the chief beneficiaries of the World Bank. It has so far obtained loans aggregating $109·8 million. The Bank gave three loans to India in 1949-50, amounting in all to $62·5 million which was finally reduced to $58·8 million at India's own request. Again, during the year 1952-53, two more loans were granted. One of these, for a sum of $31·5 million, was granted to the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Calcutta, and the other of $19·5 million, for further development of the Damodar River Valley.

The loan to the Indian Iron and Steel Company (I.I.S.Co.), made in December 1952 and amounting to $31·5 million, resulted from recommendations made by a Bank mission that went to India under the leadership of the Chairman of the First Boston Corporation to examine means of increasing iron and steel production. Although the proceeds of other loans have been paid through intermediate agencies to private manufacturers, this is the Bank's first loan in the manufacturing field to be made directly to a private concern. It will be used to finance imported equipment and services which I.I.S.Co. needs to carry out a five year project to increase its annual productive capacity from 350,000 tons to 700,000 tons of finished steel, and from 160,000 to 400,000 tons of iron for sale to foundries. When this project is completed, India's finished steel capacity will be about one-third higher than in 1952, and her foundry iron capacity will be doubled.

The Bank's $19·5 million loan of January, 1953, is for key projects in the Plan for the development of the Damodar River Valley, an important agricultural and industrial area west of Calcutta. This loan will help to finance the construction of two storage dams, two hydro-electric plants, and a barrage and irrigation system. The hydro-electric plants will have a combined capacity of 100,000 kilowatts. The irrigation system will supply water to a million acres and should make it possible to increase the production of foodgrains by 400,000 tons a year. The Bank is studying an application for a loan to the power companies in the Tata group for the construction of a thermal-electric generating plant on Trombay Island near Bombay.

The following table gives an idea of the trend of lending by the Bank during each of the last three years:

	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51
No. of loans ...	10	19	21
No. of countries ...	9	16	11
	(In million dollars).		
Loans sanctioned during the year ...	178·6	298·6	297·1
Progressive total of loans sanctioned	1,591	1,412	1,114
Disbursements during the year ...	226·8	184·8	77·6
Total disbursements to date ...	1,103	876·5	691·7

The geographical distribution of loan expenditures to the end of 1952-53 reveals that of the cumulative total expenditure 69·8% has been made in the U.S.A., 6·5 per cent in Canada, 17·5 per cent in Europe, 5·5 per cent in Latin America, 0·4 per cent in Africa, 0·2 per cent in the Near East and 0·1 per cent in the Far East.

I M F ON WORLD MONETARY TRENDS

In its latest annual report for the year 1952-53, the International Monetary Fund has made an analysis of the world payments situation during the year under review as follows:

(1) Despite the downward trend in world trade that became evident early in 1952, the world payments position for the year as a whole showed a much better balance than in 1951.

(2) The widespread payments crisis at the beginning of 1952 affected particularly the raw material exporting countries.

(3) The most significant statistical evidence of the improvement in the world payments position in 1952 is the balance of payments of the rest of the world with the United States.

(4) The supply position outside the dollar areas has also improved on the whole, as a result, in part, of the abatement of inflationary pressures.

(5) It would be rash to take it for granted that the battle against inflation has now been won. It is significant that in many parts of Europe the inflationary impact of rising defence expenditures was kept in check throughout 1952.

(6) In 1952, as in 1951, the overall inflationary tendencies were, as a rule, stronger in the raw material producing countries than in the industrial nations.

In the considered opinion of the Fund, the improvement in the general payments position in recent months has been, in a large measure, the result of the return to "active monetary policies." It commends the renewed efforts of several countries to achieve convertibility of currencies, but stresses the fact that convertibility is not an end in itself. The view that convertibility is an attractive ideal which cannot however be realised in a remote and indefinite future, has increasingly given way to the conclusion that progress towards the establishment of convertibility and progress towards the elimination of dollar shortage should proceed side by side. However, convertibility is not an end in itself. It is only desirable, because it makes possible greater flexibility in international payments and secures the benefits of the international division of labour based on unhindered multilateral trading. It would be valueless if progress towards convertibility by any country was achieved at the cost of imposing new restrictions on trade. The renewed determination with which many countries are endeavouring to move towards convertibility is a most encouraging development.

WORLD COMMODITY TRENDS

Price levels in important world commodity markets have been showing some stability. The easier undertone generated by the peace moves in Korea has been greatly neutralised by a smart recovery in some sectors. In the U.S.A. prices have been displaying considerable steadiness due to the Government price support programme. In the U.K. however, the "Financial Times" commodity index (July 1, 1952=100) declined from 89·66 to 87·40 owing to a sharp downturn in some non-ferrous metals. The Dow Jones spot index in the U.S.A. which stood at 169·13 in April of 1953, recorded a slight improvement to 170·40. Generally speaking, although there is an absence of aggressive buying, purchases are being made at lower levels.

The International Wheat Agreement was renewed for another three years, the U.K. preferring to stay out. Wheat stocks in the U.S.A. and Canada have been mounting up due to the slow export demand. Production of cotton in 1953-54 in important producing countries is expected to be maintained at a high level. Cotton prices in New York, Alexandria and Karachi ruled steady to firm. The upward trend in the prices of wool was maintained due to strong demand from the mills.

WHEAT AGREEMENT RENEWED

The outstanding development in the foodgrain sector was the extension of the International Wheat Agreement for another three years with ceiling prices raised to 205 cents per bushel as against the current maximum of 185 cents. All the countries signatory to the current agreement except Britain participated in the new agreement. Britain was prepared for an increased price up to 200 cents per bushel. However, as the exporting countries were not prepared to reduce the price below 205 cents level, the U.K. preferred to stand aloof from the Agreement. In the current wheat agreement there is no obligation on an importing country to buy except at the minimum price, and then only if called upon. Similarly, there is no obligation on an exporting country to sell except at the maximum price, and then only if called upon. In the new agreement the price at which an importing country may be obliged to buy is 155 cents per bushel and the price at which an exporting country may be obliged to sell is 205 cents per bushel.

Importing countries have signed account for quotas amounting to 11·39 million tons. The four signatory exporting countries, U.S.A., Canada, Australia and France, hold total export quotas for 16·21 million metric tons. The difference of some 4·8 million tons is accounted for by the absence of the U.K. quota. Asian and Middle East purchasing countries and their annual quantum in metric tons are: India 1·5 million tons, Egypt 400,000 tons, Israel 215,000 tons, Lebanon 75,000 tons; Liberia 2,000 tons, Saudi Arabia 69,000 tons and Ceylon 255,000 tons. Among the exporting countries, both the U.S.A. and Canada have a lion's share under the Agreement.

The two main surplus countries, the U.S.A. and Canada, which together were responsible for more than three quarters of the total world trade in wheat in 1952 were by the end of the crop year on August 1, 1953 to face a carry-over almost double the size of marked progress during 1953, though the scale of financial assistance under the Plan to the underdeveloped countries was slightly smaller than in the previous year. The U.S. Point Four Programme was also expanded.

Total supplies for 1952-53 in the U.S.A. were placed at 1,570 million bushels, including a carry-over of 256 million

bushels from the previous year. Current U.S. official estimates place this year's exports at 325 million as compared with 475 million bushels in 1951-52. Domestic demands may absorb as much as 685 million bushels, leaving a prospective carry-over on August 1, 1953, of 560 million bushels. The U.S. authorities estimate on the basis of past experience that stocks of 500 million bushels would more than provide adequate protection against the possibility of one year of very low yields and another year of moderately low yields in sequence. Canada's exports during 1952-53 were placed at about 400 million bushels. After allowing for domestic consumption, a carry-over of 350 million bushels is expected. In the previous year the carry-over amounted to 213 million bushels.

WORLD COTTON OUTPUT

World production of cotton during the 1952-53 season is now placed at 35·32 million bales, as against 35·70 million bales in the previous season. These figures include the output of the U.S.S.R., China and Eastern Europe. The U.S. production of cotton forms a significant proportion of the world output. The area under cotton in the U.S.A. for 1953-54 is estimated at 26·82 million acres as compared with 26·92 million acres planted in the preceding season. Despite the request of the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture for a reduction of the cotton acreage for the 1953-54 crop by 18 per cent, the actual output might turn out to be of the order of 15 to 15½ million bales. The next important cotton-producing country is India. The land under new crop might remain at about 15·6 million acres and the new crop is estimated at 3 million bales (of 478 lbs. each). In Egypt the Government has decreed that cotton acreage during the next three seasons will be limited to 30 per cent of the cultivable area. This would mean a reduction of at least 300,000 acres as compared with the 1952-53 cotton acreage. The Deputy Director General, Ministry of Finance, Cairo, says that, in view of the Government's recent decision in regard to cotton acreage, the area under cotton this year might turn out to be about 1·66 million acres. Taking the average yield of 450 lbs. per acre, the prospective crop could be placed at 1·5 million bales. Egypt's cotton output is important for the world supply of cotton not because this country is a

large producer of cotton—it accounts for only 6 per cent of world output—but because it produces quality cotton ; it is responsible for sixty per cent of the world supply of long-stapled cotton.

Production of cotton in 1952-53 was placed at 1·47 million bales as compared with 1·38 million bales (400 lbs. each) in the preceding season. The available surplus of cotton in Pakistan for export is now estimated at 450,000 bales while potential demand has been greatly strengthened by the recent agreement with Japan, according to which Japan had proposed to buy 150,000 bales and 100,000 bales, respectively, in the second and third quarters of 1953, while the quantity earmarked for the fourth quarter and the first quarter of 1954 came to 275,000 bales and 125,000 bales, respectively.

Cotton crop in Brazil is now estimated between 200,000 and 210,000 tons owing to the unseasonal rain in March 1953. The quality of the cotton so far delivered to the ginners is said to be of a very high standard. Cotton crop in the Sudan is now estimated at 280,000 bales, comprising 140,000 bales each of 'S' and 'L' varieties.

Outside the free markets, the production of cotton in the U.S.S.R. is 4 million bales, in China 3 million bales and in Eastern Europe one lakh bales.

WORLD COTTON SPINDLEAGE

The aggregate number of spindles in the world as at 31st January, 1953, according to *International Cotton Statistics*, was 129·25 million, as against 129·06 million on 31st July, 1952, and 127·87 million on 31st January, 1952.

The slow pace of expansion in cotton spindles installed would have been even more marked but for the efforts of the underdeveloped countries in Asia, Africa and South America to expand the size of their cotton textile industry. The number of spindles in the countries of Asia and Oceania at the close of the six months under review, was substantially higher—at 25·63 million against 24·67 million six months before. The number of spindles in Africa and South America rose from 812,000 and 4,928,000 to 885,000 and 5,027,000 respectively. The countries of Europe and North America, however, witnessed a downward trend in spindleage, the number actually installed being 72·20

million and 25·51 million as against 72·99 million and 25·66 million respectively.

The following table indicates the trend of expansion in spindleage in the several important cotton textile producing countries during the six months ended January, 1953 :

(In millions)

	Aug., 1951 to Jan., 1952	Feb., 1952 to July, 1952	Aug., 1952 to Jan., 1953
United Kingdom ...	27·93	27·98	27·23
U.S.A. ...	23·12	23·23	23·08
India	11·24	11·24	11·43
U.S.S.R. ...	9·90	9·90	9·90
France	8·11	8·06	7·96
W. Germany ...	—	6·24	6·28
Japan	6·49	6·95	7·46
Italy	5·74	5·72	5·78
China	4·10	4·10	4·10
Brazil	3·23	3·25	3·33
Czechoslovakia ...	2·38	2·38	2·38
Spain	2·21	2·23	2·23
Belgium ...	1·86	1·85	1·83
Pakistan ...	0·34	0·43	0·63
Other countries ...	14·08	15·50	15·63
	127·86	129·06	129·25

The above table shows that the U.K., the U.S.A., France and Belgium did not make any addition to the spindleage. On the contrary, there was a fall in the number of spindles actually in existence. This indicates that the spindles which had been worn out were not replaced but scrapped, following slackness in export demand for cloth and appreciable decline in prices.

To quote a recent publication of the I.L.O.: "In considering the future prospects of the U.K. cotton textile industry, one should bear in mind that, as a result of textile developments in other countries, there has been a movement of resources in the U.K. away from textiles and other light industries towards industries such as engineering vehicles, chemicals.

Japan, on the other hand, witnessed a further expansion in the spindleage although the pace was rather slow. The number of spindles added during the six months under review was not more than 49,000 which was more or less the same as in the previous six months. The number of spindles at the end of January 1953 was 7·46 million, which was equal to about 60·7 per cent of Japan's pre-war capacity of 12·28 million spindles. The cotton spinning firms in Japan are reported to have concentrated their efforts more on modernising the equipment, in order to improve the technical efficiency and the quality of textile output, than on enlarging the size of industry as such.

India is another country the cotton spindleage of which recorded a rise, although negligible, from 11·24 million to 11·43 million. The number of spindles exceeds the Planning Commission's target for 1955-56 by 140,000. The rate of expansion in spindles would have been more marked but for the Government of India's decision not to give permission for the establishment of new composite mills during the period of the Five Year Plan, in accordance with the specific recommendations of the Planning Commission.

The expansion in world cotton spindleage is shared by ring spindles, spindles spinning Egyptian cotton and spindles spinning staple fibre. The numbers of these as at 31st January, 1953, were 108·38 million, 20·40 million, and 6·34 million respectively.

WORLD WOOL OUTPUT

World wool production for 1952-53 recorded an increase of 4 per cent over the preceding season. This is easily the largest percentage of the post-war period, the next best being 2½ per cent in the 1950-51 season. On greasy basis, the current season's production has now been revised upwards at 4,100 million lbs. while on a clean basis, it is placed at 2,380 million lbs. There has been a rise of nearly 100 million lbs. from the

earlier results, largely due to a sharp increase of 75 million lbs. in the official estimates for Australia. If Australia's output reaches the expected 1,175 million lbs., it will be a new high record and 12 per cent higher than in 1951-52. World production of merino wool is placed at 755 million lbs. (clean), which is 50 million lbs. higher than the last season (*i.e.*, 7 per cent). Cross-bred output is estimated at 1,205 million lbs. (clean) which is 40 million lbs. more than the last season (*i.e.*, 3½ per cent).

WORLD RUBBER POSITION

The following table brings out the position of natural rubber production :

		Production (Tons)	Consumption (Tons)
1950	...	1,860,000	1,705,000
1951	...	1,875,000	1,500,000
1952	...	1,780,000	1,455,000

During the last three years, although both the output and consumption of natural rubber showed a decline, the output was in excess of consumption by a wide margin. The excess of production over consumption which had stood at 155,000 tons in 1950 increased to 375,000 tons in 1951. The aggregate excess of production for the three years amounts to a substantial figure of 355,000 tons. The stocks available to industry, however, increased by only 72,500 tons (from 720,000 tons to 792,500 tons). It is inferred that the balance of 782,500 tons had gone to increase the strategic stockpiles (almost wholly in the U.S.A.) for which natural rubber alone was acceptable. The widening of the gap between production and consumption is attributed to the increase in the utilisation of synthetic rubber.

The total production of natural rubber during the first four months of the year 1953 amounted to 550,000 tons, as against 587,500 tons in the corresponding period of 1952.

The following table will indicate the estimated production of natural and synthetic rubber in 1953:

('000 Tons)

	Natural	Synthetic	
Malaya	590	—	
Indonesia	740	—	
Ceylon	96	—	
Viet Nam and Cambodia ...	69	—	
Thailand	100	—	
Br. Borneo	50	—	
India	20	—	
Burma	10	—	
Liberia	37	—	
Br. Africa	20	—	
Belgian Africa ...	20	—	
Others			
U.S.A.	—	905	
Canada	—	79	
Germany	—	5	
	1,788	989	=2,777

WORLD TEA POSITION

The latest report of the International Tea Committee for the year 1952-53 shows that the shortfall in world supply of tea in 1952 was much sharper than generally believed. Including the exports of tea from China and Formosa (51 million lbs.), the total world supply of tea in 1951 amounted to 1,229 million lbs. The world supply during 1952 at 1,178 million lbs. showed a decline of 51 million lbs. from the revised quantity for 1951. The decline in the outputs of Ceylon and Indonesia during 1952 was much sharper than that in the output of Indian tea.

The following table gives an idea of the trends of world supply of tea.

(In million lbs.)

Production	1950	1951	1952
India	613	629	622
Pakistan	53	53	53
Ceylon	316	326	317
Indonesia	78	102	81
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika ...	21	22	21
Nyasaland	15	16	15
	1,097	1,148	1,109

As regards the export quota of member countries for the regulation year 1953-54, the International Tea Committee, at its meetings held at the end of the year 1952 and at the beginning of 1953, unanimously agreed that the quota should remain at 135 p.c. of the standard quotas or 470 m. lbs., the same as for the previous year, but subject to review in July 1953. The following are the standard exports and exportable quotas for 1952-53, and quantities exported, subject to licence, during 1952-53, of the regulating countries :

(In million lbs.)

	Standard Exports	Exportable quotas	Quantity exported
India ...	348·24	470·13	422·91
Pakistan ...	35·00	47·25	21·53
Ceylon ...	251·59	339·64	319·21
Indonesia ...	173·60	234·36	69·79
Total ...	808·43	1,091·38	833·44

At the International Tea Conference at New York organised by the U.S. Tea Association on January 12, 1953, an agreement was reached between the U.S. Tea Trade, represented by the U.S. Tea Association, and the representatives of the Governments of India, Ceylon and Indonesia, for a joint promotion campaign for tea consumption in the U.S.A. According to the terms of the agreement, "an organisation to be called Tea Council of the U.S.A. Inc. will be set up. Members of the Corporation will be Governments of Ceylon, India and Indonesia and the U.S. Tea Association. The number of votes to which the members are entitled is : Ceylon 2 ; India 3 ; Indonesia 1 ; and U.S. Tea Association 6.

The Corporation will have twelve directors distributed as follows: Ceylon 2; India 3; Indonesia 1; and U.S. Tea Association 6. The Chairman will be elected by the Tea Association of the U.S.A. The first and second vice-Chairmen are to be elected alternately by Ceylon and India.

The Governments of Ceylon, India and Indonesia will provide payment to the Corporation sums of money in dollars as follows for the calendar year 1953: Ceylon $350,000; India $450,000; Indonesia $25,000.

Except in the case of Indonesia, the amount respectively stated above will be reduced by credits for all sums paid to and for the U.S. market for 1953 through or by the International Tea Market Expansion Board. The Tea Association of the U.S. will solicit from the American Trade contribution at the rate of one cent per pound on brand sales, which is estimated to yield approximately $520,000."

WORLD TIN PRODUCTION

The following table shows the world mine production of tin during the first four months of 1953, the total output in 1952, and the annual rate for 1953:

	1st four months of 1953	Total for 1952	Annual rate 1953
World mine production	56,100	170,000	168,300
Of which—			
Malaya	18,624	56,838	55,872
Indonesia	9,661	35,003	28,983
Bolivia	11,611	31,959	34,833
World metal production	62,300	168,000	186,900
Of which—			
Malaya	22,305	62,829	66,915
U.K.	7,325	29,521	21,975
Netherlands	9,904	27,913	29,712
U.S.	15,000	22,591	45,000
World consumption	44,900	127,500	134,700
Of which—			
U.S.	19,604	45,299	58,812
U.K.	6,450	22,554	19,350

There has been a sharp decline in the U.S. demand for tin, the chief consumer of tin in the world. Its purchases for stockpiling which had in the past absorbed the surplus world tin output, have diminished sharply. There is now a slump in tin prices and as a result Malaya's foreign trade is greatly

affected. Recorded consumption of tin in 1950 was only 148,000 tons as compared with 184,000 tons in 1929 and 189,000 tons in 1937. The average for 1946-52 was 128,000 tons, approximately equal to the total reached in 1952. The postwar shortfall in consumption is due to economies in the use of tin, especially in the U.S., the biggest non-producing consumer. A major economy has been secured by using thinner and thinner tin coating.

WORLD GOLD PRODUCTION

The estimated output of gold in 1952 rose to 26·4 million ounces—an increase of 1·5 per cent over the preceding year. The following table gives the figures of estimated gold production in the major gold producing countries :

(In thousand fine ounces)

	1951	1952	Percentage increase of 1952 over 1951
Union of South Africa ...	11,516	11,800	+2·5
Canada	4,392	4,450	+1·3
U.S.S.R.	2,000	2,000	...
U.S.A.	1,895	1,938	+2·3
Australia	896	978	+9·2
Southern Rhodesia	487	497	+2·1
India	226	243	+7·5
World Total	26,018	26,400	+1·5
British Empire	18,604	19,100	+2·7
British Empire percentage ...	71·5	72·3	+1·1
Union of South Africa percentage	44·3	44·7	+0·9

The intake of gold by the free gold markets during 1952 was estimated at over 12 million fine ounces, of which approximately 10 million ounces came from freshly mined gold. In 1951, the free gold markets had absorbed about 9½ million ounces. Excepting South Africa and Canada, all the Commonwealth and colonial gold producers have, with the approval of the Governments concerned, been released from the obligation to sell gold in processed form with a maximum of 11/12ths fineness and are now free to deliver fine bar gold to free markets. Excepting South Africa, other African producers, which had restricted their free market sales to 40 per cent of their output, are also now free to offer the whole of their production for sale against dollars. In Canada, on the other hand, the Government's decision to extend, for 1953, the Act providing for Government subsidy to gold mines with high cost of production

and also to raise the amount of the subsidy is expected to reduce the quantity of Canadian output offered on the free markets.

In London, the Bank of England's buying rates for gold remained unchanged at 248 sh. per fine ounce for bar gold and 58 sh. per sovereign. In the Far East, the Canton gold market in China, which a few years ago had forced the free market rate to over $50 an ounce, came to an end during 1952 as a result of stern official action to stamp out all business in bullion. The present free market price of gold moves between $36·75 to $37·50 per fine ounce.

COAL AND IRON: WEST EUROPEAN INDUSTRY

The West European countries have ambitious plans for increasing the productive capacity of their iron and steel industry. Production of crude steel in 1952 and the targets of production for 1956 of some of the European countries are as follows:

	1952	1956
	(In millions of tons)	
United Kingdom	16·12	20·00
West Germany	15·65	20·00
France	10·89	17·00
Saar	2·77	—
Belgium	5·01	5·70
Luxemburg	2·95	3·40
Italy	3·48	4·00

No reliable estimate of the capital needed for reaching these targets is available. Nearly $660 million was needed for investment in the steel industry in 1953 alone, as against an estimated $574 million in 1952. These are gross assessment figures including replacements. About half of it may come out of sales revenue. The question of raising a loan in the U.K. is expected to usher in the much desired closer association between the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Pool and the U.K. It is presumed that a large part of the loan raised in the U.K. will have to be spent in that country itself and that in the absence of convertibility of the pound, the question of lending sterling for purchase of equipment payable in dollars does not arise.

Another important development relates to the measure taken by the High Authority to fight against suspected

European coal and steel cartels. According to a decision of the High Authority taken some weeks ago, all joint selling, joint buying and similar organisations in the six countries of the European coal and steel pool, which have not applied for official recognition of their status by the High Authority, have been declared illegal, with effect from 31st August. The Schuman Plan Treaty allows the continuation of such bodies to be licensed, provided they are not culpable of monopoly or other restrictive practices.

COAL AND IRON ORE RESOURCES IN ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

The United Nations' report on coal and iron ore resources of Asia and the Far East points out that the explorations made so far are inadequate and that there are still large areas unexplored. According to the report, the total known iron ore reserves aggregate 11,618·59 million metric tons. Of this India and China together possess over 78 per cent. The Philippines and Indonesia are next in importance. But as the largest known iron ore deposits of both the Philippines and Indonesia have high nickel and chromium contents, it is difficult to take them as of the same value as those of other countries. Japan ranks as a very poor fifth in importance. The reserves of Indo-China come next in order. A country-wise estimate of the resources of iron ore are as follows :

(In million metric tons)

	Proven	Probable	Possible	Total
Burma	...	...	0·523	0·523
Ceylon	...	2·357	4·064	6·421
China	...	...	4,167·820	4,167·820
Hong Kong	...	...	10·000	10·000
India	...	...	5,087·410	5,087·410
Indo-China	10·000	27·500	114·000	151·500
Indonesia	370·000	...	528·950	898·950
Japan	44·100	28·500	98·200	170·800
Korea (South) ...	...	...	19·700	19·700
Malaya	25·293	4·168	15·633	45·094
North Borneo ...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	...	...	41·000	41·000
Philippines	...	...	1,018·564	1,018,534
Thailand	0·719	0·092	...	0·811
	450·112	62·617	11,105·854	11,618·593

COAL RESERVES IN ASIA

Coals, ranging from peat to anthracite, in rank, and permo-carboniferous to quartenary, in age, have been found in the region. Taking coal in the lowest form (peat) into consideration, all countries of the region have some coal, though the quality and quantity vary. In most countries, low grade coals predominate. Only China, India, Indo-China, Japan and Korea have substantial reserves of higher grade coals. Coking coal reserves are limited to India and China. So far as the quantity of coal reserves is concerned, China occupies the foremost position, followed by India, Indo-China and Japan. A conservative estimate made by the Geological Survey of China, including seams only three feet and over in thickness, and taking into consideration a depth of 3,000 feet, places China's reserves at 265,000 million metric tons. In view of the dense population of the region, however, China has in terms of *per capita* reserves, only 965 tons, as against over 34,000 tons in the U.S. Indo-China has 740 tons per head and India 187 tons. The estimated reserves of coal in Asia and the Far East are as given below:

(In million metric tons)

Brunei	...	Malaya	61
Burma	265	Nepal	...
Ceylon	51	North Borneo	17
China	444,511	Pakistan	168
India	67,702	Philippines	42
Indo-China	20,000	Sarawak	20
Indonesia	2,500	Thailand	...
Japan	20,948		
S. Korea	1,001	Total	557,286

The production figures of coal and iron ore of some important countries are given below:

	Iron ore		Coal ore	
	1938	1951	1938	1951
China	3,336,000	N.A.	36,900,000	40,000,000
India	2,788,000	3,000,000	28,798,000	34,000,000
Japan	624,000	885,377	41,803,000	43,000,000
Malaya	1,642,000	746,803	846,000	833,000
Philippines	920,000	903,282	41,000	151,000

WORLD SUGAR POSITION

The aggregate production of sugar for 1952-53 is estimated at 36·96 million tons, which is lower than the previous season's output by two million tons. It is however higher than the output of 36·51 million tons in 1950-51 and 32·47 million tons in 1949-50. World production of sugar for the current season is estimated at a lower figure, mainly because the production in Cuba is expected to be cut to 5·07 million tons, as against 7·11 million tons in 1951-52. The production of sugar (including gur) in India during the current season is estimated at about 4 to 4·5 million tons (raw value). The following table gives the figures of opening stocks, production, consumption, and end-season stocks in the four years ended 1952-53 and in 1938-39 :

(Thousand short tons—raw value)

Season	Stocks at beginning of year	Production	Consumption	Stocks at end-year
1938-39	11,609	31,143	31,163	11,599
1949-50	7,900	32,469	33,107	7,796
1950-51	7,796	36,512	34,710	9,739
1951-52	9,739	38,958	36,167	12,486
1952-53	12,486	36,955	37,170	12,271

International Sugar Agreement : Fifty-one countries that import or export sugar have reached agreement in London in August 1953 on a scheme to regulate the free world market in sugar. This free or unprotected market is the poor relation of the world sugar trade. Thus two world markets in sugar have been created : the protected and mainly the high cost market, and the unprotected and mainly low cost "free" market—and the latter's share of world production and world trade has progressively declined. Exports to the free market now amount to only about 5 million tons a year, out of annual world exports of some 12 million tons and of a world production of about 35 million tons. In other words, over half of total world exports, and not much less than six-sevenths of total world production, is now sold under discriminatory agreements

of one kind or another. The largest importer, the U.S.A., hardly comes into the free market at all. It takes virtually all its import requirements under preferential arrangements with its favoured wards in Cuba, the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

The free market, with which the new sugar agreement is solely concerned, is thus the residual supplier, the market of last resort. The total basic export quotas have been fixed at 5,390,000 tons. Of this amount Cuba's share of export quotas is 2,225,000. The agreement establishes a "stabilisation zone" for prices, with an upper limit of 4·35 U.S. cents per lb., f.a.s. Cuban port, and a lower limit of 3·25 cents.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN IMPORTANT COUNTRIES

The 1953 edition of the *Fact Book,* issued by the New York Institute of Life Insurance, gives the life assurance in force in 1951 in some 36 countries. The following table will state the position :

LIFE ASSURANCE IN FORCE IN 1951

(Converted to U.S. dollars)
(000,000's omitted)

Country	Amount $	Country	Amount $
Argentina	467	Hawaii	801
Australia	3,282	India	1,650
Belgium	1,640	Italy	1,132
Brazil	1,555	Japan	1,859
Canada	17,494	Mexico	289
Canal Zone	15	Netherlands	2,146
Chile	234	New Zealand	1,191
Colombia	261	Norway	627
Costa Rica	19	Peru	56
Cuba	295	Philippines	333
Denmark	949	Portugal	102
Dominican Republic	25	Puerto Rico	143
Equador	21	Spain	1,099
Finland	541	Sweden	2,694
France	2,774	Switzerland	2,140
West Germany	4,264	Turkey	46
Greece	1	United Kingdom	18,197
Guatemala	26	United States	253,100

It will be seen from the above table that the U.S.A., the U.K., Canada and West Germany are the leading countries in respect of life assurance. Of the countries for which the ratio of assurance in force to national income was available, Canada ranked first for 1951, with a rate of 100 per cent. This means that life assurance in force in this country was about equal to one year's national income. The countries where this ratio exceeded 50 per cent but was less than 100 per cent, were the U.S.A., the U.K. and New Zealand.

It is true that India is fairly high up in the list with $1,650,000,000 of life assurance in force to its credit. But this figure is very small indeed for this country which has a population of 357 million. It works out hardly to $4·6 per person.

THE WORLD OF LABOUR

The world of labour has been sharply divided since Nov., 1949. Two international organisations viz., the WFTU and the ICFTU are fighting each other while a third one, the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, stands outside with its own policies. Both recognise in the rearmament programme, the rise in prices and the inflationary tendency with the attempt to freeze wages, a danger to the working class ; but in their respective response—and resistance—to the danger they differ as they differ in their political outlook and affiliations.

WFTU : Created in 1945, the *World Federation of Trade Unions* (claiming 88 million members of 79 countries ; Secretary Louis Saillant, is led by the pro-Soviet group of the working class, consisting mainly of the Trade Unions of Soviet Union (27·5 million), of E. Europe and E. Germany, of China, Korea, and the CGT of France (4·5 million), CGIL of Italy (13 million) and other leftist Trade Unions of different countries (*e.g.*, AITUC of India). Its policy was marked by (1) its total support for the "Peace Policy" of Soviet Union and campaign for the World Peace Movement ; (2) its stubborn fight against Marshall Plan in Europe and against imperialism elsewhere (*e.g.*, Korea, Malaya, Viet Nam) ; (3) the fight for working class rights, particularly for higher wages etc., with working class action, like strikes ; (4) support for the economic plans of E. European People's Democracies in which the worker's initiative and leadership is acclaimed. The Yugoslav

Trade Unions (Titoist) were expelled from it in 1950. In a one-week meeting of the Council of WFTU in Berlin, M. Saillant declared (Nov. 15, 1951) that "the aims of the Union were to unite workers in Asia, the Near and Middle East and Latin America in the fight for peace against Anglo-American imperialism and in pressing for 30/50 p.c. controlled disarmament and for banning of the atom bomb."

1953: The Third World Trade Union Congress of the WFTU (Vienna, Oct. 10-21, 1953) devoted itself mainly to three questions: (*a*) strengthening united action for improved standards and defence of peace, (*b*) increased monopoly domination over the economies of the capitalist and semi-capitalist countries, which affects not only the workers but also the interests of the middle classes, and which is carried out with suppression of trade union freedom and all democratic liberties of the people; and (*c*) development of the trade union movement in the colonial and semi-colonial countries. The aims outlined for international labour movement may be summed up as follows:

United struggle for higher wages and labour living standards;

Resistance to the monopolies' policy of economic retrogression and war;

Initiative by the working masses and their trade unions in promoting the expansion of the peace industries, with a parallel increase of employment and enlargement of the home market;

Defence of the trade-union rights of the workers and the democratic liberties of the people through vigorous action of the masses;

Defence of the national independence of all peoples through vigorous action of the working masses adapted to the concrete situation in each country;

Defence of the cause of peace, which is directly linked with all the afore-mentioned aims, by mass action to stop the arms drive, to prevent war, and to secure the settlement of all international issues by peaceful means.

Rapid Growth of the T. U. Movement in Colonies, etc.: Since the war, the trade-union movement has made considerable strides in the colonial and semi-colonial countries. This advance is not confined to countries which have certain traditions of struggle, such as India, the Latin-American countries, Egypt, Iran, and Algeria.

The postwar period has been characterized by the establishment of a large number of trade-union organizations in most of the colonial and semi-colonial countries, viz., the All-Korean Federation of Labour (August 1945), the All-Indonesian Trade Union Centre, SOBSI (December 1946), Congress of Labour Organizations of the Philippines (April 1941), the Viet-Nam CGT (May 1946), the All-Burma Trade Union Congress (June 1945), Central Council of Unified Trade Unions of Iran (May 1943), the Egyptian Trade Union Congress (May 1946), the Trade Union of Workers of Tunisia (USTT), the General Confederation of Unions of Morocco, the Nigerian Trade Union Congress, the South African Trades and Labour Council, the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions, etc.

In India the year was notable for the number of actions against dismissals, unemployment, for wage increases and other demands.

In Indonesia, according to official figures, 451 strikes occurred in 1951 with the participation of 319,030 workers. Since 1952, important events have taken place in the Indonesian trade-union movement. The National Centre, SOBSI, which has two and a half million members, *i.e.*, two-thirds of all the organized workers, is at present engaged in common action with other organizations for national independence, democracy and liberty.

In Iran, according to Iranian trade-union figures, more than 200 strikes took place between March 1952 and March 1953, affecting all the key industries.

In Algeria, North Africa, among other actions, mention should be made of the successful four-month strike of the Bou-Caid miners ending on February 3, 1953, the strike of the miners of Milianie and El-Halia, which lasted nearly three months, the 100 per cent. strike of the Bone port-workers, and that of the Algerian dockers in April of this year.

Though the African working class is relatively new and lacks experience in trade union organisation, it already has many powerful struggles to its credit, especially since the end of the war. Big strike actions have taken place in Nigeria (1945), African miners in the South African Gold Mines (1946), Gold Coast, general strike (1948), railway workers' strike in S. Rhodesia (1948), Nigerian coal miners at Enugu (1949), general strike in Nairobi, Kenya (1950), U.A.C. workers' strike

in Nigeria (1950), dock workers' strike in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika (1950), Northern Rhodesia copper miners' strike (1952). Every major British colony in Africa has been affected ; and to the north, in the Sudan, a series of strike struggles have been waged, leading to the formation of trade unions and the establishment of the Sudan Trade Union Federation.

Parallel to the development of working class action there has been an intensification of the struggles of agricultural workers, poor peasants, etc. of the colonies and semi-colonial countries.

ICFTU : Breaking away from the WFTU in March 1949 the British TUC (6·6 m. strong), and CIO of U.S.A. (6·2 m. strong) and the Dutch NYY took the initiative in founding the *International Confederation of Free Trade Unions* in Nov. 1949 (Head Office: Brussels, Belgium). Headed by the British and American Trade Unions, the ICFTU has rallied round itself generally the Social Democratic Trade Unions of Europe and America and the moderate and 'Right' trade unions of different countries (*e.g.*, INTUC and Hind Mazdoor Sabha of India). The ICFTU claims (1953) a total membership of 53 millions in 73 countries. It has regional organisations in Asia (at Calcutta) and Western Hemisphere with a number of branch offices. A permanent trade union training college for Asian workers has been established in Calcutta in India, Japan and the Philippines. Its policy (in 1950) was marked by (1) uncompromising hostility to Soviet Union and the WFTU ; (2) co-operation with the Marshall Plan programme for social and economic recovery ; (3) "outspoken criticism" of the rising prices, profits and rearmament programme of respective national govts. ; (4) a demand for higher wages for labour while trying to put up with the wages-freeze policies in consideration of national difficulties (*e.g.*, in Britain, though the Brighton session of TUC voted against wage restriction). The rearmament programme and the high prices made these unions more restive and the movement more vocal. (See Statistics for prices, wages, employment, T.U. membership etc.).

1953. The Third World Congress of the ICFTU (Stockholm, 4-11 July, 1953) passed resolutions noting the deplorable conditions of the large masses of people in the economically undeveloped countries and welcomed the UN decision to set up Special Fund for their economic development ; emphasized the

need of giving priority to full employment policies ; expressed "its conviction that the conclusion of an armistice in Korea and of a state treaty for Austria, the discontinuation of the supply of arms to the communist armies fighting the Government of the States of Indo-China, and the restoration of the unity of Germany on the free basis, would be important steps towards peaceful relation," and proclaimed its will to combat colonial oppression wherever it exists, noting the case of Tunisia, Central African Federation and Kenya in this connection.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Number Unemployed (thousands)

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951
Austria	244·0	43·4	91·2	124·8	116·2
Australia	...	2·63	10·33	1·23	0·78
Belgium	173·9	129·2	234·9	223·5	206·5
Burma	...	2·45	0·76	1·86	3·97
Canada	516·0	103·0	137·0	186·0	108·0
Ceylon	...	53·5	68·4	68·5	56·8
France	402·2	77·8	131·1	152·9	120·1
Germany (W.) ...	...	592·0	1230·0	1580·0	1432·0
India	...	224·9	293·0	314·3	338·4
Japan	237·0	242·0	378·0	436·0	386·0
Pakistan*	...	78·0	71·0	96·4	103·9
Spain	...	117·0	160·1	166·2	144·2
Switzerland	52·6	3·0	8·1	9·6	3·8
South Africa	5·28	12·17	15·14	16·28	10·19
U.K.	1786·5	331·3	338·0	341·1	281·4
U.S.A.	10,390	2,064	3,395	3,142	1,879
Italy	...	1·748	1·673	1·615	1·721
New Zealand	...	0·07	0·09	0·04	0·04

* Urban areas only.
(Source : *U. N. Monthly Bulletin*, Aug. 1952).

According to the world economic survey for 1952 issued by the U.N. Secy., level of employment was stationary from 1851 to 1952 in 6 advanced countries—Canada, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden and the USA ; dropped in 4 countries, Belgium, Denmark, Holland and Britain.

The Labour sources put the number of unemployment much higher than the official figures quoted above. In the beginning of 1953, the U.S.A. according to President Truman, had (1952) about 13m. totally or partially unemployed ; Japan was said to have 10 million unemployed ; Indonesia 15 million fully or

partially unemployed ; Britain half a million ; France 6 lakhs fully and 25 lakhs partially unemployed, and Italy 2 million unemployed. In India industrial unemployment and educated unemployment became serious in 1953 with the onset of business depression. "In the underdeveloped countries of Asia, Latin America, Africa and the Near and Middle East, men and women workers without work amount to tens of millions . . . . Agricultural workers in Egypt, Pakistan and Cuba only work on an average for 4 months in the year, and according to a pamphlet published by the British Labour Party, there are 50m. unemployed among the agricultural workers of India."

Working Class Action : Strike in the Fiat works in Turin in July and August demanding wage increase, stoppage of work by 2 lakhs of chemical industry workers on a call by the CGIL, CISL and UIL, in protest against the refusal by the companies to discuss the workers' demands concerning the renewal of their contracts ; a 24-hour strike of the workers of Messine demanding wage increase, of the building workers in Verona in August ; a 4-hour strike against dismissals by 5 lakh textile workers throughout Italy are some of the important events of 1953, a year of increasing unrest everywhere.

The strike throughout France by gas, electricity and water plants workers in July demanding better wages which was joined by postal workers, telephone and telegraph services, railway men, was the beginning of the most important strike movement against governmental decrees attacking their living conditions and employment security. Many work stoppages, demonstrations, delegations, etc. took place throughout the country in August until the government's promise to the non-CGT unions to make concessions brought them to a gradual end.

The strike of the London petrol workers which left the transport idle required the calling of the navy hands to meet the situation in Oct., 1953.

West Bengal in India was the storm centre of labour action in India. The slow-down strike from January at Burnpur of the steel workers ; the workers' general strike in Calcutta on July 15, in sympathy with the people in protest against increase of the tram-fare ; the general sitting strike, *gherao,* and demonstrations of the Calcutta employees and workers for the Puja bonus were some of the outstanding events.

CHAPTER V

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

The great transport and communications systems that span the world to-day are in a large measure the offshoots of a spirit of liberation and economic activities and necessities which characterised the European renaissance.

In 1488 Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese captain, discovered the Cape of Good Hope. Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape in 1497 and landed at Calicut in May, 1498. Meanwhile, under the patronage of the Spanish monarchy, Christopher Columbus of Genoa had discovered the Bahamas in the West Indies on October 12, 1492. In 1519, Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese Captain commissioned by the King of Spain, crossed the Atlantic, sailed round South America, crossed the Pacific, discovered Guam and then the Philippines, where he died. But his men returned to Spain along the Portuguese trade route in the East Indies, thus circumnavigating the world for the first time. It took three centuries to reach the next stage —that of steam engines and steamships ; but only one more to reach the present one, that of aviation and wireless and television. The 'conquest of space' is effected by a more intensive exploitation of the world's natural resources. The result is the integration of regional economies into a world economy which demands a re-ordering of the world.

In the following charts an attempt is made to present a faithful picture of the achievements in transport and communications that the various countries have made in recent years. Spaces are left blank where reliable information is either lacking or insignificant.

CHART I: RAILWAYS*

Country	Length of first track. Miles	Annual Passenger journeys. Millions	Annual Freight carried. Million tons
Commonwealth:			
Great Britain	19,853	1,140	25·7
India†	34,123	1,173	90·6
Malaya	1,100	—	—
Union of South Africa ...	13,455	219	41·4
British South-East Africa ...	3,000	—	—
British South-West Africa ...	1,486	—	—
British South Africa ...	1,000	—	—
British West Africa ...	3,000	—	—
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ...	2,001	—	—
Canada	43,821	409	—
Australia	27,827	503	37·9
New Zealand	3,707	325	9
United States of America ...	225,806	706	1,613
South and Central America:			
Argentina	16,500	—	—
Bolivia	1,867	—	—
Brazil	24,000	223	1·2
Chile	5,200	—	—
Columbia	1,962	—	—
Cuba	2,989	—	—
Mexico	15,044	—	—
Peru	2,758	—	—
Uruguay	1,477	—	—
Europe:			
Austria	4,161	—	—
Belgium	3,089	—	—
Bulgaria	2,211	18	6·5
Czechoslovakia	7,500	—	—
Denmark	3,020	—	—
Eire	2,782	24·9	3·9
Finland	3,001	24	10·5
France	25,271	—	—
French Overseas Territories	3,650	—	—
French Indo-China ...	2,093	—	—
Germany (East & West) ...	42,299	—	—
Greece	1,668	—	—

* Countries with less than 1000 miles of railways have been omitted.
† Figures for 1951-52.

CHART I : RAILWAYS—*Contd.*

Country	Length of first track. Miles	Annual Passenger journeys. Millions	Annual Freight carried. Million tons
Europe (Contd.) :			
Hungary	5,428	41	2·8
Italy	13,000	300	69
Netherlands	1,834	—	—
Netherlands Indies ...	4,611	91	—
Norway	2,300	47	3·6
Poland	14,481	—	—
Portugal	2,240	42	5
Rumania	5,962	—	—
Spain	10,887	100	—
Sweden	9,000	153	43
Switzerland	3,425	204	13
U. S. S. R.	67,470	1,230	568
Yugoslavia	6,655	—	—
Asia :			
China	8,131	—	—
Japan	15,254	1,634	120
Korea	4,153	—	—
Persia	1,170	—	—
Siam	1,925	7	1·8
Turkey	4,462	—	—
Africa :			
Egypt	3,111	59	7·5

RAILWAYS : ROLLING STOCK NUMBER

(Estimate of 1951 or of the latest available year)

Country	Locomotives	Passenger stock	Wagons
AFRICA			
Algeria (1950) ...	500	837	11,147
Angola (1950) ...	149	149	1,197
Anglo-Egyp. Sudan ...	172	338	2,419
Belgian Congo ...	354	161	5,870
Egypt (1949) ...	968	1,543	18,717
Eritrea (1949) ...	50	30	517
(Fr.) Eq. Africa (1949) ...	37	35	446
(Fr.) W. Africa ...	348	309	3,564
Madagascar (1949) ...	114	80	815

RAILWAYS: ROLLING STOCK NUMBER—(*Contd.*).

Country		Locomotives	Passenger stock	Wagons
(Fr.) Morocco	...	172	356	4,885
Mozambique (1951)	...	158	219	4,356
Nigeria (1951)	...	263	356	4,734
S. Rhodesia (1951)	...	270	400	6,658
Tanganyika (1949)	...	70	127	1,225
(Fr.) Togoland (1949)	...	20	51	439
Tunisia (1951)	...	309	318	5,173
Union of South Africa	...	2,697	5,446	79,939
AMERICA				
North America	...	4,655	6,338	175,597
Costa Rica (1949)	...	48	84	1,171
Mexico (1950)	...	1,482	1,471	21,374
Nicaragua (1948)	...	30	65	249
Panama (1951)	...	49	145	1,250
United States (1951)	...	40,036	36,130	1,752M.
AMERICA, SOUTH				
Argentina (1951)	...	4,013	6,826	81,210
Brazil (1949)	...	3,724	4,925	58,755
Chile (1949)	...	1,149	1,269	19,979
Columbia	...	332	689	4,177
Ecuador (1951)	...	42	49	439
Peru	...	217	207	3,025
Surinam (1951)	...	11	28	54
ASIA				
Borneo, North (1951)	...	16	39	173
Burma (1951)	...	316	527	6,067
Ceylon (1951)	...	264	1,423	2,603
China (1948)	...	2,477	3,694	31,354
Hongkong (1951)	...	16	34	262
India (1951)	...	8,615	20,969	212,861
Indo-China (1948)	...	122	205	2,296
Indonesia	...	809	2,621	20,910
Iran (1949)	...	132	148	4,046
Japan	...	5,692	14,009	108,745

RAILWAYS : ROLLING STOCK NUMBER—(*Contd.*).

Country		Locomotives	Passenger stock	Wagons
Korea, South (1949)	...	289	732	8,767
Lebanon	...	104	113	1,130
Malaya	...	188	280	4,979
Pakistan (1949) estimated		1,276	4,088	37,615
Philippines (1951)	...	101	384	2,191
Thailand	...	438	596	6,206
Turkey	...	999	—	—
EUROPE				
Austria (1951)	...	2,670	4,798	28,110
Belgium (1951)	...	2,670	5,243	85,039
Czechoslovakia (1948)	...	3,080	9,747	72,035
Denmark (1951)	...	788	3,200	18,207
Finland (1951)	...	854	1,810	27,795
France (1951)	...	12,470	31,780	418,800
Germany, West	...	12,604	35,664	296,777
Greece (1951)	...	262	325	5,139
Hungary (1948)	...	1,736	3,005	18,771
Ireland (1951)	...	671	1,804	17,954
Italy (1951)	...	5,354	10,500	131,717
Luxemburg	...	154	438	5,022
Netherlands	...	962	2,445	23,785
Norway	...	580	1,330	13,106
Poland (1948)	...	6,874	7,796	144,453
Portugal (1951)	...	500	1,450	10,200
Rumania (1948)	...	3,048	4,177	79,442
Spain (1951)	...	3,445	6,167	68,724
Sweden	...	—	5,920	51,658
Switzerland (1949)	...	1,399	6,036	23,676
United Kingdom (1951)	...	19,289	58,202	1,102M.
Yugoslavia (1951)	...	2,378	5,563	63,041
OCEANIA				
Australia (1951)	...	3,638	8,072	95,714
New Zealand (1950)	...	656	1,555	35,201

Source : *U. N. Statistical Year Book*, 1952.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC—SELECTED COUNTRIES

PASSENGER-KILOMETRES : FREIGHT NET TON-KILOMETRES

Millions

Countries	1938		1946		1950	
	Pas-Km.	Ton-Km.	Pas-Km.	Ton-Km.	Pas-Km.	Ton-Km.
EGYPT ..	1,464	...	2,224	1,487	2,475	1,498
UN. OF SOUTH AFRICA ..	770	9,442	662	14,589	746	18,657
AMERICA						
Canada ..	2,870	39,178	7,481	80,752	4,532	81,084
U.S.A. ..	34,854	426,117	104,212	868,602	51,161	863,648
ASIA						
Burma ..	703	1,141	...	284	171	92
China ..	914	1,250	12,420	3,756	...	...
India ..	30,164	36,234	67,689	44,119	64,457	44,163
Japan ..	33,633	21,228	87,447	16,553	69,004	30,715
Pakistan ..	...	...	...	...	8,805	4,035
EUROPE						
France ..	22,050	26,520	31,460	32,337	26,402	38,933
Germany ..	48,463	94,123	...	24,900*	29,317*	48,077*
Italy ..	11,055	11,524	17,105	8,900	19,409	10,035
U.K. ..	34,313	29,327	56,726	36,011	38,460	36,195
OCEANIA						
Australia ..	...	7,066	...	8,563	...	9,816
New Zealand	...	939	...	1,445	...	1,679

* Only West Germany (1950).

RAILWAY TRAFFIC : PASSENGER

(Monthly average in millions)*

A

	1949	1950	1951
Australia	846	845	825
Algeria	6·4	68·6	70·6
Argentina	1,079	1,140	1,130
Austria	343	358	389
Belgium	593	587	604
Brazil	779	834	—
Burma	9·9	14·1	27·7
Canada	428	374	414
Chile	107	132	151
Denmark	259	252	245
France	2,456	2,200	2,323
Germany (Western) ...	2,562	2,443	2,400
India	**5,098**	**5,396**	**5,160**
Indo-China	6·6	6·2	9·5
Israel	—	7·50	9·27
Italy	1,841	1,617	1,731
Japan	5,585	5,750	6,421
Lebanon	0·52	0·41	0·39
Mexico	169	185	199
Norway	141	125	127
Pakistan	736	761	860
Philippines	31·0	31·2	31·5
Poland	1,738	2,196	—
Spain	608	591	607
Switzerland	466	468	485
Syria	2·48	1·93	2·07
Tunisia	22·2	20·7	22·9
Turkey	181	181	—
U. S. A.	4,707	4,260	4,642

* Source : U. N., *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, August, 1952.

WORLD RAILWAY TRAFFIC

Freight net Ton-kilometres

Year	World*	Africa	America, North	America, South	Asia†	Europe‡	Oceania
			Thousand million net ton-kilom.				
1938	1,129	18·5	471	18·6	73·7	217	8·0
1946	1,557	26·5	959	24·6	69·7	163	10·2
1950	1,900	34·8	954	25·8	95·3	238	12·0
1951	2,108	37·8	1,048	26·7	117·3	262	12·2
			Index Numbers : 1948=100 Indices.				
1938	62	60	46	73	94	96	70
1946	86	87	93	96	89	72	89
1950	105	114	92	101	122	105	105
1951	117	124	102	105	150	116	107
Margin of Error							
1946	6%	4%	1%	6%	9%	5%	1%
1950	7%	4%	1%	7%	6%	5%	1%

(Source : *U.N. Statistical Year-Book*, 1952).

* Including the USSR and prior to 1946, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia.

† Excluding the USSR.

‡ Excluding the USSR and prior to 1946, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Railway Traffic : Freight

(Monthly averages) Net Ton-Kilo.*

B.

	1949	1950	1951
Algeria	100·7	100·1	114·0
Argentina	1,421	1,345	1,411
Austria	444	433	512
Australia	846	845	825

RAILWAY TRAFFIC : FREIGHT—(*Contd.*).

	1949	1950	1951
Belgium	472	455	552
Brazil	628	634	—
Burma	13·3	7·3	16·9
Canada	6,854	6,722	7,795
Chile	182	175	164
Denmark	99	100	111
Egypt	125	111	—
Finland	252	281	370
France	3,420	3,244	3,783
Germany (Western) ...	3,988	4,007	4,538
India	**3,409**	**3,638**	**4,049**
Indo-China	10·6	11·3	15·4
Ireland	42·0	42·7	44·7
Israel	1·98	5·91	8·69
Italy	862	918	1,026
Japan	2,374	2,560	3,074
Lebanon	3·01	3·64	3·74
Malay	27·1	33·0	33·1
Mexico	592	613	624
Pakistan	321	370	427
Switzerland	143	172	212
U. K.	2,999	3,022	3,122
U. S. A.	64,055	71,598	78,669
Yugoslavia	804	829	725

N.B.—Unless otherwise stated, the figures relate to the domestic and national traffic on all railway lines within each country. The series passenger-kilometres include all passengers

except military, Government and railway personnel.* The series net ton-kilometres include all goods carried by fast or ordinary trains. The series freight tons carried represent the gross weight of the goods included in the calculation of ton-kilometres.

COASTWISE SHIPPING: FREIGHT UNLOADED

(Monthly Averages)

Note: The data represent the freight of goods unloaded in the coastwise trade of each country, that is the tonnage of goods loaded at a port in a country transported by vessel partly or entirely by sea and unloaded at another port of the same country.

Thousand metric tons

Country	1939	1949	1950
Australia	712	648	659
Brazil	241	335	359
Chile	133	168	198
Columbia	13·2	15·0	—
Costa Rica	3·73	5·51	5·1
Denmark	246	283	252
Western Germany ...	—	181	181
Italy	974	411	439
Japan	8,475	3,950	3,436
Mexico	86	139	207
New Zealand ...	177	163	159
Union of South Africa ...	24·6	25·8	22·8

* Source: U.N., *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, August, 1952.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
FREIGHT LOADED AND UNLOADED IN EXTERNAL TRADE

(Monthly Average)

(Thousand metric tons)

Country	Loaded			Unloaded		
	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951
Australia ..	534	508	531	640	859	994
Belgium ..	760	963	1,217	1,080	994	1,421
Brazil ..	312	318	404	598	747	916
Canada ..	1,690	1,600	1,082	2,138	2,786	1,755
Ceylon ..	57·9	60·6	59·7	159	161	178
Chile ..	426	428	441	166	142	195
Denmark ..	139	185	197	854	1,030	999
France ..	1,234	1,603	1,884	2,969	2,627	3,411
W. Germany	443	824	844	1,296	1,123	1,706
Indonesia ..	637	704	748	253	212	212
Japan ..	202	299	309	951	971	1,679
Netherlands ..	862	1,251	1,148	1,555	1,989	2,854
New Zealand	102	110	103	262	2·68	...
Poland ..	1,171	1,038	...	238	...	...
Spain ..	335	338	488	384	416	384
Union of South Africa ..	259	347	272	530	582	541
United States	6,308	5,067	9,155	6,182	7,669	8,229

Source: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* (UN), August, 1952.

MERCHANT SHIPPING: FLEETS

(In thousand gross registered tons)

The World and Selected Countries

	1938	1947	1950
WORLD	66,870	78,705	84,503
AMERICA:			
Canada	1,212	1,870	1,931
U. S. A.	11,414	32,423	27,513
ASIA:			
China	473	649	816
Hongkong	291	135	222
India	237	317	420
Japan	5,007	1,024 (1948)	1,871

MERCHANT SHIPPING: FLEETS—(*Contd.*).

	1938	1947	1950
EUROPE:			
France	2,881	2,315	3,206
Germany	4,232	591	460
Italy	3,259	1,301	2,580
Netherlands	2,852	2,436	3,109
Norway	4,613	3,761	5,456
U. K.	17,675	17,848	18,219

Source: *U.N. Statistical Year Book,* 1951.

CIVIL AVIATION: SCHEDULED SERVICES

Kilometres flown and traffic

(In thousands)

Selected Countries

Year	Km. flown	Passenger Km.	Cargo ton Km.	Mail ton Km.
	UNION OF SOURTH AFRICA			
1938 ...	2,996	11,298	339	588
1946 ...	5,714	71,319	211	432
1950 ...	11,756	200,936	2,617	4,224
1951 ...	10,431	219,796	2,075	3,089
	U. S. A.			
1938 ...	122,530	857,866	3,912	10,876
1946 ...	594,274	11,343,799	160,994	70,940
1950 ...	758,996	16,444,829	414,943	106,868
1951 ...	837,785	21,180,540	441,528	132,575
	AUSTRALIA			
1938 ...	15,538	69,290	...	...
1946 ...	37,174	507,838	7,462	4,379
1950 ...	77,730	1,277,874	36,511	20,279
1951 ...	86,361	1,730,976	45,848	25,400

CIVIL AVIATION—(*Contd.*).

Year	Km. flown	Passenger Km.	Cargo ton Km.	Mail ton Km.
		INDIA		
1938 ...	2,272	1,278	13	396
1946 ...	7,273	98,265	636	638
1950 ...	30,404	375,582	18,157	4,255
1951 ...	31,371	413,904	21,922	4,523
		FRANCE		
1938 ...	14,115	73,420	1,022	1,376
1946 ...	24,060	342,491	5,583	4,974
1950 ...	48,057	1,117,986	132,615	14,263
1951 ...	48,302	1,262,905	37,328	16,092
		CANADA		
1938 ...	15,417	17,973	1,525	606
1946 ...	34,230	34,388	2,010	2,963
1950 ...	47,123	857,121	9,078	6,629
1951 ...	52,656	1,040,056	10,505	7,273
		CHINA		
1938 ...	1,299	10,880	205	...
1946 ...	12,187	225,603	13,279	1,878
1950 ...	...	...	...	...
		U. K.		
1938 ...	21,276	85,958	1,587	14,552
1946 ...	53,137	583,957	16,680	13,474
1950 ...	77,730	1,730,976	36,511	20,279
1951 ...	86,361	1,730,996	45,848	25,400
		NETHERLANDS		
1938 ...	10,609	59,758	1,207	1,813
1946 ...	18,562	346,309	3,666	5,770
1950 ...	33,663	772,112	24,339	7,153

(Source : *U.N. Statistical Year Book*, 1952).

Motor Vehicles in Use

(Thousand units)

1950 or the latest available year

Country	Passenger Cars	Commercial Vehicles
AFRICA :		
Algeria (1949)	36·6	29·8
Anglo-Egyp. Sudan ...	4·2	5·0
Angola	6·1	3·3
Belgian Congo	11·1	15·7
Canary Is. (1949)	2·0	3·3
Egypt	59·9	18·0
Eritrea	1·2	1·9
Fr. Somaliland (1949) ...	0·20	0·21
Fr. W. Africa (1948) ...	6·6	14·2
Gambia (1949)	0·26	0·60
Kenya (1949)	19·2	6·4
Liberia	0·29	0·74
Madagascar	8·3	8·1
Mauritius	3·4	1·31
(Fr.) Morocco (1949) ...	30·3	21·5
(Sp.) Morocco	1·0	1·1
Mozambique (1948) ...	7·8	3·1
Nyasaland	2·1	1·5
Reunion (1949)	1·1	0·87
S. Rhodesia	29·9	20·8
Tanganyika	7·6	6·5
Togoland (1949)	0·14	0·57
Tunisia	16·8	9·9
Uganda	5·2	3·4
Union of S. Africa ...	471	128·0
Zanzibar	0·56	0·34
AMERICA, NORTH :		
Bahama Is. (1948) ...	1·59	0·60
Barbados	3·7	1·4
Bermuda	2·24	0·66
Br. Honduras	0·28	0·16
Canada	1,907	616

Motor Vehicles in Use—(*Contd.*).

AMERICA, NORTH—(*Contd.*).

Country	Passenger Cars	Commercial Vehicles
Costa Rica (1949)	4·4	2·9
Cuba	69·9	35·0
Dominican Rep.	4·4	3·3
El Salvador (1949) ...	3·7	2·1
Guadeloupe (1949) ...	2·6	2·1
Guatemala (1948)	5·2	4·0
Haiti	2·2	1·6
Jamaica	14·1	—
Mexico	—	—
N. Antiles	8·7	2·8
Nicaragua (1948)	0·83	0·76
Panama	20·0	4·0
Puerto Rico	36·4	18·4
St. Vincent (1948) ...	0·28	0·12
Trinidad & Tobago ...	18·3	6·1
U. S. A.	40,167	8,382

AMERICA, SOUTH :

Country	Passenger Cars	Commercial Vehicles
Argentina (1949) ...	310	224
Bolivia (1948)	3·7	7·9
Brazil (1949)	193	182
Br. Guiana	3·4	0·75
Chile	40·1	31·7
Columbia (1949)	26·5	23·9
Ecuador (1949)	3·4	6·4
Paraguay (1948)	1·3	1·4
Peru (1949)	25·1	20·6
Surinam	0·98	0·73
Uruguay (1948)	55·0	20·9
Venezuela	69·6	61·3

ASIA :

Country	Passenger Cars	Commercial Vehicles
Afghanistan (1948) ...	1·5	3·3
Brunei	0·36	0·36
Burma (1949)	12·9	22·0
Ceylon	34·2	14·3

Motor Vehicles in Use—(*Contd.*).

ASIA—(*Contd.*).

Country			Passenger Cars	Commercial Vehicles
China (1948)	...	...	16·2	39·9
Cyprus	...	...	4·1	2·7
Hongkong	...	...	9·6	3·6
India	...	...	**162·8**	**112·2**
Indo-China (1948)		...	13·3	7·6
Indonesia	...	...	31·0	29·3
Iraq	...	...	13·2	5·9
Israel	...	...	10·7	13·3
Japan	...	...	25·1	132·1
Korea, South (1949)		...	3·4	12·3
Lebanon	...	...	10·7	3·7
Malaya, Fed.	...	...	25·2	24·5
North Borneo	...	...	0·59	0·51
Pakistan (1949)	...	...	16·6	11·1
Philippines	...	...	44·6	51·8
Sarawak (1949)	...	...	0·22	0·24
Singapore	...	...	18·1	7·4
Syria (1948)	...	...	4·7	10·2
Thailand	...	...	8·5	6·6
Turkey (1949)	...	...	10·1	16·4
EUROPE :				
Austria	...	...	51·3	47·0
Belgium	...	...	274	145
Czechoslovakia (1948)			105	63
Denmark	...	...	117·7	60·9
Finland	...	...	26·0	35·3
France (1949)	...	...	1,520	770
Germany, West	...	...	598	522
Greece (1949)	...	...	7·2	18·0
Hungary (1948)	...	...	36·4	11·9
Iceland	...	...	6·0	4·7
Ireland	...	...	91·9	26·4
Italy	...	...	342	229
Luxemburg	...	...	9·5	4·4
Netherlands	...	...	138·6	83·7

MOTOR VEHICLES IN USE—(*Contd.*).

EUROPE—(*Contd.*).

Country	Passenger Cars	Commercial Vehicles
Norway	65·0	51·2
Poland (1948)	23·1	30·2
Portugal (1948)	57·4	16·7
Spain	88·5	85·5
Sweden	252	92·5
Switzerland	147	40·5
United Kingdom	2,317	967
Yugoslavia	7·2	17·1
OCEANIA :		
Australia	768	496
New Caledonia (1949) ...	1·8	1·3
New Zealand	240	81·3

Source : *U.N. Statistical Year Book*, 1951.

NUMBER OF TELEPHONES IN USE

Country	1937	1947	1949
Angola	757	1,540	1,911
Belgian Congo ...	1,628	3,959	4,604
Egypt	60,564	98,093	106,000
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika ...	6,360	14,080	16,525
Madagascar ...	2,590	—	5,119
Morocco (Fr.) ...	21,437	41,855	47,429
Mozambique ...	1,953	3,248	3,320
South Rhodesia ...	229	17,965	20,472
Togoland	159	—	468
Tunisia	13,447	22,026	24,695
Union of South Africa	175,711	354,459	415,518
Canada	1,322,794	2,230,597	2,700,000
Mexico	126,394	220,136	273,555
U.S.A.	19,450,000	34,205,000	40,665,000
Argentina	377,473	651,082	717,000

NUMBER OF TELEPHONES IN USE—(*Contd.*).

Country	1937	1947	1949
Peru	21,399	43,000	44,400
Uruguay	32,823	73,367	84,100
Ceylon	10,446	13,037	14,884
India	**77,827**	—	**128,911**
Indo-China ...	8,199	5,294	9,129
Indonesia ...	—	20,263	35,750
Israel	—	—	24,686
Japan	1,311,454	1,150,000	1,448,668
Malaya	10,545	9,089	20,444
Pakistan	—	—	17,671
Turkey	—	43,114	58,169
Austria ...	279,595	316,661	383,407
Belgium	393,528	534,780	649,555
Bulgaria	21,813	54,347	57,000
Czechoslovakia ...	220,510	356,803	380,000
Denmark	425,029	616,246	646,416
Finland	175,109	281,861	313,975
France	1,552,618	108,740	2,318,673
Germany	3,623,697	1,753,000 (W. Germ.)	2,112,728 (W. Germ.)
Greece	45,197	67,900	75,947
Hungary	148,595	106,768	115,000
Ireland	39,676	60,944	75,755
Italy	586,650	931,907	1,118,685
Luxemburg ...	15,442	19,654	22,376
Netherlands ...	403,548	575,995	692,412
Norway	234,963	379,375	430,670
Poland	272,300	188,909	225,000
Portugal	65,596	114,818	132,678
Spain	275,416	496,579	591,948
Sweden	726,191	1,316,090	1,507,909
Switzerland ...	430,877	744,997	845,471
United Kingdom ...	3,018,656	—	5,122,369
Australia	594,855	—	1,028,134
New Caledonia ...	644	—	1,644
New Zealand ...	192,020	—	348,539

Source : *U.N. Statistical Year Book*, 1951.

CHAPTER VI

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

LIST—A

India Government Trade Representatives Abroad.

Designation and Office Address	Telegraphic Address	Sphere of Activities
EUROPE		
1. Commerce and Industries Adviser to the High Commissioner for India in the U.K., 'India House', Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.	Hicomind, London	The United Kingdom and Eire.
2. First Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, 15, Rue Alfred Dehodencq, Paris XVIeme, France.	Indatracom, Paris	France and Norway.
3. Commercial Counsellor to the Embassy of India in Germany, 262, Koblenzer-Strasse, Bonn, Germany.	Indembassy, Bonn	Germany.
4. First Secretary to the Legation of India, 59, Thundstrasse, Berne, Switzerland.	Indlegation Berne	Switzerland.
5. Commercial Counsellor to the Embassy of India, via Lovanio, 24, Italy.	Indembassy Rome	Italy, Greece and Yugoslavia.
6. Indian Vice-Consul-cum-Attache in Austria, Legation of India, 69, Strenwartestrasse, Vienna XVIII, Austria.	Indlegation Vienna	Austria.
AMERICA		
7. Second Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, 462, Lavalee, Buenos Aires, Argentina.	Indembassy, Buenos Aires	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.
AUSTRALASIA		
8. First Secretary (Commercial) to the Indian High Commission in Australia, Prudential Building, 39-49, Marting Place,. Sydney, Australia.	Austrind, Sydney	Australia.

LIST—A—(Contd.).

AUSTRALASIA—*Contd.*

Designation and Office Address	Telegraphic Address	Sphere of Activities
9. First Secretary (Commercial) to the High Commissioner for India in New Zealand, Windsor Building, 49, Willis Street, Wellington, C.I., New Zealand.	Tracomind, Wellington	New Zealand.

AFRICA

Designation and Office Address	Telegraphic Address	Sphere of Activities
10. First Secretary (Commercial) to the High Commission of India in East Africa and India Government Trade Commissioner at Mombasa, Jubilee Insurance Building, Kilindini Road, Post Box No. 614, Mombasa, Kenya Colony.	Indocom, Mombasa	East Africa (Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika), Zanzibar, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
11. First Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India in Egypt and India Government Trade Commissioner, Al Bassir Building, No. 5 Rue Adib Bey Issac Avenue de la Reine Nazil, Alexandria, Egypt.	Indiacom, Alexandria	Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Lebanon, Cyprus & Trans-Jordan.

ASIA

Designation and Office Address	Telegraphic Address	Sphere of Activities
12. Minister, Legation of India, 509-510, Burke Building, Ascolta, Manila, Philippines.	Indlegation, Manila	Philippines.
13. First Secretary to the Embassy of India in Japan, Empire House (Naigai Building), Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan.	Indembassy, Tokyo	Japan.
14. Commissioner for the Government of India in Aden.	Comind, Aden	Aden, British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland and Eritrea.
15. First Secretary (Commercial) to the High Commissioner for India in Ceylon, "Gafoor Building", Fort, Colombo, Ceylon.	Tradind, Colombo	Ceylon.
19. First Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, 37, Phyathai Road, Bangkok, Thailand.	Indembassy, Bangkok	Thailand.

LIST—A—(*Contd.*).

ASIA—*Contd.*

Designation and Office Address	Telegraphic Address	Sphere of Activities
17. First Secretary (Commercial) to the Representative of the Government of India in Malaya, 31, Grange Road, P.O. Box No. 836, India House, Singapore, Malaya.	Inditracom, Singapore	Malaya and Hongkong.
18. First Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India in the United States of Indonesia, P.O. Box No. 178, Koningsplein Noord, Djakarta, Indonesia.	Indembassy Djakarta	United States of Indonesia.
19. First Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, Randeria Building, Phayre Street, Rangoon, Burma.	Indembassy, Rangoon	Burma.
20. First Secretary (Commercial) to the High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Chartered Bank Chambers, 'Valika Mahal', N. J. Setna Road, New Town, Karachi —5, West Pakistan.	Intracom, Karachi	Pakistan.
21. First Secretary (Commercial) to the Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan and India Government Assistant Trade Commissioner at Dacca, 8, Gopi Krishna Lane, P.O. Wari, Dacca, East Pakistan.	Goodwill, Dacca	East Pakistan.

LIST—B

Indian Embassies, High Commissions, Legations, Special Missions, Consular Offices, Commissions and Agencies at places other than those in list 'A' in which commercial functions will be undertaken in India's trade interests.

EMBASSIES* :

Afghanistan.—Ambassador, Embassy of India, Shahr-e-Arad, Kabul.—Indembassy, Kabul.

Belgium.—Ambassador,† Embassy of India, 62, Avenue Franklin Roosevelt, Brussels.—Indembassy, Brussels.

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* Location, Designation and Office address, Telegraphic address in succession.

† Concurrently Minister to Luxemburg.

Brazil.—Charge d'Affaires, Embassy of India, Ruas Rarao do Flamongo, 16-22, Rio-de-Janeiro.—Indembassy, Rio-de-Janeiro.

China.—Ambassador, Embassy of India, 32, Legation Street (East), Peking (China) *via* Hongkong.—Indembassy, Peking.

Czechoslovakia.—Charge d'Affaires, Embassy of India, 22, Thunovska, Prague-III.—Indembassy, Prague.

Iran.—Charge d'Affaires, Embassy of India, Avenue Shah Raza, Tehran.—Indembassy, Tehran.

Nepal.—Ambassador, Embassy of India, Kathmandu.—Indembassy, Kathmandu.

Netherlands.—Ambassador, Embassy of India, Buitenrustweg 2, The Hague.—Indembassy, The Hague.

Turkey.—Charge d'Affaires, Embassy of India, No. 3, Czdemis, Caddesi, Kavakledere, Ankara.—Indembassy, Ankara.

United States of America.—Ambassador,* Embassy of India, 2107, Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C.—Indembassy, Washington.

U.S.S.R.—Ambassador, Embassy of India, Smolensky, Boulevard 11/2, Moscow.—Indembassy, Moscow.

High Commissions :

Canada.—High Commissioner for India, 200, MacLaren Street, Ottawa.—Hicomind, Ottawa.

Legations :

Ethiopia.—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Legation of India, Post Box No. 528, Addis Ababa.—Indlegation, Addis Ababa.

Iraq.—Charge d'Affaires, Legation of India, 8/8, Safi-ul-Deen el Hilly St., Waziriya, Baghdad.—Indlegation, Baghdad.

Portugal.—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Legation of India, Avenida Antonio Augusto D'Aguiar, 21, 2, '1' Lisbon.—Indlegation, Lisbon.

Sweden.—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,† Legation of India, Strandevagen, 47 IV, Stockholm.—Indlegation, Stockholm.

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* Concurrently Ambassador to Mexico.

† Concurrently Ministen to Denmark and Finland.

SPECIAL MISSIONS :

Tibet, Bhutan and Sikkim.—Political Officer in Sikkim, Office of the Political Officer in Sikkim, Gangtok, *via* Siliguri (West Bengal).—Political Sikkim, Gangtok.

CONSULATES GENERAL :

Belgian Congo.—Consul-General for India in Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi, 'India House', Duke Street, P.B. No. 2274, Nairobi (Kenya).—Commind, Nairobi.

Goa.—Consul-General for India, Consulate General of India, Althinho, Cidade de, Goa.—India, Goa.

New York.—Consul-General for India, Consulate General of India, 3, East 64th Street, New York.—Congendia, New York.

Pondicherry.—Consul-General for India, Consulate General of India, 7, Rue des Capucins, Pondicherry.—India, Pondicherry.

Saigon.—Consul-General for India, Consulate General of India, 213, Rue Catinat, Saigon.—India, Saigon.

San Francisco.—Consul-General for India, Consulate General of India, 25, Baele Street, San Francisco-5 (California).—India, San Francisco.

Shanghai.—Consul-General for India, Consulate General of India, 224/2, The Bund, Shanghai (China) *via* Hongkong.—India, Shanghai.

CONSULATE :

Jedda (Saudi Arabia).—Consul for India, Consulate of India, Jedda.—India, Jedda.

Hanoi.—Consular Agent, 49, Rue de La Chaux, Hanoi.—India, Hanoi.

VICE-CONSULATES :

Jalalabad (Afghanistan).—Vice-Consul for India, Vice-Consulate of India, Jalalabad.—India, Jalalabad.

Medan.—Consul for India, Consulate of India, 46, Djalan Djoke, Medan (Republic of Indonesia).—India, Medan.

Kandahar (Afghanistan).—Consul for India, Vice-Consulate of India, Kandahar.—India, Kandahar.

COMMISSIONS :

British East Africa.—Commissioner for the Government of India, 'India House', Duke Street, P.O. Box No. 2274, Nairobi (Kenya).—Comind, Nairobi.

British West Indies (including British Guinea).—Commissioner for the Government of India, P.O. Box No. 530 (67, Queen Street), Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I.—Comind, Port of Spain.

Fiji.—Commissioner for the Govt. of India, Vishal Bharteeya Building, Waimanu Road, Suva—Comind, Suva.

Mauritius.—Commissioner for the Government of India, Edith Cavell St., Port Louis, Mauritius—Comind, Port Louis.

AGENCIES :

Gyantse.—Indian Trade Agent & Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim, Indian Trade Agency, Gyantse (Tibet). —Trade, Gyantse.

Yatung.—Indian Trade Agent & Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim, Indian Trade Agency, Yatung (Tibet). —Trade, Yatung.

Foriegn Consular Offices, etc., in India*

Afghanistan.—Consul General : 24, Ratendone Road, New Delhi. Consul : 115, Walkeswar Road, Bombay.

Argentina.†—

Austria.—Consul (Honorary) : 8, Alipore Avenue, Calcutta.

Belgium.—Consul General : "Morena", 11, Carmichael Road, Bombay. Consul General : 24/1A, Alipore Road, Alipore, Calcutta. Consul : Madras.

Bolivia.—Consul General : Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

Brazil.—Consul (Honorary) : Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Vice-Consul : Flat 3, 1st Floor, 22, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

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* Country, Designation and Address in succession.

† Consulate closed down. Argentine Embassy, New Delhi, looks after the Argentine affairs.

Burma.—Consul General : Curzon Road, New Delhi. Consul : 12, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta. Vice-Consul : 20/342, Thompson Street, Vizagapatam. Vice-Consul : Mount Road, Madras.

China.—Consul General for the People's Republic of China : 30, Stephen Court, 18B, Park Street, Calcutta. Consul for the People's Republic of China : Rajab Mahal, 127, No. 1, New Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay.

Columbia.—Consul General : Madras. Consul (Honorary) : 29, Park Mansions, Park Street, Calcutta. Consul General (Honorary) : Madras.

Costa Rica.—Consul (Honorary) : Calcutta (vacant).

Cuba.—Consul General : Calcutta (vacant). Consul : "Seafoam", 3rd Floor, Cuffe Parade, Bombay—5.

Czechoslovakia.—Consul General : "West View", 87, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, Bombay. Consul : Calcutta (vacant).

Denmark.—Consul (Honorary) : C/o. F. L. Smidth & Co. (Bombay) Ltd., 42, Queen's Road, Bombay. Consul : F-2, Clive Buildings, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. Consul (Honorary) : C/o. East Asiatic Co. (India), Ltd., Mercantile Bank Building, 1st Line Beach, Madras. Consul (Honorary) : C/o. Pierce, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Cochin.

Dominican Republic.—Consul (Honorary) : 104, Shovabazar Street, Calcutta. Consul : 211-17, Nagdevi Street, Jamal Building, Bombay—3.

Ecuador.—Consul (Honorary) : 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

Egypt.—Consul General : Cambata Building, 42, Queen's Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay. Consul : Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta.

El Salvador.—Consul (Honorary) : Rama Niketan, 10, P. K. Tagore Street, Calcutta.

France.—Consul General : 26, Park Mansions, Park Street, Calcutta. Consul : Clandine, 87B, Neplan Sea Road, Bombay. Consular Agent : Madras.

Germany.—Consul General for the Federal Republic of Germany : Air Lines Hotel, Fifth Floor, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay—1.

Greece.—Consul General (Honorary) : "Wellesley House", 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. Consul General : "Fiji House", 17, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.

Haiti.—Consul : 2, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

Indonesia.—Consul: "Lincoln Annexe", 17, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay—26. Consul: Suite 157, Grand Hotel, Calcutta.

Iran.—Consul General: 4, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi. Consul: Naouroli, Gamadia Road, Opp. Wadia Road, Bombay. Consul: Madras.

Iraq.—Consul General: "Panorama", 203, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.

Israel.—Consular Agent of Israel for India: Marine Villa, 126, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, Bombay—5, Consul: Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay—3. Consul: Raja Santosh Road, Alipore, Calcutta—27.

Japan.—Consult General: 17, Old Court House Street, Calcutta—1, Consul General: Patel House, 124, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, Bombay.

Latvia.—Consul: Bombay and Madras.

Lebanon.—Consul: Churchgate House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Liberia.—Consul (Honorary) for the Republic of Liberia: 7/2/P, Jamir Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

Luxemburg.—Vice-Consul: Taj Building, 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Mexico.—Consul. (Honorary): Calcutta (vacant).

Monaco.—Consul: Bombay (vacant).

Nepal.—Consul General: 12, Bara Khamba Road, New Delhi. Consul General: 25, Raja Santosh Road, Alipore.

Netherlands.—Consul (Honorary): 5/7, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. Consul (Honorary): 314, Hornby Road, Bombay. Consul (Honorary): Cochin, Consul (Honorary): Madras.

Nicaragua.—Consul: "Alice Building", Hornby Road, Bombay. Consul (Honorary): Calcutta (vacant).*

Norway.—Consul General: Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Consul General: 14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. Consul: Madras. Vice-Consul: Cochin.

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* The United States of America Consular Representatives in Calcutta will protect the Nicaraguan interests for the specific purpose of certifying consular invoice covering jute shipments.

Panama.—Consul : Calcutta (vacant).*

Peru.—Consul General : 22, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Philippines.—Consul General : 8/6, Alipore Park Road, Calcutta.

Poland.—Consul General : Bombay (vacant). Consul : Calcutta (vacant).

Portugal.—Consul General : 19A, Cuffee Parade, Colaba, Bombay. Consul : 10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta. Consul : Madras.

Spain.—Consul : "Oceana", 153, Marine Drive, Bombay, Vice-Consul (Honorary) : 10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta. Vice-Consul (Honorary) : "Lawdale", 5, Nimmo Road, Santhome, Mylapore, Madras.

Sweden.—Consul General : Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Consul : 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. Consul (Honorary) : Madras.

Switzerland.—Consul General : 125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Consul : Clive Buildings, 8, Netaji Subhas Road, P.O. Box 47, Calcutta. Consular Agent : Madras.

Turkey.—Consul (Honorary) : C/o. Mousell & Co., Ltd., Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazar, Calcutta.

U. S. A.—Consular General : 5/1, Harrington Street, Calcutta. Consular General : Construction House, Wittet and Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Consul General : 150-13, Mount Road, Post Box No. 5241, Madras—2.

Uruguay.—Consul ; Bombay (vacant). Acting Consul (Honorary) : Calcutta (vacant).

Venezuela.—Acting Consul General (Honorary) : "Wellesley House", Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

Yugoslavia.—Consul General : 122, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

Foreign Trade Commissioners, Commercial Secretaries, etc., in India

Austria.—The Austrian Trade Representative in India, Queen's Mansions, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay.

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* The Consul General for the United States of America in Calcutta will remain in charge of Panamanian interests until a Panamanian Consul is appointed.

Burma.—The Commercial Attache, Burmese Embassy, Jamnagar House, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.

Czechoslovakia.—The Commercial Counsellor, Czechoslovak Embassy, "Himalaya House", Palton Road, Bombay—1.

Denmark.—Commercial Counsellor to the Royal Danish Legation (Commercial Section), Pallonji Mansions, New Cuffee Parade, Colaba, Bombay—5.

France.—1. The Commercial Counsellor to the French Embassy, "Adelphi" Building, 4th Floor, 3, Queen's Road, Bombay. 2. French Trade Commissioner, 13, Park Mansions, Park Street, Calcutta. 3. The French Trade Commissioner, 23, Theatre Communications Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

Hungary.—Commercial Counsellor for the Hungarian People's Republic in India, West End Hotel, 45, Marine Lines, Bombay—1.

Israel.—Trade Commissioner for Israel in India and South-East Asia, Marine Villa, 126, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, Bombay—5.

Italy.—The Commercial Secretary, Italian Embassy in India, 17, York Road, New Delhi.

Netherlands.—Commercial Counsellor, Royal Netherlands Embassy, Economic Section, City Ice Building, 298, Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay—1.

Norway.—Commercial Counsellor for Norway, C/o. Royal Norwegian Consulate General, Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay—1.

Spain.—Spanish Trade Commissioner for India, "Oceana", 153, Marine Drive, Bombay.

Sweden.—The Commercial Secretary to the Swedish Legation, Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Switzerland.—Swiss Trade Commissioner for India, Burma and Ceylon, Gresham Assurance House, Sir Ferozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

Turkey.—Commercial Attache of the Turkish Embassy, 1, Tughlak Lane, New Delhi.

U.S.S.R.—Trade Agent for the U.S.S.R. in India, 4, Camac Street, Calcutta.

Trade Commissioners of Commonwealth Countries in India

Australia.—1. Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Mercantile Bank Building, Second Floor, 52, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Box No. 217, G.P.O., Bombay—1. 2. Australian Government Trade Commissioner in India, 2, Fairlie Place, P.B. 303, Calcutta.

Canada.—1. The Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi. 2. The Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, P.O. Box No. 886, Bombay.

Ceylon.—Commercial Secretary, Ceylon High Commission, Ceylon House, Bruce Street, Bombay.

New Zealand.—New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner in India, New Zealand Government Office, 2nd Floor, Mercantile Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, P.O. Box No. 1194, Bombay—1.

Pakistan.—Commercial Secretary to the High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, Sher Shah Road, New Delhi.

United Kingdom.—1. U. K. Senior Trade Commissioner in India, Eastern House, Mansingh Road, New Delhi. 2. U. K. Trade Commissioner in India, Ground Floor, No. 1, Harrington Street, P.O. Box 9077, Calcutta. 3. U. K. Trade Commissioner in India, Mercantile Bank Building, P.O. Box 815, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay—1. 4. U. K. Trade Commissioner in India, P. Box No. 1575, 2, Armenian Street, Madras—1.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Australia—(1) Sydney Chamber of Commerce, 36, Grosvenor Street, Sydney. (2) Broken Mill Chamber of Commerce, 36, Grosvenor Street, Sydney. (3) George Chamber of Commerce, Wool Street, Geeton, Victoria. (4) Adelaide (5) Warwick Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 105, Warwick. (6) Albany Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 51, Albany.

Belgium—British Chamber of Commerce, 204, Rue Royale, Brussels.

Burma—(1) Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce, 66, Edward Street, Rangoon. (2) Nattukattai Chettiars' Association, 74, Mogul Street, Rangoon.

Canada—(1) Brockville Chamber of Commerce, P.B. 496, Brockville, Ontario. (2) Edmonton Chamber of Commerce, 1, McLeod Building, Alberta, Edmonton. (3) Canadian Chamber of Commerce, 530 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. (4) Victoria Chamber of Commerce, 1119, Government Street, Victoria.

Ceylon—Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, Chatham Street, Colombo.

China—British Chamber of Commerce, the Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong—Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong Bank Building, Hongkong.

New Zealand—Auckland Chamber of Commerce, 17, Swanson Street, Auckland.

Singapore—Fullerton Building, Singapore.

United Kingdom—(1) Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, 95, New Street, Birmingham. (2) Bristol Chamber of Commerce, Guildhall, Small Street, Bristol. (3) Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, C12-18 Exchange Building, Liverpool. (4) London Chamber of Commerce, 69, Cannon Street, London E.C. 4.

U.S.A.—(1) Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, 65, Liberty Street, New York. (2) Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A., 1615 H. Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. (3) Indian Chamber of Commerce of America, 665 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CHAPTER VII

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1. SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Some important bodies, mostly of the English-speaking countries, are listed below.

A. PHYSICS

(1) American Physical Society, U.S.A. (2) American Institute of Physics, New York, U.S.A. (3) British Physical Society, London, U.K. (4) British Mathematical Society, London, U.K. (5) National Physical Laboratory, London, U.K. (6) Physical Institute, Moscow, U.S.S.R. (7) Institute of Physical Problems, Moscow, U.S.S.R. (8) Physico-Technical Institute, Leningrad, U.S.S.R. (9) Levede Institute of Physics, U.S.S.R. (10) Max Planck Institute, Gottingen, Germany. (11) Service de Chemie Physique Institute Pasteur, Paris, France.

B. CHEMISTRY

(1) American Chemical Society, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (2) British Chemical Society, London, U.K. (3) Royal Institute of Chemistry, London, U.K. (4) German Chemical Society, Germany. (5) French Chemical Society, France. (6) Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Moscow, U.S.S.R. (7) Institute of Organic Chemistry, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

C. THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

(1) American Society of Biological Chemists, U.S.A. (2) American Institute of Biological Science, U.S.A. (3) National Institute of Health, Washington, U.S.A. (4) Biochemical Society, London, U.K. (5) Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London, U.K. (6) School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, U.K. (7) Timirayazey Institute of Plant Physiology, Moscow, U.S.S.R. (8) Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Leningrad, U.S.S.R. (9) Genetical Institute, Moscow, U.S.S.R. (10) Pavlov Physiological Institute, Leningrad, U.S.S.R. (11) Pasteur Institute, Paris, France.

D. ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

(1) Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (2) Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (3) Institute of Civil Engineers, London, U.K. (4) British Iron and Steel Research Association, U.K. (5) Aeronautical Research Station, Bedfordshire, U.K. (6) Institute of Energetics, Moscow, U.S.S.R. (7) Institute of Metallurgy, Moscow, U.S.S.R. (8) Institute of Technology, Munich, Germany.

E. STATISTICS

(1) U. N. Statistical Commission, New York, U.S.A. (2) American Statistical Association, Washington, U.S.A. (3) Royal Statistical Society, London, U.K.

F. GENERAL

(1) National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (2) American Association for the Advancement of Science, U.S.A. (3) Smithsonian Institute, U.S.A. (4) Royal Society, London, U.K. (5) British Association for the Advancement of Science, London, U.K. (6) Academy of Sciences, Moscow, U.S.S.R. (7) French Academy of Sciences, Paris, France. (8) Swedish Academy of Sciences, Stockholm, Sweden. (9) Nobel Institute, Stockholm, Sweden. (10) Science Council of Japan, Japan (post-war reorganisation of Japanese Scientists, in 1949).

2. JOURNALS

Journals as also proceedings, transactions and similar periodical publications are brought out by most of the well-known societies on different subjects, including the social and political sciences. For the English-reading public the following carrying information on general scientific matters are of interest:— (1) Nature (weekly)—Pub. : Macmillan & Co., Ltd., St. Martin St., London, W.C. 2 (£4/10s. per year). (2) Scientific American (monthly)—Add : 24th West 40th St., New York, 18, N.Y. (3) Science (weekly)—1515 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, 5 D.C. (4) Scientific Monthly (as No. 3). (5) Discovery —Jarrold & Co., Ltd., Norwich, Britain. (6) Science Newsletter (weekly)—Add : 1719 N. St., Washington 6 (5/10 per year). (7) Endeavour—Pub. : I.C.I. Ltd., London S.W.

3. NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

The Nobel Prize is given annually from Sweden from the interest on the fortune left by Alfred Bernhard Nobel. In his will, Nobel stipulated that "the interest shall be divided into five equal portions and shall be allotted in the following way: one part to be given to him who has made the most important discovery in the realm of physics, one part to him who has made the most important chemical invention or improvement, one part to him who has made the most important discovery in the realm of physiology or medicine". The value of the Prize is approximately Rs. 1,25,000. Below is given the complete list of Nobel Prize Winners in the three science subjects. The year is followed by the name of the recipient and his country; and the name of the body that selects is given along with the subject.

Chemistry: The recipient is selected by the Swedish Academy of Sciences.

1901	Jacobus Hendrik Van't Hoff	...	Holland
1902	Emil Fisher ...	...	Germany
1903	Svante August Arrahenius	...	Sweden
1904	Sir William Ramsay ...	...	England
1905	Adolf Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Von Baeyer ...	...	Germany
1906	Henri Mossan ...	...	France
1907	Eduard Buchner ...	...	Germany
1908	Sir Ernest Rutherford	...	England
1909	Wilhelm Ostwald ...	...	Germany
1910	Otto Wallach ...	...	,,
1911	Marie Snlodowska Curie	...	France
1912	Victor Grignard ...	...	,,
	Paul Sabatier ...	...	,,
1913	Alfred Werner ...	...	Switzerland
1914	Theodore William Richards	...	U.S.A.
1915	Richard Willstatter ...	...	Germany
1916	No award		
1917	,, ,,		
1918	Fritz Haber ...	...	,,
1919	No award		
1920	Walter Nernst ...	...	,,

1921	Frederick Soddy	England
1922	Francis William Aston ...	,,
1923	Fritz Pregl	Austria
1924	No award	
1925	Richard Zsigmondy	Germany
1926	Theodor Syedberg	Sweden
1927	Heinrich Otto Wieland ...	Germany
1928	Adolf Windars	,,
1929	Sir Aruthur Harden	England
	Hans Karl August	,,
	Simon von Euler Chelpir ...	Sweden
1930	Hans Fisher	Germany
1931	Karl Bosch	,,
	Fredrich Gustav Bergius ...	Germany
1932	Irving Langmuir	U.S.A.
1933	No award	
1934	Harold Clayton Urey	,,
1935	Frederic Joliot	France
	Irene Joliot-Curie	,,
1936	Peter Joseph Wilhelm Debye ...	Holland
1937	Walter Norman Haworth ...	England
	Paul Karrer	Switzerland
1938	Richard Kuhn	Germany
1939	Adolf Butenandt	,,
	Leopold Ruzicka	Switzerland
1940	No award	
1941	,, ,,	
1942	,, ,,	
1943	Georg Hevesy	Hungary
1944	Otto Hahn	Germany
1945	Arrturi Virtanen	Finland
1946	Wendell M. Stanley	U.S.A.
	John H. Northrup	,,
	James B. Sunner	,,
1947	Sir Robert Robinson	England
1948	Arne Tiselius	Sweden
1949	Giaque	U.S.A.
1950	Otto Diels (74)	Germany
	Kurt Alolek	,,
1951	Edwin Macmillan	U.S.A.
	Plen Siborg	,,

1952	A. J. P. Martin	England
	R. S. M. Synge	,,

Physics: The prize is allotted by the Swedish Academy of Sciences.

1901	Wilhelm Konard Roentgen ...	Germany
1902	Henrik Antoon Lorentz ...	Holland
1902	Pieter Zeeman	,,
1903	Antoine Henri Beequerel ...	France
	Pierre and Marie Curie ...	,,
1904	Lord John William Strutt Rayleigh	England
1905	Philipp Lenard	Germany
1906	Joseph John Thomson	England
1907	Albert Abraham Michelson ...	U.S.A.
1908	Gabriel Lippmann	France
1909	Gugliehmo Marconi	Italy
	Karl Ferdinand Braun ...	Germany
1910	Johannes Diderik Van der Weals ...	Holland
1911	Wilhelm Wien	Germany
1912	Gustaf Nils Dalen	Sweden
1913	Heike Kamerlingh Onnes ...	Holland
1914	Max Von Laue	Germany
1915	Sir William Henry Bragg ...	England
	William Lawrence	,,
1916	No award.	
1917	Charles Glover Barkla ...	England
1918	Max Von Planck	Germany
1919	Johanes Stark	,,
1920	Charles Edouard Guillaume ...	Switzerland
1921	Albert Einstein	Germany
1922	Niels Bohr	Denmark
1923	Robert Andrews Milikan ...	U.S.A.
1924	Karl Manne Georg Siegbahn ...	Sweden
1925	James Franck	Germany
	Gustav Hertz	,,
1926	Jean Baptiste Perrin	France
1927	Arthur Holly Compton ...	U.S.A.
	Charles Thomson Rees Wilson ...	England
1928	Owen Williams Richardson ...	,,
1929	Louis-Victor de Broglie ...	France
1930	Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman	India

1931	No award.	
1932	Werner Hiesenberg	Germany
1933	Paul Adrien Maurice Dirac ...	England
	Edwin Schrodinger	Austria
1934	No award.	
1935	James Chadwick	England
1936	Carl David Anderson	U.S.A.
	Victor Franz Hess	Austria
1937	Clinson Joseph Davidson ...	U.S.A.
	George Paget Thomson ...	England
1938	Enrico Fermi	Italy
1939	Ernest Orlando Lawrence ...	U.S.A.
1940	No award.	
1941	,, ,,	
1942	,, ,,	
1943	Otto Stern	,,
1944	Isador Isac Rabi	,,
1945	Wolfgang Pauli	Switzerland
1946	Percy W. Bridgman	U.S.A.
1947	Sir Edward Appleton ...	England
1948	Patrik Maunard Stuart Blackett ...	,,
1949	Hideki Yukawa	Japan
1950	Cecil F. Porvel (46)	Britain
1951	Sir John Cocroft	U.K.
	E. T. Wolton	Eire
1952	Felix Block	U.S.A.
	E. M. Parcell	,,

Physiology and Medicine: The recipient of this prize is selected by the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm.

1901	Emil A. Von Behring ...	Germany
1902	Sir Ronald Ross	England
1903	Niels Ryberg Finsen	Denmark
1904	Ivan Petrovich Pavlov ...	Russia
1905	Robert Koch	Germany
1906	Camillo Golgi Santiago Ramony ...	Italy
	Cajal	Spain
1907	Charles Louis Alphonse Levenran	France
1908	Paul Ehrich	Germany
	Elie Metchnikoff	Russia
1909	Emil Theodor Kocher ...	Switzerland

1910	Albrech Kossel	... ...	Germany
1911	Allvar Gullstrand	... ...	Sweden
1912	Alex Carrel	... ...	U.S.A.
1913	Charles Robert Richet	...	France
1914	Robert Barany	... ...	Austria
1915	No Award.		
1916	,, ,,		
1917	,, ,,		
1918	,, ,,		
1919	Jules Bordet	... ...	Belgium
1920	August Krogh	... ...	Denmark
1921	No Award.		
1922	Archibald Vivian Hill	...	England
	Otto Meyerhof	... ...	Germany
1923	Frederick Grant Banting	...	Canada
	John James Richard MacLeod	...	,,
1924	Wilhelm Einthoven	... ...	Holland
1925	No Award.		
1926	Johannes Andreas Grib Fibijer	...	Denmark
1927	Julius Wagner Jaurogg	...	Austria
1928	Charles Julees Henri Nicolle	...	France
1929	Christian Eijkman	... ...	Holland
1930	Karl Landsteiner	... ...	U.S.A.
1931	Otto Heinrich Warburg	...	Germany
1932	Edgar Douglas Adrian	...	England
	Sir Charles Scott Sherrington	...	,,
1933	Thomas Hunt Morgan	...	U.S.A.
1934	George Richards Minot	...	,,
	William Parry Murphy	...	,,
	George Hoyt Whipple	...	,,
1935	Hans Spemann	... ...	Germany
1936	Sir Henry Hallet Dale	...	England
	Otto Leoqi	... ...	Austria
1937	Albert Von Szent Gyorgyi Nagyrapolt	...	Hungary
1938	Corneille Heymans	... ...	Belgium
1939	Gerhard Domagk	... ...	Germany
1940	No Award.		
1941	,, ,,		
1942	,, ,,		

1943	Edward Adelnert Doisy	...	U.S.A.
	Henrik Dam ...	...	Denmark
1944	Joseph Erlanger ...	...	U.S.A.
	Herbert Spencer Casser	...	,,
1945	Sir Alexander Fleming	...	U.K.
	Sir Howard W. Florey	...	Australia
	Earnest B. Chain ...	...	U.K.
1946	Herman J. Muller ...	...	U.S.A.
1947	Carl F. Cori ...	...	,,
	Gerty T. Cori ...	...	,,
	Bernardo Alberto Houssay	...	Argentina
1948	Paul Moeller ...	...	Switzerland
1949	Rudolf Hess ...	...	,,
	Antonio Egas Moniz ...	...	Portugal
1950	Philip S. Hench ...	...	U.S.A.
	Edward C. Kendall	...	,,
	Edward C. Tadewz Reichstein	...	Switzerland
1951	Dr. Max Theiler ...	...	U.S.A.
1952	Selman Waksman ...	...	England

(For Nobel Laureates in literature see 'Art and Literature').

NOTABLE SCIENTIFIC EVENTS, INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES OF 1953

The Conquest of the Everest was perhaps the most important and spectacular scientific event of 1953. Chomolungma, the "goddess mother of the winds" and the highest peak of the world had successfully defied man's approach since 1921. The deadly gales and the tremendous snow precipitation of the Everest prevented at least eleven previous international expeditions from reaching its top. At last, the British sponsored expedition, headed by Col. John Hunt, with the help of the latest and most modern scientific equipment, was successful in conquering the highest summit of the world. Edmund Hillary, the New Zealand mountaineer and Tensing Norkey, the Indo-Nepalese Sherpa—both members of the Hunt team—stood on the Everest's summit on May 29, 1953, at 11-30 A.M. G.M.T.

Einstein's Latest Equations: After three years of study, Prof. Albert Einstein issued (April, 1953) an up-to-date version

of his equations on the Revised Theory of Relativity. This new "Unified Field Theory" is a very important step toward the goal of complete description of the physical universe—gravitational, electrical and nuclear forces—by a single theory.

The Second Kinsey Report: Sexual activities of women in and out of marriage is the subject of the long awaited second Kinsey report published in September, 1953, entitled "Sexual Behavior in the Human Female". Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey is the director of the Institute of Sex Research at the Indiana University, U.S.A., and his second report on the human sexual behaviour is a very important sociological publication of 1953. (The first Kinsey report "Sexual Behavior in the Human Male", was published in 1948.)

Kalinga Prize for Popularising Science, for 1953, was awarded to Dr. Julian Huxley, famous British biologist and formerly of the UNESCO's Natural Sciences Department. This international prize is awarded annually for outstanding achievements in the interpretation of science to the lay public. Established by an Indian industrialist and bearing the name of an ancient Indian empire, a requirement for the Kalinga Prize is that the winner should visit India to study conditions there.

Coclacanth, a curious marine creature which has been inhabiting the earth for nearly 50 millions of years, but had so long successfully avoided men's curious eyes through all this period, was discovered for the first time in 1939 and then rediscovered in December, 1952. A specimen of this "living fossil" was captured near the East African coast. It is one of the most important discoveries in recent years and Zoologists from almost all over the world are now engaged in studying this prehistoric creature which, they believe, will throw a flood of light on the conditions of life on earth 50 million years ago.

Cosmic Stopwatch: Under the direction of Dr. Harold Ticho, a group of physicists at the University of California, U.S.A., designed an instrument which will be used to measure the life-times of heavy masons—particles from atomic nuclei—which are thought to exist for only billionths of second. (One billionth of a second is to a second as one second is to a hundred years).

Wrist Radio: A tiny wrist radio was demonstrated in August, 1953, which picked up radio broadcasts 40 miles away. Powered by a mercury battery a little larger than the

tip of a pencil, the radio can be worn round the user's wrist and sound is carried to the person's ear through wires that connect to a hearing aid ear-piece. Contained in a plastic case 2″ long, 1⅛″ wide and ¾″ thick, the making of this tiniest radio is a remarkable feat of achievement in electronic mechanism.

Colour Television: The continued progress of television has reached such a stage of development that the scientists now have been able, in laboratory projection rooms as well as commercially, to televise photoactions in natural colours.

Metamorphoses of Viruses: Viruses were so long believed to be inanimate objects incapable of existence in an inorganic or lifeless environment. Recent researches, reported in 1951, of the Soviet pathologist Prof. G. Boshyan and his fellow workers, have definitely proved that viruses and bacteria are akin in nature, turn into each other and are merely different forms of existence of one and the same organism. The researches were successfully being carried on in 1953. (For a fuller report, see *Current Affairs*, 1952).

New Drugs and Medicines: Some of the more important drugs and medicines prepared during 1953 are: *Methoxamine Hydrochloride* against Cardiac troubles; *Acrosol Trysin*, an enzyme preparation, against Bronchitis, acute Atelectasis, Asthma and Pneumonitis; *Gamma Globulin*, a blood serum fraction with the assurance of strongly active antibodies against Small-pox; *Radio-active Gold* in a colloidal form mixed with *Hyaluronidase* and *Adrechaline*, against cancer of the Prostrate Gland which is a leading killer of men; *Glucoronic Acid*, the product of oxidised glucose as a very effective defence against virus infections which include 'flu and polio; *Dextromethorphan Hydrobromide*, a new synthetic drug which stops coughing spasms without making addicts of its users.

New Anti-Biotics of 1953 include: *Carbomycin* and *Erethromycin*, both effective against a wide range of bacteria and larger viruses; *Amicetin*, against tuberculosis, although less effective than Streptomycin sulphate, does not cause damage to the nerves of hearing as the latter does; and *Fumagillin*, against amoebic dysentry.

Remaking of Nature: In the U.S.S.R. the work, begun in 1948 on a plan providing for the planting of trans-continental shelter belts following the water-sheds and the valleys of the bigger rivers, and also for the afforestation of the dunelands

and black earth steppelands in the South-eastern part of the country, was being briskly carried on in 1953. Sand-fixing operations were being carried out in the deserts of Turkmenistan and water would be brought to a vast span of land by which the agricultural and animal products would increase several times over. Work was completed on the Volga hydro-technical project near Stalingrad.

Militarization of Science: Defence preparations and re-armament have proved a "windfall" for science in U.S.A., though scientific investigation has to devote itself more to further military purposes (*e.g.*, larger AEC grants, money to Pont de Nemour Trust for hydrogen bomb) ; and scientific expeditions, not totally unconnected with the search for deposits of strategic materials, are being financed liberally to scour Latin America, Africa, Australia and Asia. A characteristic publication of the U.S. State Department is *"Science and Foreign Relations"*, otherwise known as "Berkner Report", compiled by Dr. L. V. Berkner of the Carnegie Institute, which recommends a permanent science office in the Department of State, headed by a science adviser and 2 categories of science missions to cover the world, regionally and country by country (New Delhi was suggested as headquarters for India, Pakistan and S. E. Asia).

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL CONFERENCES OF 1953

The date, subject of the Conference, the convening body and/or organisers and the location are given below in order :—

Sept.—18th International Navigation Congress—Secy. General, Association Internationale Permanente des Congress da Navigation, Ministers des Travaux Publics, 155, Rue de la Loi, Brussels.

Sept.—International Union of Leather Chemists Societies Conference—Dr. K. H. Gustavson, International Union of Leather Chemists Societies, Drottning Kristinas Vag 47, Stockholm O.

Sept.-Oct.—International Union of Forest Research Organisations Congress—Leader of Secretariat, Mon. I. G. Haig, Union Internationale des Institute de Recherches Forestieres, Viale delle Termedi Carcacalla, Rome, Italy.

April 21 (commencing)—Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy 5th Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress —Miss B. E. Jacka, Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Osborn House, 399, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

May—Symposium: "The Concepts of Complementarity and of Individuality in Biology and Sociology" (I.C.S.U. and C.I.P.S.H.)—Prof. F. J. M. Stratton, Gouville and Cains College, Cambridge.

July 19-25—7th International Congress of Radiology—Secy.-General, Prof. Flemming Norgaard, Kommunehospitalet, Copenhagen.

July or August—9th International Congress for Modern Architecture—Hony. Secy., Gontrau Goulden, Esq., 9, Conduit St. London, W. 1. Aboard ship in the Mediterranean.

August 9-15—15th International Veterinary Congress—General Secy., Mr. Axel Isaksson, State Veterinary Medical Institute, Stockholm 50, Sweden.

August 12-18—International Congress on Home Economics—Congress Chairman, J. B. Frizell, Esq., C.B.E., 46, Moray Place, Edinburgh 3.

August 16-25—3rd International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering—The Secy., Societe Internationale de Mecanique des Sols et des Travaux de Foundations, Gloria-Strasse 37, Zurich 44.

August—9th Congress of the International Institute of Philosophy—Prof. Fawsick, Conseil Intale. de la Philosophic et des Sciences Humaines, Unesco House, 19, Avenue Kleber, Paris 16 e, Brussels.

August—7th International Congress of the History of Science —3rd General Assembly International Union of the History of Science—Prof. F. S. Bodenheimer, International Union of History of Science, Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

August—9th International Congress of Genetics—Gen. Secy., Prof. C. Barigozzi, Universita di Milano, Instituo di Genitisa, Via Celonia 10, Milan, Bellagio, Italy.

August or Sept.—International Union of Chemistry—17th Conference—Secretaire-General, Prof. R. Delaby, Union Internationale de Chimie, 4, Avenue de l'Observatoire, Paris, 6 e., Stockholm.

December—6th International Cancer Congress—Secretaire General, Union Internationale Contre le Cancer, 6, Avenue Marceau, Paris 8 e., Sao Paulo or Rio de Janeiro.

Dates undecided :

8th Pacific Science Congress—Secy. General of Congress, Dr. P. Valenzuela, National Research Council of the Philippines, University of the Philippines, Quezon City, Philippines.

19th International Congress of Physiology—Prof. C. Liljestrand, Stockholm, Montreal.

6th International Congress of Microbiology—Prof. E. B. Chain, Instituto Superiore di Sanita, Rome.

International Union of Architects—3rd Congress—Secretariat, Union Intale. des Architectes, 11, Rue Berryer, Paris 8 e., Lisbon.

14th International Congress of Psychology—Gen. Secy., Prof. H. S. Laugfeld, Intale. Union of Scientific Psychology, Eno Hall, Princetown University, New Jersey, U.S.A., Canada.

International Society for Criminology Congress—Secretaire General, Mon. J. Pinatel, Societe Internationale de Criminologie 28 Venue de Friedland, Paris 8 e., Buenos Aires.

International Society of Soil Science—5th International Congress—Mon. J. L. P. Bonnet, Societe Intale. de la Science du Sol, Institut Royal des Regions Tropicales, 63, Haurits-wade, Amsterdam, Leopoldsville, Belgian Congo.

3rd International Congress of Clinical Pathology—Hon. Jt. Secy. Dr. J. Ungar, Intle Society of Clinical Pathology, Glaxo Laboratories Ltd., Greenford, Middx., U.S.A.

CHAPTER VIII

ART AND LITERATURE

1. THE VISUAL ARTS

IMPORTANT GALLERIES, MUSEUMS, ACADEMIES OF WESTERN ART

U.K.: (1) The National Art Gallery, London. Biggest in the Country, includes many famous pictures up to the end of the 18th century. (2) The Tate Gallery, London. Includes painting, etc. from the beginning of the 18th century till present times. (3) The British Museum, London, includes among others, Indian Rajput drawings. (4) The Victoria and Albert Museum, London, includes among others, Indian paintings. (5) The Galleries of the Royal Academy of Art, London: educate the public on the art and culture of the world.

France: (1) Musee du Louvre, Paris: contains some of the world's most famous pieces of sculpture and painting. (2) Musee des Monuments Francais, Palais de Chaillot, Paris, displays examples of best architecture and sculpture in France. (3) Musee de Arts Moderns, Paris. Principal French gallery of modern art.

Italy: (1) The Vatican Museum, Vatican City, contains world-famous paintings, statues, ancient manuscripts, of Raphael, Michelangelo etc. (2) The Uffizo Gallery, Florence. (3) Pitti Gallery, Florence. (4) The National Museum, Florence. (5) Old Place (Palazzo Vechio); Florence. (6) The Borghese Gallery, Rome. (7) The Ducal Palace, Venice.

U.S.S.R.: (1) Tretyakov State Art Gallery, Moscow (noted for the collection of Russian art from the 11th century till present day). (2) Museum of Modern Western Art, Moscow. (3) Museum of Eastern Civilisations, Moscow. (4) Pimkin State Museum of Art, Moscow (a museum of world art). (5) Museum of the All-Union Academy of Architecture, Moscow. (6) Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, Moscow.

Germany: (1) Kaiser Freidrich Museum, Berlin. Largest in the country. (2) Nationalgalerie, Berlin. (3) Dresden Museum, Dresden.

U.S.A. : Public and private collections of U.S.A. have bought and now include pratically best specimens of paintings and art. Important Galleries are : (1) The National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. (opened in 1941). (2) The Metropolitan Museum, New York. (3) Museum of Modern Art, New York, the principal U.S. Gallery of contemporary paintings. (4) Academy of Fine arts, Penny Wania. (5) Carnegie Inst., Pittsburg. (6) Museum of Art, Philadelphia.

Mexico : Palace of Fine Arts, Mexico City.

PERSONALITIES

The following list includes a selection of only a few famous living artists, generally of the West.

PAINTING :

France : (1) Pablo Picasso (1881) Spanish-born ; French citizen since 1903. Perhaps the most controversial and influential living master. His art life is marked by incessant experiments—the Blue Period, Pink Period, the Negro Period at first ; then he founded, along with Braque, Cubism (1911), turned to the Surrealist movement (1920), started on a neo-classic period (1920) and is represented finally by the Antibes' pictures. In explaining his art Picasso says : "When I paint, my object is to show what I have found, not what I am looking for." Anti-fascist and since 1945 a communist, Picasso's recent pronouncement on art is "No, painting is not done to decorate apartments. It is instrument of war, for attack and defence against enemy. And the enemies of our age are fear, brutality and selfishness". Some of his important paintings are : *The Young Ladies of Avignon, Still Life with Mandolin and Biscuit, Table before a Window, Mother and Child, Woman in White, Harlequin, Gueirnica* (showing fascist bombing effects), *The Charnel House* (recalling Buchenwald, Dachau, etc.). Of late he has turned to pottery and ceramics. Painted the 'Peace Dove' of the World Peace Movement for which he was awarded in 1950 the Peace Prize in Art.

(2) Henri Matisse (b. 1869, France) : One of the greatest living masters and also an abstractionist. Matisse, who is among the early experimenters with Fauvism, is fascinated by colours. According to him, "there is an inherent truth which

must be disengaged from the outward appearance of the object to be represented. This is the only truth that matters. Exactitude is not truth". As to technique, the process of simplification —'a constant struggle for complete expression with a minimum of elements'—is the very symbol of his life. His works include paintings, drawings, sculpture and prints. Some important paintings are: *The Dance, The Dinner Table, The Studio, The Blue Window, Girl in a Yellow Dress, Olga.* Matisse lives in Riviera hill town, Pence, and is still active.

(3) Raoul Dufy (75): Important works are *The Studio, Nice, Seascape, Landscape, Royal Yacht Club.* Dufy died on March 9, 1953.

(4) Georges Ronault (b. 1871, France): An expressionist with stained glass tones says, "My real life is back in the age of cathedrals." Well known works: *The Judges, The Crucifixion, Old King,* etc.

While there are scores of important artists in France other important European names are:—

(5) Augustus John (74): Britain's greatest living artist. A disciple of Whistler and now a fashionable portrait painter. Recent works are: *The Little Concert, George Bernard Shaw,* etc.

(6) Giorgio Maranndi (1882—Italian); (7) Giorgio de Chirico (b. 1888, Italian); (8) Renato Guttso, 40, Italian (communist); (9) Felix Topolski (1909, Polish-born, now settled in U.K.) reputed for his depiction of the violence and discord of war-time life; (10) George Gross (61, Germany); (11) Joseph Serebryahy (U.S.S.R.).

America: The U.S.A. includes among others (the italics indicate the title of their pieces); (12) Thomas Hart Bentan (b. 1890); (13) Salvador Dali (b. 1904 in Spain); surrealist painter of *Nostalgic Echo, Portrait of a Gala*; (14) Charles Burchfield (b. 1893); *March, Promenade, The Night Wind*; (15) William Gropper (b. 1897); *The Senate, The Cigar Maker*; (16) John Marine (b. 1870); *River Effect, Lower Manhattan*; (17) Henry Koerner (b. 1915 in Vienna—one of the most important and controversial figures in the U.S.A. art); *Vanity Fair*; (18) Max Weber, *Rabbi, Summer,* etc.; (19) Diego Rivera (b. 1888, Mexico) is reputed to be the Western Hemisphere's finest living painter, famed mostly for his vast murals. Works include *The Grinder, Moscow, Nov. 1, 1927*; and frescoes at the

New School for Social Research and the Mexican Ministry of Education. Rivera has been building a temple for the last 7 years. He was trained in Europe and is a Marxist and his latest 'peace' mural *"Nightmare of War and Dream of Peace"* meant for exhibition in Paris was stopped from being sent abroad by the Mexican Govt. ; (20) David Siqueiros (Communist, Mexico) and (21) Candido Portinari of Brazil (b. 1904, Communist), who paints to teach his people what is wrong, are important names of America outside the U.S.

ARCHITECTURE

A Frank Lloyd Wright (81), U.S.A., most creative of all living architects. Noted for unconventional designs, Richard Joseph Neutra (59, U.S.A., Vienna-born), Le Corbusier (Charles-Edward Jeanneret, France), Oscar Niemeyr (Brazil), are some of the best known men in Architecture of the Western World.

SCULPTURE

Jacob Epstein (b. 1880, New York, of Russian-Polish parents, settled in U.K.) seeks to interpret his subjects rather than to represent them. Important works are: *'Adam'*, *'Christ'*, *'Night'*, *'Genesis'*, *'Rima'*, etc.

Henry Moor (b. 1898, U.K.) ; works include *'Standing Figures'*, *'Platform Scene'*, *'Two Women and Child in Shelter'*.

Other important figures are: Malvine Hogman (b. 1916, U.S.A.) ; *Russian Bacchanale, Podereski.* Constantin Brancusi (75, Rumania) of *'Bird in Flight'*, *'Head of Mlle Pogany'*.

REALISM IN ART

Soviet Art: Reared on the tradition of Repin, Polenov, etc., Soviet painting is realistic. "Socialist Realism" in Art disapproves of all abstract art like Cubism, Futurism, Expressionism, etc. It is best at life painting and attempts a realism, not unlike a verisimilitude of life and labour, in terms of colour, light and line. Important names in Soviet painting are: A. Gerasimov (*The Metro is Ready, Stalin announcing it in 1949*), Nestorov D. Nalbandyan (*For the Happiness of the Peoples*, 1949), B. Scherbakov, Vaeilo Eranov, etc., in portrait painting. P. Meshkov, J. Romas, etc., are, among others, noted landscape

painters. Outstanding are also Kirillov's *Gorky reading his 'Lower Depths' to a Group of Actors* ; Maximenki's *The Masters of the Land,* etc.

Large, collective painting is a Soviet feature.

Soviet sculpture also attempts vigorous portrayal of heroic life and labour. Important personalities in sculpture are Vera Mukhina (*Unity of industry and agricultural figures*), N. Tomsky, Porokof, V. Pinchuk, Prizyazhinski (*Girl Geologist*), Abdurrahmanov (belongs to Azerbaijan), etc.

Soviet Architecture : 'Art for the people and people for Art'—with this guiding principle, and doctrine of 'Socialist Realism' in Art, Soviet Architecture made rapid strides in pre-War period of Five-Year Plans, *e.g.*, in the great engineering works like Dneiper Dam ; in the 'Metro' of Moscow underground ; Pushkinaya Embankment of the Leningrad Central Park of Culture and Rest ; in new working class quarters and apartments and factories and clubs, places of culture, sanatoria, etc. Town-planning and the great construction era allowed Soviet architecture to establish itself as a distinct school—modern without being modernist, and with a leaning for classical style. Important names of the period are Dushkin (*'Dynamo Entrance of Metro'*), S. Darashiev and M. Syainov (*The Nizami Museum, Baku,* 1940-41, which shows its 'localism'), Trotsky and Lukiov (Soviet House at Luing).

The post-war period has been even more full of building activity and reconstruction. Zelin's 'Metro' has a 4th line for the underground. The latest is the scheme of 'multi-storeyed' buildings (*e.g.*, Lomonosov Univ. on Lenin Hill, Moscow, *Architects,* Abrosimov and Khryakov) which, as opposed to American sky-scrapers, are distinguished by their organised character and town-planning expediency.

New China : China has an art tradition and art record second to none in the world. She is going to affiliate herself to this new school of Realist Art.

Art Events of 1953 : The year 1953 celebrated the 100th Birth Anniversary of Vincent Van-Gogh, Holland's great modern master, through many exhibitions all the world over. Holland celebrated the occasion with the greatest Van-Gogh exhibition ever held at the Hague's Town Hall from March to May, 1953.

Sponsored by the UNESCO, a representative exhibition of the aboriginal art from Australia was on a world tour, starting at San Fransisco, during 1953. The exhibition is expected in India by the middle of 1954.

Four of the very important Art Publications of the year are: *Art & Architecture of India* by Benjamin Rowland; *Painting in Britain, 1530-1790* by Ellis Waterhouse; *Art & Architecture in France, 1500-1700* by Anthony Blunt; *Architecture in Britain, 1530-1830* by John Summerson—all published in the "Pelican History of Art Series", each volume priced at 42 shillings.

France: Paris, the art capital of the world, was, as usual, the venue of innumerable art exhibitions during 1953. Besides the regular Salon exhibitions, one of the more important was a retrospective exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art of the works of Raoul Dufy after his death on the 23rd March, 1953. With the exception of a few new-comers, the Paris Salon exhibitions this year hardly differed from those of the past few years. Among the masters, Derain, Desnoyer, Vleminck, Utrillo, Despian, Matisse, Picasso and others—all exhibited interesting, but not very exciting, canvases. Among the younger painters Edouard Georg, Andre Miraux, De Royney and a few others attracted much attention from the art critics.

Great Britain: The regular gallery exhibitions were held with usual enthusiasm. While the 1953 Royal Academy Summer exhibition was a little livelier than the previous year's, 1953 being the Coronation year, no genuine new talent came forth. Contemporary Australian paintings at the Burlington Gallery, the coronation paintings at the White Hall, "Sculptures of the 20th century" at the Arts Council, Renoir at the Tate Galleries, etc. were some of the exhibitions that deserve mention.

U.S.S.R.: The annual art show at the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow was a regular event. At the invitation of the Union of Artists of the U.S.S.R., an exhibition of paintings by contemporary Indian artists organised by the A-I Fine Arts and Crafts Society was on a visit to the U.S.S.R. during 1953.

U.S.A.: Many of the art centres of the U.S.A., such as those of New York, Los Angeles, Boston, Harvard, etc., arranged a number of important retrospective exhibitions during 1953. An exhibition of paintings by the Indian artist Jamini

Roy at the A.C.A. Gallery in New York attracted the attention of the American art critics. Tibetan Religious Art was the subject of an exhibition at the Columbia University Gallery.

China: On the occasion of the Peace Conference of the Asiatic Countries, during Sept., 1952, the All China Artists Union arranged an all-embracing exhibition of traditional arts and crafts.

RECENT TRENDS

(1) *Painting and Sculpture*: The most significant feature of modern art is its divergence from the realism of the classical Greek or the Italian Renaissance artists. Art has become more and more subjective, its function has been defined as interpretation rather than representation ; and the personality of the artist has been increasingly revealed in art. The centre of gravity of this movement has long been based in Paris and there are few important artists left in the world to-day who have completely escaped the influence of abstractionism throughout their career.

Since the time of the impressionists who broke away from the representation of the real as such, various abstractionist schools have developed, and are still developing in France. To give a few examples, the *Nabis* (Bonnard Vuillard) simplified colour and line by abandoning relief, the *Fauvists* (early Matisse and Derain, Rounault, Vlaminck) accepted the dominance of colour, while the *Cubists* (Picasso, Braque, Pillon) reacted in favour of line ; the *Surrealists* sought to express through painting the subconscious world of dreams ; the *Expressionists* wanted to depict what they felt instead of what they saw.

In direct opposition to the abstractionist art, stands the *Realist* movement of Soviet Art, and the New Chinese Art.

(2) *Architecture*: In the modern world of utilitarianism and austerity, architecture has become more and more stereotyped towards the objective of maximum space and efficiency, culminating in the sky-scraper and modern blocks of flats, so that it has passed increasingly into the domain of engineering. Utility rather than dignity being the keynote, few of those 'pure' architects are left to-day who used to depend on sculpture to a large extent.

Soviet architecture is evolving a new school—different from sky-scraper type—classical in simplicity and useful in its function.

2. MUSIC AND BALLET

Europe :

OPERAS AND ORCHESTRAS

(1) Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London (Semi-nationalised).
(2) Sadlers Wells Ballet Co., U.K. (revived in 1950 Vaughan Williams *Hugh the Drover*).
(3) Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, U.K.
(4) Glyndebourne Opera, Wales, U.K. (returned in 1950 to Mozart).
(5) Concertgebouw Orchestra, Amsterdam.
(6) Netherlands Opera, Holland.
(7) Paris Conservatoire Orchestra (Oldest in France).
(8) Opera, Paris.
(9) Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Austria (One of the best in Europe).
(10) Vienna State Opera, Austria.
(11) La Scala, Milan, Italy (One of the most famous in Europe and the house where Toscanini made his career).
(12) Royal Opera House, Stockholm, Sweden.
(13) Berlin State Opera (Stadtische Opre). Previous name : Deutsches Operahaus Co.
(14) Moscow State Symphony, U.S.S.R.
(15) Russian State Opera, U.S.S.R.
(16) Bolshoi Theatre, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

America :

(17) Metropolitan Opera, New York (68 years old, best of its kind in the U.S.A. Non-profit organisation).
(18) Boston Symphony Orchestra, U.S.A.
(19) New York Philharmonic Symphony, U.S.A. (Third best in the country).
(20) Philadelphia Orchestra, U.S.A.
(21) NBC Symphony Orchestra, U.S.A. (where Toscanini is engaged now).
(22) Ballet Theatre, U.S.A.

N.B.—The Royal Albert Hall, London, and the Carnegie Hall, New York, are houses where high-class musical performances are frequently given. The Soviet Union has the largest number of institutions for popular and classical music spread over its 16 Unions.

PERSONALITIES

(*i*) COMPOSERS : (1) Igor Stravinsky (69, U.S.A.), Russian-born but American citizen since 1945. One of the greatest living composers. Works include ballet scores, opera, symphony and violin concerto. Some of his best works are : *The Rite of Spring, The Wedding, Oedipus Rex,* the latest being *Orpheus* (a ballet).

(2) Sergei Prokofiev (U.S.S.R.), one of the greatest composers, died in 1953. Composed lively, vigorous instrumental music. Best work is *Fifth Symphony* followed by the *Sixth Symphony* (1950), which is 'as good as the Fifth.'

(3) Dmitri Shostakovich, (47, U.S.S.R.). Most energetic Soviet composer with a striking dramatic style. Best known work is war-time *Seventh Symphony*. Latest composition, *'Song of the Forests'*.

Other well-known Soviet composers are: (4) Aram Khachturian and (5) Nicolas Miaskovsky, and (6) Arthur Kapp (Estonian).

Among others of the West the best known are: (7) Jean Sibelius (86, Finland); (8) Arnold Schonberg (77, Germany); (9) Zoltan Kodaly (68, Hungary); (10) Vaughan Williams (80, U.K.); (11) Benjamin Britten (37, U.K.)—a promising young composer, his latest work being *'Spring'* performed in Albert Hall, London in 1950; (12) R. Recine Fricker who in 1950 promised very well as a rising young composer.

(*ii*) CONDUCTORS: (1) Arturo Toscanini, 85, Italy (NBC Symphony Orchestra, U.S.A.). Undoubtedly the greatest living conductor. Began and made his career at La Scala, Milan. Lives in U.S.A. Denounced Mussolini when he seized power. Visits Italy almost every year. His favourite composer is Verdi.

Other important artists are: (2) Eduard von Beinum, Holland (Concertgebouw Orchestra, Amsterdam), (3) Sorgo Koussevitzky, 78, Russian born, retired after 25 years at the Boston Symphony Orchestra, gave four unforgettable concerts with the London Philharmonic in 1950. (4) Leopold Stokowski (New York Philharmonic Symphony). (5) Dmitri Mitropouos (New York Philharmonic Symphony). (6) Charles Munch, b. Alsace (Boston Symphony Orchestra). (7) Wilhelm Furtwangler (64, Germany). (8) Herbert von Karajan (41, Austria). (9) Bruno Walter (Paris Conservatoire Orchestra). (10) Sir Thomas Beecham, 73, U.K. (Royal Philharmonic Orchestra). (11) Sir Malcolm Sargent, U.K. (succeeded in 1950 Adrian Boult at BBC Symphony Orchestra). (12) Sir Adrian Boult, U.K. (succeeded in 1950 Eduard von Beinum at London Philharmonic). (13) Sir John Barbirolli, 51, U.K. (Halle Orchestra, Manchester).

(*iii*) Players: (1) Yehudi Menuhin, U.S.A.: Concert violinist (played Wm. Watton's new sonata in 1950). (2) Jascha

Heifetz, 52, U.S.A. Violinist, Russian born. (3) David Oistrakh, 45, U.S.S.R. One of the greatest living violinists. (4) Tossay Spivakovsky, 42, U.S.A. : Violinist of recent fame, Russian born. (5) Jose Iturbi, U.S.A. : Pianist, conductor and filmstar ; visited London with Valencia Orchestra of Spain in 1950. (6) Arthur Rubinstein, U.S.A., Pianist. (7) Marian Anderson, U.S.A., Contralto singer, Negro. (8) Kirsten Flagstadt, Scandinavian Soprano Singer. (9) Galina Ulanova, born 1910, U.S.S.R. Ballerina of the Bolshoi Theatre (recently appeared as Juliet in *'Romeo and Juliet'*, and as Cinderella in *'Cinderella'*, music by Prokofiev). (10) Olga Lepeshinskaya, U.S.S.R. Ballerina (in *Red Poppy*, 1948). (11) Igor Moiseyev (b. 1906), U.S.S.R. Ballet Master and Art Director of the Ensemble of Folk Dances. (12) Tamara Khanum (b. 1896, Uzbek), U.S.S.R. Dancer and Singer : Repertory includes 200 songs and 200 folk dances.

3. STAGE AND SCREEN

ENGLISH STAGE IN 1953

Among the new plays staged during 1953, T. S. Eliot's latest verse-drama *The Confidential Clerk,* presented at the Edinburgh Drama Festival, was not very enthusiastically received by the dramatic critics. Agatha Christie's crime drama *Witness for Prosecution,* produced at the Winter Garden Theatre, was a great success of the year. Karl Zuckermeyer's *The Devil's General* at the Savoy Theatre with Trevor Howard in a leading role and Terrence Rattigan's *The Sleeping Prince* at the Phoenix were two other important dramatic productions of 1953. Among the regular Shakespearean revivals, *Measure for Measure, Merry Wives of Windsor, All's Well that Ends Well* at the summer season of the Stratford Memorial Theatre ; *King John* and *Henry IV* at the Old Vic ; and *Hamlet* at the Edinburgh Festival were produced with great success. Richard Burton and Michael Hordern were acclaimed by all as two great Shakespearean actors of the year.

Sadler Well's ballet productions *The Life of Melba*—one of the previous year's "run overs"—with Violetta Elvin ; *Carmen* at the Covent Garden, with Alexandar Grant ; Theatre Ballet's *The Tempest*—a ballet adaptation of Shakespeare's drama ;

Festival Ballet's *Symphony for Fun*; and Saville Theatre's opera production *Love from Judy*—both being previous year's "run overs"—were some of the outstanding successes of the British stage during 1953.

Personalities: The British stage could still be proud of J. B. Priestly (59; *Dangerous Corner, Home is tomorrow, Bright Shadow*, etc.), Noel Coward (54; *Ace of Clubs*, 1950), Sean O'Casey (Irish, 69; *The Plough and the Stars*), Christopher Fry (*The Lady is Not for Bunning*), and of Emelyn Williams (48; *The Corn is Green, Accolade*, 1950) and Terence Rattigan (*Love in Idleness*), among the younger playwrights.

Players include Sir Lawrence Olivier (46), the most eminent figure as actor and film producer (*Henry, Hamlet*, etc.) who has now joined in stage production. Sir Ralph Richardson (47) made success at Old Vic and Malvern Festival. John Gielgud (48), a member of the Terry family, has been knighted this year for his talents as a great actor. Known all over the world among actresses are Dame Sybil Thorndike (71; Joan in *St. Joan*) and Edith Evans (65; in *The Way of All Flesh*). Besides, Michael Redgrave, James Mason, Anna Neagle (45; *Nurse Cavell*), Deborah Kerr are famous on the British screen as well.

THE U.S.A. STAGE IN 1953

The year 1953 in America revealed no new playwrights of particularly outstanding merit. Death claimed Eugene O'Neill (63), but the year showed some of the senior American writers in new moods. Among the more important new dramas presented during 1953, mention should be made of: William Inge's Pulitzer Prize drama *Picnic* directed by Joshua Logan and produced at the Theatre Guild, New York; Eugene O'Neill's *Moon for the Misbegotten*; *Camino Real* by Tennesse Williams, author of *"A Streetcar Named Desire"*; and *Take a Giant Step* by Louis Peterson. Stephen Vincent Benet's narrative poem *John Brown's Body*, memorable for its theme of protest against Negro slavery, adapted for the stage and produced by Charles Laughton, was one of the most remarkable American stage productions of 1953.

The Broadway musical and opera hits were: Hammerstein and Roger's new musical comedy *Me & Juliet*; Arthur Kofer's

Wish You Were Here; Cole Porter's *Can Can*; *Wonderful Town* by Ruth Mckenny & Joseph Fields. Previous year's "run overs" were *The King & I, Paint Your Wagon,* etc.

Personalities: Among playwrights Eugene O'Neill (63), of the *Mourning becomes Electra, Emperor Jones* fame, is gone. Other important U.S.A. figures are John Van Druten (*Voice of the Turtle*), Tennessee Williams (*A Streetcar Named Desire*), Arthur Miller (*Death of a Salesman*), Thornton Wilder (*The Skin of Your Teeth*), Clifford Odets (*Waiting for Lefty*), etc.

SOVIET & CHINESE STAGE IN 1953

If England outshines all in drama, Russia outshines all in production and performance of plays. That tradition is emulated by the Soviet stage, which naturally adds its own spirit and colour into the living body. The oldest theatre in Russia, at Yaroslavi, celebrated its 300th anniversary in 1950. The Moscow Art Theatre is a historical name—second to none which includes now N. Okhlopokov (b. 1900) as Art Director and Alla Tarasova as actress. The Moscow Maly Theatre celebrated its 125th anniversary in 1950. During 1953, the various Soviet Theatres produced many highly- successful plays on Peace and on friendship with other countries. Maxim Gorky's *Suburbans* was staged by the Moscow Art Theatre with great success.

Chinese Theatre: The two chief forms are: (*a*) The classical stage (comparable to Shakespearean stage, with orchestra on it, and music and dancing thrown into dramas, as in Indian drama). The *Ching chu* (or Pekue Opera) was deeply imbued with Confucian and Taoist philosophy. New Democracy is reforming it to bring it in line with modern life and philosophy. (*b*) Yangko or modern operas based on North-West China's folk theatre are performed in playhouses, tea-houses and booths.

An All-China Dramatic Workers' Conference was held in Dec.-Jan., 1951-52, in Peking, with 239 representatives of the various forms of the theatre art from all parts of China. The theatre is being revolutionised, with the help of the great masters of the art like Wang Yao-Ching, Mei Han-fang, Chow-Hsin-fang, Kai Chiao-tien. Old operas are being adapted, and new training systems for actors applied at the Experimental Academy of Drama, Peking.

THE SCREEN IN 1953

Among the outstanding international films of 1953 mention should be made of the Swedish film *Barabbas* (d. Alf Sjoberg) ; the Italian film *I Vitelloni* (d. Felliori) ; the Italo-American film *Terminal Station* directed by the Italian master de Sica, from a story by Zavattini, with the American actress Jenifer Jones in the leading role ; the new delicate and beautiful Japanese film *Ugetan Monagatari* (d. Kenji Mizogochi) ; the Dutch documentary *Houenza* ! ; the Italian film *Bellissima* with Anna Magnani (d. Visconti, story by Zavattini) ; the Czech feature *The Emperor's Baker* ; the Czech puppet film *Myths of Czech History* by Jiri Truka ; *The Great Adventure*, the first feature film by the great Swedish master Arne Sucksdorff ; two documentaries sponsored by the U.N.E.S.C.O.—*Mexico* (d. Paul Rotha) and *Thailand* (d. Basil Wright)—both socioligical studies ; the Japanese film *Four Chimneys* (d. Neinosuke Gosho) ; the Hungarian documentary *From Blossom Time to Autumn Frost* (d. Homoki Nagi) ; *Kigezi*, a British-African venture directed by Cyril Frankel, being a remarkably realistic and truthful study of racial tension between the settled British-Africans and the aboriginal pigmies of Uganda ; and the Brazilian film *The Bandit*.

Britain : Some of the remarkable British films of the year were *The Man Between* (d. Carol Reed) ; *King Lear*, film version of Shakespeare's drama directed by Lawrence Olivier ; film version of Gay's ballad-opera *The Beggar's Opera* directed by Peter Brook and produced by Lawrence Olivier ; and *The Moving Spirit* (d. Halas & Bachelor). The grand tradition of British documentary film making was maintained by *They Planted A Stone* ; and *World Without End* (d. Basil Wright).

U.S.A. : Preoccupation with crime, violence, sex, and tendentious political propaganda continued in American films. Suffering from a waning box-office, the American film producers started up a publicity fan-fare for the "three dimensional", "Cinemascope" and the "panoramic vision" films. A number of such films were produced and exhibited in 1953. But almost none of them has been able to attain the intrinsic cinematic merit. Among the memorable American films of the year, however, mention should be made of : the film version of Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* (d. Mankiewicz) ; *Sun Shines*

Bright (d. John Ford) ; *Shane* (d. George Stevens) ; Walt Disney's colour cartoon from James Barrie's classic *Peter Pan*, *Man on A Tight Rope* (d. Elia Kazan), *The Juggler* (d. Stanley Krammer) ; Pierre la Mure's *Molin Rouge*, film-biography of Tolouse-Lautrec ; and *From Here to Eternity* (d. Fred Zinneman), based on James Jone's best-seller novel.

France : *Le Metier du Danseur* (d. Jacques Baratier) ; *Le Rideau Cramoise* (d. Astruc) ; *Le Salaire de la Peur* (d. Clouzot) ; *Crin Blanc* (d. Lamorisse, documentary) were some of the outstanding French films of the year.

U.S.S.R. : Among the outstanding films of the year were *Colinka* (d. Alexandrov, p. Tisse) ; the musical film biography *Rimsky-Korsakov* ; the scientific documentary *Life in the Arctic* (d. Alexander Zguridi) ; etc.

Obituary : V. I. Pudovkin, the great master of cinematographic art, passed away in Moscow on the 30th June, 1953.

4. LITERATURE

World Literature : Literature or literary art, as distinct from folk literature, is the main form of expression for all peoples who rise above primitive stage of culture. By its very nature and form, it is more national, than some other arts, *e.g.*, painting, sculpture, dancing, music which have no national frontiers. But, literature is limited to the people who can read and understand the particular language. At the same time as peoples are being drawn close to one another by modern economic and technical developments, the world of literature is becoming one ; and 'world literature', comprising the creative and intellectual works of different advanced peoples, is a fact.

For over 3 centuries, since 1550 A.D., English literature has been in the leading position ; French literature has been a close second. To have an idea of modern literature one must needs have the knowledge of these two languages or at least one of them,—English. For it is the world's most largely known language, and is rich in translation from other languages. But in the second half of the 20th century it will not be enough. Russian literature, well-established in the 19th century, and Chinese literature with a hoary past and a limitless future as the literature of 470 million, largest single bloc of humanity, are likely

to challenge English which is the language of the Americans and the Irish too. Some of the modern Indian languages and their literature (see *poste* Part II) will also outgrow their English tutelage, so necessary still for some time. Soviet literature increasingly reminds that a new conception of literary art and its function inspires it, *viz.*, "Socialist realism of the Socialist new man". World literature with its accepted canons and forms of 300 years or more is living through a period of changing values. The clue to world literature for a large part of our world is still English.

Recent English literature in spite of its variety and skill is suspected of growing tiredness. Anyway, *Since 1939* (12/6), *The Year's Work in Literature*, 1951, sponsored by the British Council, and special issues of the *Times Literary Supplement*, of September 3, 1951 ('The Mind of 1951'), August 29, 1952 ('Fresh Minds at Work') and 28th August, 1953 ('Thoughts & Second Thoughts'), would help to make knowledge in the line almost up-to-date.

NEW BOOKS OF 1953

U.K.: Some of the best-sellers of 1953 are: *Collected Poems* of Dylan Thomas who died on Nov. 9 in America ; Duff Cooper's (d. January, 1954) autobiography, *Old Men Forget ; The Ascent of Everest* by John Hunt (report on the successful Everest expedition of 1953) ; Herbert Read's *Philosophy of Modern Art* (art criticism) ; Stephen Spender's *Learning Laughter* (reportage on Israel) ; *A Law for the Lion* (fiction), by Louis Auchincloss ; *Merlin's Magic* (children's fiction) by Helen Claire ; *The Faber Book of 20th Century Verse* edited by John Health-Stubbs and David Wright ; etc. Among the important English translations of international literature published in 1953 are: Par Lagerkvist's *The Dwarf ; Franz* Kafka's *Letters to Minela ; Jivaro*, a very interesting book on the explorations in the Amazon by the French anthropologist Bertand Florney ; etc.

France: Among the outstanding French writers are: Louis Aragon, 36, poet and novelist (*Aurelien*), P. Eduard (poet), Roger Martin Du Gard 71, novelist (*The Thibaults*), Georges Duhamel, 68, novelist (*The Pasquier Chronic*), Andre Malraux, 23, novelist (*Man's Fate, Man's Hope*), Jean-Paul Sartre, 47,

philosopher and novelist (*The Age of Reason, The Respectable Prostitute, Exponent of Existentialism*), Albert Camus, 36, novelist (*The Plague*), etc. F. Mauriac was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1952.

American Literature, 1953 : A number of new books are published almost simultaneously in England and America. Those which may be said to be American included in 1953 are the following best-sellers :—*The City of Anger* (fiction) by William Manchester ; *The Return of Lanny Budd* (fiction) by Upton Sinclair ; *Journey to Bethlehem* (historical fiction on the early life of Christ) by D. N. Lovelace ; *The Hidden History of Korean War* (political reportage) by J. F. Stone ; *The Conservative Mind* (social history) by Russell Kirk ; *Brother to Dragon* (verse-tale based on a popular folklore) by Robert Penn Warren ; *Water : Miracle of Nature* (popular science) by Thomson King ; *Vaudeville for a Princess* (poetry) by Delmore Schwartz ; etc.

Foreign Writers in America : America happens to be the adopted country of Aldous Huxley, Wm. Auden, Thomas Mann, etc. American literature in fact includes some of the present-day best writers of English-speaking world in fiction and poetry, *e.g.,* in poetry—T. S. Elliot (65), Ezra Pound (68), Carl Sandburg (75), Robert Frost (78), Vachel Lindsay. In fiction, besides Faulkner, there are Hemingway, John Steinbeck (51), Upton Sinclair (75), John Dos Passos (57), Thornton Wilder, Howard Fast, Erskine Caldwell, A. Saxton (*The Great Midland*), Pearl Buck (61), etc.

Soviet Literature : "Soviet Literature", which includes literature of 16 Union Republics in more than 50 languages now, is led by Russian literature in the main.

The following are some of the outstanding books published in English translation during 1953 in the U.S.S.R. : *Ivan Ivanovich* by Antonina Koptayeva ; *Students* by Y. Trifonov ; *Harvest* by G. Nikolayeva ; *Spring on the Oder* by E. Kazakevich—all fictions.

Besides these, numerous Russian translations of English classics, of books by German, American, Chinese and Indian authors, and of literatures of the new democratic countries of Europe have appeared recently.

Writers : Besides the above, Soviet literature includes M. Sholokov (48, *Don Cossack*-trilogy) ; C. Fedin (*Early Joys*) ; A. Fedayev (*Young Guard*) ; N. Tikhonov (poet, short story

writer) ; I. Ehrenburg (*The Storm*) ; K. Simonov (poet) ; A. Korneicheck (Ukrainian Dramatist) ; Wanda Wasilewska (*Rainbow*) ; B. Polevoi (*The Story about a Real Man*) ; Mirbo Tursun Zade (Tasik Poet) ; L. Leonov ; A. Soponov (*The Moscow Character*).

Soviet Literature, a monthly, gives the regular account of the literary activities in the 16 Unions and, what is also important, in the E. European P.D.'s.

Chinese Literature: The New Democracy of China has formulated its policy of new democratic culture in Articles 41-49 of the Common Programme. It has no doubt as to its main immediate task—removal of illiteracy and turning out of a new intelligentsia. The source of their inspiration is the Soviet. The Chinese gifts for painting and woodcut and their popular drama (like the *White-haired Girl*) are forms which stand the Chinese in good stead when the masses still remain to be taught how to read and write. Literature is more imbued with this new objective of creating a literature of the people. Of course, the Chinese sense of form and beauty is not to be denied.

The "May 4th Movement" (1919) is taken as the starting point of China's new literature, with Lu Hsun (1881-1935), the Gorky of China, as its hero and master. Mao Tse-Tung (himself writes good poetry) explained the ideas in a remarkable address *'On Literature and Art'* on May 2, 1942.* It must be " 'national' in form, scientific in content and popular in character".

In the 34 years since 1919 and during the years of struggle a number of literary men had been killed. Still, a good number had lived with the Liberation Army and educated themselves for the purpose. Among them were well-known figures like Kuo-Mo-jo (the leader of the Chinese Cultural Movement now), Mao-Tun (b. 1902), Ting Ling (b. 1905), Ti-ieu-Tsun (b. in a village in August, 1908), etc.

Recent Events: In the post-war phase the writers with the democratic forces began to advance living side by side with the workers and peasants. The All-China Congress of Literature and Art met in summer (July) 1949 with 600 delegates and formed a Federation of Writers and Artists.

The new spirit is seen at work in more than 177 works. The following are the better known: Chou Li-Po—*Hurricane,* Book I (1947). Ting Ling—*The Sun over the Sangkan River*

(1948). Chao Shu-Li—*Lichiachuang Changes* and Short Stories. Tsao Ming—*Driving Power* (on workers). Li Chi (Poetry)—*Wang Kui and Li Hsiang-hsiang* (folk ballad). Tien Chin (Poetry)—*The Carter* (revised edition, 1948). Yuan Ching—*Biographies of New Heroes.* Hu Tan-fo—*More Foresight* (a play). More recent Chinese literature is available in the following English translations : *It Happened at Willow Castle,* novel, by Shit Yen ; *The Moving Force,* novel by Tsao Ming ; *Rhymes of Li Yu-tsai,* a collection of short stories, *Daughters And Sons* by Kung Chueh and Tuan Ching. Some of the English translations of Chinese books, available in 1953, were : *Six A.M. and Other Stories* by Lin Pai-Yu ; *Chu Yuen* a biographical play by Kuo Mo-Jo ; *Poems of Chu Yuan,* China's ancient national poet ; Ting Ling's Stalin Peace Prize novel of 1952 *Sun Over the Sangkan River* and Malchinhu's *On the Kolchin Grasslands*—both published in the *Chinese Literature* No. 1, Spring, 1953, issue.

China has been publishing a large number of books on scientific and intellectual subjects, mostly popularisers of knowledge. Literary magazines are increasing in number, *e.g., The Chinese Literature, Literature and Art.*

German Literature : German literature has not recovered from the Hitleric blight and the war collapse. The best of the German writers of old write from America just as some of the blitz-scared (Aldous Huxley, W. H. Auden) Englishmen do.

Exiles : Among the German writers in exile are Thomas Mann (78), Erich Maria Remarque (56). Anna Seghers, an exile in Mexico for years, is now back in East Berlin.

A number of pro-Nazi and "individualist" writers are naturally now established in W. Germany while other pro-socialist and people's democratic writers are settled in E. Germany. The two literatures breathe two different spirits. Among the 'western' group of German writers are the Nazis—Hans Johst (Playwright), Hans Blunk, Erich Dwinger, aesthetes like Hans Carossa, Kasimir Edschmidt, etc., mystic anarchists like Alfred Doblin, Fritz Von Unruh etc. Among the outstanding writers of E. Germany are Hervert Langer (*A Man Finds Himself*), Eduard Claudius (*The Beginning is Hard*), Willi Bredel (*Fifty Days*), and others.

Among others the following are noteworthy :—*In Poetry* :—Johannes Beecher, Kurt Bartel, Stephen Hermlin and Ber-

thold Brecht. *In Fiction*:—Bernhard Kellermann-Totentantz, Anna Seghers (*Das Siebte Kreuze*). *In Drama*:—Frederich Wolf (of 'Professor Mamlock' fame), and Host Lommer ('*General*'). ... ...

Nobel Prize:—This international prize is given annually from the interest on the fortune left by the Swedish inventor Alfred Bernard Nobel to 'him whose achievement has been most excellent in the idealistic sense in the realm of literature'. The selection is made by the Swedish Academy of Literature. Below is given up to date list of the winners of this prize.

1901	Renee Suily Prudhome ...	France
1902	Theodor Mommsen	Germany
1903	Bjornstjerne Bjornson ...	Norway
1904	Frideri Mistral	France
	Jose Echegaray	Spain
1905	Henryk Sienkiewicz	Poland
1906	Grosue Carducci	Italy
1907	Rudyard Kipling	U.K.
1908	Rudolf Eucken	Germany
1909	Selma Lagerlof	Sweden
1910	Paul von Heyse	Germany
1911	Maurice Maeterlinck	Belgium
1912	Gerhart Hauptmann	Germany
1913	Rabindranath Tagore ...	India
1914	No award	
1915	Romain Rolland	France
1916	Virner von Heidenstein ...	Sweden
1917	K. Gjellirup	Denmark
	H. Pontoppidan	Denmark
1918	No award	
1919	C. Spitteler	Switzerland
1920	Knut Hamsun	Norway
1921	Anatole France	France
1922	J. Benavente	Spain
1923	W. B. Yeats	Ireland
1924	W. Rayment	Poland
1925	George Bernard Shaw ...	Ireland
1926	Grazia Deledda	Sardinia
1927	Henri Bergson	France

1928	Sigrid Undset	Norway
1929	Thomas Mann	Germany
1930	Sinclair Lewis	U.S.A.
1931	Aric Azel Karlfeldt	Sweden
1932	John Galsworthy	U.K.
1933	Ivan Bunin	Russia (emigre)
1934	Luigi Pirandello	Italy
1935	No award	
1936	Eugene O'Neill	U.S.A.
1937	Rogee Martin du Gard ...	France
1938	Pearl Buck	U.S.A.
1939	F. E. Sillanpaa	Finland
1940-43	Awards postponed	
1944	Dr. J. B. Jensen	Denmark
1945	Gabriela Mistral	Chile
1946	Hermann Hesse	Switzerland
1947	Andre Gide	France
1948	T. S. Eliot	U.K.
1949	W. Faulkner	U.S.A.
1950	Bertrand Russell	England
1951	Par Lagerkvist	Sweden
1952	Francois Mauriac	France
1953	Winston Churchill	U.K.

Latest Awards: Nobel Prize for Literature for 1953 was awarded to Sir Winston Churchill for his autobiographical "Memoirs" and other political journalistic works.

Pulitzer Prize: Several of these prizes, valued at $500, are given annually in different subjects by the trustees of the Columbia University, U.S.A., to American writers for outstanding contributions in Literature, History, Poetry, Drama, Biography and Journalism. The Pulitzer Awards for 1952-53 have not yet been declared.

The 1952-53 International Stalin Peace Prize Awards for outstanding services in the struggle to preserve and consolidate peace were awarded in 1952 among others to the following persons: Paul Robeson (U.S.A.), Saifuddin Kitchlew (1952) ; and in 1953 to Genl. S. S. Shokhe (India), Howard Fast (U.S.A.), Leon Kruczkowski (Poland), Pablo Neruda (Chile).

Cultural Anniversaries: On the initiative of the World Peace Council, four major cultural anniversaries were observed throughout the world in 1953. These celebrations, aimed at promoting better understanding among nations, included the anniversaries of Chu Yuan, the Chinese poet of the 3rd Century B.C.; Copernicus, Italian astronomer of the Renaissance; Rabelais, the French satirist and Vincent Van Gogh, the Dutch master of modern painting.

CHAPTER IX

PRESS AND NEWS : ABROAD

The Modern Age is said to have begun with the introduction of the printing press (1446). As it developed it proved to be the cheapest instrument of knowledge and entertainment and guide to popular action that the age of democracy required. The press is, therefore, the record of history in making and at the same time it helps in making history, the most powerful means of propaganda and publicity (the radio on the one hand and cinema on the other share the same honour). Freedom of press is therefore the most cherished right of a democracy. The press today calls for high efficiency and technical equipment in (*a*) Machines, for printing, illustrations, etc.; (*b*) News service and reporting ; (*c*) Editing and Feature writing ; (*d*) Circulation and organisation ; and, above all, (*e*) in getting Advertisement—the chief source of finance.

"Business Press" : All this has come to mean that the press is "good" business. The press is, therefore, more and more controlled by "big business". This has gone farthest in *Britain* and the *USA*. In *India* the "press" is now undergoing this transformation. In *France,* after Liberation, the new press laws (May 11, 1946, expropriating pro-Hitler French press) have put some brake on such big profits, profiteer-owned press and on the foreign ownership of the French press. The plants were given in charge of accredited parties and associations.

In *Soviet Union* the press is of course owned by certain functional groups like trade unions or public associations.

Soviet newspapers do not have advertisements, and other such familiar features ; and as 'free' private enterprise is unknown in this sector it is doubted if the press is 'free' in USSR, at least in the sense in which it is considered free in Western Democracies. The press of the People's Democracies are modelled on that of the Soviet Union. They are not privately owned for profit.

Thus "even before the war, it was estimated that it was necessary to spend a minimum of £2 millions in setting up a new national daily, and that most of that sum would have to go not on capital goods (plant, etc.) but in building up goodwill". So, only men with millions are free to enjoy the freedom

of the press in UK. In other western democracies conditions are even more difficult.

As a "business", the press has developed certain features—chain-ownership, monopoly, etc. which can be seen from the position of the British Press.

U.K. "GROUPS" : The British Press is ruled by certain well-known groups. Though their financial and organisational ramifications are difficult to know they show vast centralisation and chain-ownership, holdings and subsidiary companies, interlocking directorates, etc. The chief groups are :

1. The "Harmsworth" Group : which includes the "Northcliff" papers and owns the big 'Daily Mail General Trust Ltd.', the 'Associated Newspapers Ltd.', the '*Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers Ltd.', the '*Daily Mirror* Newspapers.', Ltd.', etc.

2. The "Berry" Group of the twenties which split into 3 separate groups in 1937, *viz.*, (a) *"Kemsley"* Group owns 'Kemsley N'papers Ltd.' (about 30 in number) ; (b) *"Camrose"* Group owns '*The Daily Telegraph* Ltd.', 'The Amalgamated Press Ltd.' (owns over 150 periodicals, including *Cassel's Mag.*, *World Digest*, etc.) and holdings in others ; (c) "Iliffe" Group owns 'Kelly's Directories' (over 100 directories, including Iliffe Press Ltd., and its subsidiaries).

3. The "Beaverbrook" Coy., which stands against combine, owns the *London Express* N'papers Ltd.', and its subsidiaries.

4. Liberal groups (as opposed to the above Conservative groups) are represented by—(a) 'United N'papers Ltd.' ; (b.) 'Westminster Press Provincial N'papers Ltd.' (holdings mainly of Cadbury and Rowntree) ; (c) 'United N'papers Ltd.' (which is in the hands of the Cadburys and controls *News Chronicle* and *The Star*).

5. Odhams Press Ltd. which has chief interest in publishing the *Daily Herald* (Labour) and has a number of periodicals.

There are some other smaller groups, e.g., Story, Nuconis-Pearson, Hulton, etc.

6. The Independents : The only independent national newspapers in U.K. are 2 dailies : *The Times* (Conservative) and *Daily Worker* (Communist) ; three Sunday papers : *The Observer* (Con., property of the Astors), *Reynolds News* (co-operative) and the *News of the World*. Of the Provincial papers, the independents are *The Manchester Guardian* (Lib.), *Yorkshire*

Post (Con.), *The Glasgow Herald.* Among the weeklies the two independents are *The New Statesman and the Nation* (Socialist) and *The Spectator* (Conservative).

News Agencies:

The world Press is catered to by various news agencies which are specialised bodies for hunting, collecting, classifying, editing and distributing news. The people of the world have to read what these Agencies think they should read.

We give below a list of important news agencies:

Tass (Russian) ; Reuter, Globe (British) ; Press Trust of India (India) ; APA, UPA (American).

REGIONAL:

UPI (India) ; Antara (Indonesia) ; Allied Information Service (W. Zone, Germany) ; New China News Agency (China).

Important Foreign Dailies:

We give below a list of important foreign daily newspapers and wherever possible, their political colour, and their location:

GREAT BRITAIN:

LONDON: *Daily Express* (Con.) ; *Daily Graphic* (Con.) ; *Daily Herald* (Lab.) ; *Daily Mail* (Con.) ; *Daily Mirror* (Con.) ; *Daily Telegraph* (Con.) ; *Daily Worker* (Communist) ; *Evening News* (Con.) ; *Evening Standard* (Con.) ; *Financial Times* (Con.) ; *Manchester Guardian* (Lib., Manchester) ; *News Chronicle* (Lib.) ; *The Times* (Con. Inde.).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: *New York Herald, Tribune, Washington Post, New York Times, Wall Street Journal* (New York), *Journal of Commerce* (New York), *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston), *Chicago Daily News, Chicago Tribune.*

FRANCE (in French): *Le Figaro* (MRP), *Le Humanite* (Communist), *Le Mondele Populaire* (Socialist), *Le Soir, Les Echos*—French economic daily *Le Parisian Libere, France-Soir Paris Match*—foremost information weekly of France.

USSR (in Russian): *Komsomolskya Pravda, Pravda* (Communist Party Paper), *Izvestia* (Soviet State Paper), *Trud* (Trade Union Paper).

CHINA (in English): *People's Daily,* Peking (in English), *People's China* (Fortnightly).

BURMA (in English): *Daily Monitor, Nation, New Times of Burma, Rangoon Mirror, Rangoon Post* (Sat.), *Weekly Thunderer.*

Important British Periodicals

British : *Aeronautics* (monthly) ; *Blackwoods', Board of Trade Journal* (weekly) ; *Britain To-day* (monthly) ; *Contemporary Review* (Quarterly) ; *Economist* (weekly) ; *Fortnightly Review; Geographical Magazine* (monthly) ; *Hibbert Journal* (quarterly) ; *International Affairs* (quarterly) ; *International Labour Review* (monthly) ; *Labour Monthly; The Modern Quarterly; New Statesman and the Nation* (weekly) ; *Punch* (weekly) ; *Quarterly* (quarterly) ; *Reader's Digest* (monthly) ; *Reynolds News* (weekly) ; *Spectator* (weekly) ; *The Times Supplement* (Literary, Educational, Engineering, etc.) ; *Twentieth Century* (monthly).

American : *American Economic Review* (quarterly) ; *Evanston; Argosy* (weekly), 205, East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.; *Asia and the Americas*, 40 East 49th St., New York ; *Collier's* (weekly), 250, Park Avenue, New York ; *Life* (fortnightly), Chicago ; *Masses and Mainstream* (monthly), 832 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y.; *Poetry* (monthly), 232 East Eric St., Chicago, III ; *Political Science* (quarterly), New York ; *Quarterly Journal of Economics; Time* . (monthly), Chicago ; *Theatre Arts* (monthly), New York.

French : *L'Art et la Mode* (monthly) ; *Revue d'Economic Politique* (monthly) ; *Silhouettes* (bi-monthly) ; *La Pense* (quarterly)--24 Rue Recine.

Russian : (in English) *Soviet Union* (illustrated monthly) ; *News* (fortnightly) ; *New Times* (weekly) ; *Soviet Literature* (monthly) ; *Soviet Women* (bi-monthly) ; *Voks Bulletin* (quarterly).

NEWSPAPERS

No. of Circulation and Copies per 1,000 of Population

Country	Year	No. of papers	Total Circulation	Circulation per 1,000
Egypt	1949	55	350	18
Union of South Africa	1950	10	830	69
Canada	1950	95	3,889	287
U.S.A.	1950	1,772	53,829	357
Argentina	1949	180	3,460	207
Brazil	1949	220	1,500	30
Afghanistan	1950	4	14	1
Burma	1949	35	100	6
Ceylon	1950	8	220	30
China	...	...	4,500	10
India	1949	300	2,000	6
Japan	1949	121	18,000	319
Turkey	1949	72	300	15
France	1950	166	11,800	284
Italy	1950	89	4,500	98
Norway	1950	89	1,340	415
Sweden	1950	146	2,894	416
U. K.	1950	121	30,245	599
Australia	1950	54	3,600	455

Source : *U.N. Statistical Year Book*, 1951.

BROADCASTING

(Selected Countries)

Country	Year	No. of Transmitter Stations	Year	No. of Receiving Sets ('000)
Egypt	1947	14	1949	164
Kenya	1949	2	1950	11
Union of South Africa	1949	10	1949	531
Canada	1947	161	1950	2,177
Mexico	1949	212	1949	750
U. S. A.	1949	4,085	1950	90,000
Brazil	1948	178	1948	800
Ceylon	1949	2	1950	32
China	...	...	1948	800
Hongkong	1949	1	1949	56
India	1949	25	1949	343
Indo-China	1949	3	1949	27
Indonesia	1949	15	1949	125
Japan	1949	89	1949	7,593
Malaya	1949	...	...	...
Pakistan	1948	4	1949	43
Turkey	1949	4	1949	301
Austria	1949	27	1950	1,318
Belgium	1949	13	1949	1,395
Denmark	1949	6	1949	1,205
Finland	1949	15	1950	722
France	1949	75	1950	6,890
(W.) Germany ...	1948	23	1950	1,730
Ireland	1949	4	1950	298
Italy	1949	40	1950	2,892
Norway	1949	22	1950	781
Sweden	1949	33	1950	2,153
U. K.	1949	42	1950	12,224
Australia	1949	148	...	...
New Zealand	1949	31	...	...

Source : *U.N. Statistical Year Book*, 1951.

FILMS (Long)*

NUMBER PRODUCED

	1946	1950		1946	1950
Egypt ...	59	54	Czechoslovakia ...	12	...
Argentina ...	32	57	Denmark ...	13	...
Mexico ...	74	...	Finland ...	12	...
U.S.A. ...	397	395	France ...	94	106
India ...	200	241	(W. Germany) ...	62	...
Japan ...	67	115	Spain ...	38	50
Turkey ...	10	...	Sweden ...	42	36
Austria ...	4	...	U. K. ...	107	125

* Source : *U.N. Statistical Year Book*, 1951.

CHAPTER X

SPORTS—WORLD & INTERNATIONAL

CRICKET

Official Test Summary

(Up to Dec. 10, 1953)

England-Australia

	Date of first Match	Matches played	England won	Australia won	Matches drawn
In England ...	1880	76	22	20	34
In Australia ...	1876-77	87	35	48	4
Totals		163	57	68	38

England-South Africa

	Date of first Match	Matches played	England won	S. Africa won	Matches drawn
In England ...	1907	31	15	2	14
In S. Africa ...	1888-89	48	22	11	15
Totals		79	37	13	29

England-West Indies

	Date of first Match	Matches played	England won	W. Indies won	Matches drawn
In England ...	1928	13	7	3	3
In West Indies	1929-30	12	2	5	5
Totals		25	9	8	8

England-New Zealand

	Date of first Match	Matches played	England won	New Zealand won	Matches drawn
In England ...	1931	10	2	0	8
In New Zealand	1929-30	9	2	0	7
Totals		19	4	0	15

England-India

	Date of first Match	Matches played	England won	India won	Matches drawn
In England ...	1932	11	7	0	4
In India ...	1933-34	8	3	1	4
Totals		19	10	1	8

Australia-South Africa

	Date of first Match	Matches played	Australia won	S. Africa won	Matches drawn
In Australia ...	1910-11	15	11	3	1
In S. Africa ...	1902-03	16	11	0	5
In England ...	1912	3	2	0	1
	Totals	34	24	3	7

Australia-India

	Date of first Match	Matches played	Australia won	India won	Matches drawn
In Australia ...	1947-48	5	4	0	1
In India ...	...	0	0	0	0
	Totals	5	4	0	1

Australia-West Indies

	Date of first Match	Matches played	Australia won	W. Indies won	Matches drawn
In Australia ...	1930-31	10	8	2	0
In W. Indies ...	...	0	0	0	0
	Totals	10	8	2	0

Australia-New Zealand

	Date of first Match	Matches played	Australia won	N. Zealand won	Matches drawn
In Australia ...	...	0	0	0	0
In New Zealand	1945-46	1	1	0	0
	Totals	1	1	0	0

South Africa-New Zealand

	Date of first Match	Matches played	S. Africa won	New Zealand won	Matches drawn
In New Zealand	1931-32	4	3	0	1
In S. Africa ...	...	0	0	0	0
	Totals	4	3	0	1

West Indies-New Zealand

	Date of first Match	Matches played	W. Indies won	New Zealand won	Matches drawn
In W. Indies ...	...	0	0	0	0
In New Zealand	1952	2	1	0	1
	Totals	2	1	0	1

India-West Indies

	Date of first Match	Matches played	India won	West Indies won	Matches drawn
In India ...	1948-49	5	0	1	4
In W. Indies ...	1953	5	0	1	4
	Totals	10	0	2	8

India-Pakistan

	Date of first Match	Matches played	India won	Pakistan won	Matches drawn
In India ...	1952	5	2	1	2
In Pakistan ...	...	0	0	0	0
Totals		5	2	1	2

Official Test Cricket Results

	Matches played	Matches won	Matches lost	Matches drawn	Results of 'Rubber' Series played	Series won	Series lost	Series drawn
England ...	305	117	90	98	80	45	26	9
Australia ...	213	105	62	46	53	30	19	4
South Africa ...	117	19	61	37	29	6	21	2
West Indies ...	47	13	17	17	12	6	5	1
New Zealand ...	24	0	8	16	10	0	7	3
India	39	3	17	19	10	1	8	1
Pakistan	5	1	2	2	1	0	1	0

TEST RECORD PARTNERSHIPS FOR EACH WICKET

Wicket	Runs	Partners	Ground	Season
1st	359	L. Hutton & C. Washbrook for England vs. S. Africa	Johannesburg	1948-49
2nd	451	D. G. Bradman & W. H. Ponsford for Australia vs. England ...	Oval	1934
3rd	370	W. J. Edrich & D. Compton for England vs. S. Africa ...	Lord's	1947
4th	388	D. G. Bradman & W. H. Ponsford for Australia vs. England ...	Leeds	1934
5th	405	D. G. Bradman & S. G. Barnes for Australia vs. England ...	Sydney	1946-47
6th	346	J. H. Fingleton & D. G. Bradman for Australia vs. England ...	Melbourne	1936-37
7th	165	C. Hill & H. Trumble for Australia vs. England	Melbourne	1897-98
8th	246	L. E. G. Ames & G. O. Allen for England vs. New Zealand ...	Lord's	1931
9th	154	S. E. Gregory & J. McBlackham for Australia vs. England	Sydney	1894-95
10th	130	R. E. Foster & W. Rhodes for England vs. Australia ...	Sydney	1903-4

WORLD TEST CRICKET RECORDS

Highest Match Aggregate—1931—England *vs.* South Africa [316 & 654 (5 wkts.)—England ; 530 & 481—S. Africa]—35 wkts., at Durban, 1939.

Lowest Match Aggregate—234 (30 wkts.)— Australia *vs.* South Africa at Melbourne, 1932.

Highest Innings Totals: 903 (1st Innings for 7 wkts., Dec.) by England *vs.* Australia at Oval, 1938.

Lowest Innings Totals: 30 (2nd Innings) by South Africa *vs.* England at Port Elizabeth, 1895-96.

30 (1st Innings) by South Africa *vs.* England at Birmingham, 1924.

Highest Aggregate by a side in a match—1,121 (19 wkts.) by England *vs.* West Indies at Kingstone, 1930.

Lowest Aggregates by a side in a match—81 (20 wkts.) by South Africa *vs.* Australia at Melbourne, 1931-32.

Highest Individual Innings: 364 Runs—L. Hutton (England) *vs.* Australia at Oval, 1938.

Highest Run Aggregate by a batsman in a Series: 974 (av. 149·14)—D. G. Bradman (Australia) *vs.* England, 1930.

Most Hundreds in Consecutive Test Matches: 9—D. G. Bradman (Australia).

Most Hundreds in Test Cricket: 28—D. G. Bradman (Australia).

Most Hundreds in Consecutive Innings: 5—Everton Weeks (West Indies).

Most Double Hundreds in a Series: 3—D. G. Bradman (Australia)—254 (Lord's), 334 (Leeds) & 232 (Oval)—against England, 1930.

Two Double Hundreds in Consecutive Innings—W. R. Hammond (England)—1928-29 & 1932-33. D. G. Bradman (Australia)—1934.

Most Wickets in Test Cricket: 221 (47 Test matches)—A. V. Bedser (England).

Most Wickets in an Innings:—9 wkts.

—G. A. Lohmann (9 for 28)—1895-96.
—S. F. Barnes (9 for 103)—1913-14.
—A. A. Mailey (9 for 121)—1920-21.

Most Wickets in One Match: 17—S. F. Barnes (England), 17 for 159 runs *vs.* S. Africa at Johannesburg, 1914.

Most Wickets in A Series: 49—S. F. Barnes (England), 49 for 536 runs *vs.* S. Africa in 1914.

Most Wickets in A Day: 14—H. Verity (England), *vs.* Australia at Lord's, 1934.

FIELDING

Most Catches in Test Cricket: 110 (85 Test matches)—W. R. Hammond (England).

Most Catches in a series: 14—J. M. Gregory (Australia) *vs.* England, in Australia, 1920-21.

WICKET-KEEPING

Most Dismissals in Test Cricket: 130 (st. 52, ct. 78)—W. A. Oldfield (Australia) in 54 Test matches.

ALL-ROUNDERS

	Runs	*Average*	*Wickets*	*Average*
W. Rhodes (E) ...	2,325	30·19	127	26·96
M. A. Noble (A) ...	1,997	30·25	121	24·91
M. W. Tate (E) ...	1,198	25·48	155	26·13
G. Giffen (A) ...	1,238	23·35	103	27·09
V. Mankad (I) ...	1,196	29·90	108	29·04

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP—1953.

Champion—Surrey. Runners-up—Sussex.

FOOTBALL

Olympic Games

Year	*Place*	*Winners*	*Opponents*	*Scores*
1906 ...	Athens	Denmark	Belgium	—
1908 ...	London	Great Britain	Denmark	2-0
1912 ...	Stockholm	Great Britain	Denmark	4-2
1920 ...	Antwerp	Belgium	Czechoslovakia	2-0
1924 ...	Paris	Uruguay	Switzerland	3-0
1928 ...	Amsterdam	Uruguay	Argentina	1-1, 2-1
1932 ...	Los Angeles	No Competition	—	—
1936 ...	Berlin	Italy	Austria	2-1
1948 ...	London	Sweden	Yugoslavia	3-1
1952 ...	Helsinki	Hungary	Yugoslavia	2-0

Jules Rimmet World Soccer Cup

WINNERS		RUNNERS-UP	
1930—Uruguay	.. 4	Argentina	.. 2
1934—Italy	.. 2	Czechoslovakia	.. 1
1938—Italy	.. 4	Hungary	.. 2
*1950—Uruguay		Brazil	

LAWN TENNIS

Davis Cup

(MEN'S TEAM EVENT)

(Davis Cup Matches were inaugurated in 1900).

Results of Challenge Round since 1946:—

1946	U. S. A.—5	Australia—0
1947	U. S. A.—4	Australia—1
1948	U. S. A.—5	Australia—0
1949	U. S. A.—4	Australia—1
1950	Australia—4	U. S. A—1
1951	Australia—3	U. S. A—2
1952	Australia—4	U. S. A—1
1953	Australia—3	U. S. A—1

Winners Most Times:—

U. S. A.—16 times, Great Britain—9, Australia—9.

Successive Wins:—

U.S.A.—7 times (1920-26), France—6 (1927-32).

Wightman Cup

(Women's Team Event: U. S. A. *vs.* England)

(Inaugurated in 1923)

Results since 1946:—

1946	U. S. A.—7	England—0
1947	U. S. A.—7	England—0
1948	U. S. A.—6	England—1
1949	U. S. A.—7	England—0
1950	U. S. A.—7	England—0
1951	U. S. A.—6	England—1
1952	U. S. A.—7	England—0
1953	U. S. A.—7	England—0

Winners Most Times:—U. S. A.—21, England—4.

Successive Wins:—U. S. A.—17 (1931-39 & 1946-53).

Britain last won this trophy in 1930.

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* Jules Rimet World Soccer Cup of 1950 was played in League system.

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONS OF 1953

Championships for	Singles		Doubles	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Wimbledon ..	V. Seixas (U.S.A.)	M. Connolly (U.S.A.)	K. Rosewall & L. Hoad (Australia)	S. Fry & D. Hart (U.S.A.)
French ..	K. Rosewall (Australia)	M. Connolly (U.S.A.)	K. Rosewall & L. Hoad (Australia)	S. Fry & D. Hart (U.S.A.)
Australian ..	K. Rosewall (Australia)	M. Connolly (U.S.A.)	K. Rosewall & L. Hoad (Australia)	M. Connolly & J. Sampson (U.S.A.)
Italian ..	J. Drobny (Egypt)	D. Hart (U.S.A.)	J. Drobny & B. Patty (Egypt & U.S.A.)	M. Connolly & J. Sampson (U.S.A.)
United States ..	Tony Trabert (U.S.A.)	M. Connolly (U.S.A.)	M. Rose & R. Hartwig (Australia)	Miss D. Hart & Shirley Fry (U.S.A.)

MIXED DOUBLES

Wimbledon	...	V. Seixas and Miss D. Hart (U.S.A.)
French	...	V. Seixas and Miss D. Hart (U.S.A.)
Australian	...	R. Hartwig (Australia) and J. Sampson (U.S.A).
Italian	...	V. Seixas and Miss D. Hart (U.S.A.)
United States	...	V. Seixas and Miss D. Hart (U.S.A.)

WORLD'S TRACK & FIELD RECORDS

MEN'S EVENTS

RUNNING

Event	Record H.	Record M.	Record S.	Holder	Home Country	Where Made	Date
100y.			9·3	Melvin Patton	U.S.A.	Fresno, Cal.	15-5-48
220y.			20·2	M. E. Patton	U.S.A.	Los Angeles	7-5-49
440y.			46·0	Herb McKenley	Jamaica	Berkeley, Cal.	5-6-48
880y.		1	49·2	Sydney Wooderson	G.B.	London	20-8-38
				M. Whitfield	U.S.A.	Berea, Ohio	19-8-50
1-Mi.		4	01·4	Gunder Haegg	Sweden	Malino	1-7-45
2-Mi.		8	40·4	G. Reiff	Belgium	Paris	26-8-52
3-Mi.		13	32·4	G. Haegg	Sweden	Goteburg	20-9-42
6-Mi.		28	30·8	Viljo Heino	Finland	Konvola	1-9-49
10-Mi.		48	12·0	E. Zatopek	Czech.	Stara Boleslav	29-9-51
15-Mi.	1	17	28·6	Mikko Hietanen	Finland	Kokkola	23-5-48
1 hr.	12 Mi. 809y.			E. Zatopek	Czech.	Stara Boleslav	29-5-51

METRIC

Event	Record H.	Record M.	Record S.	Holder	Home Country	Where Made	Date
100m.			10·2	Jesse Ownes	U.S.A.	Chicago	20-6-36
				Harold Davis	,,	Compton, Cal.	6-6-41
				Lloyd LaBeach	Panama	Fresno, Cal?	15-5-48
				H. N. Ewell	U.S.A.	Evanston, Ill.	9-7-48
				R. Mc. Bailey	G.B.	Belgrade	25-8-51
200m.			20·2	M. E. Patton	U.S.A.	Los Angeles	7-5-49
400m.			45·8	V. G. Rhoden	Jamaica	Eskilstuna	22-8-50
800m.		1	46·6	Rudolf Harbig	Germany	Milan	15-7-39
1,000m.		2	21·3	O. W. Aberg	Sweden	Copen-hagen	10-8-52
1,500m.		3	43·0	Gunder Haegg	Sweden	Goteburg	7-7-44
				L. Strand	Sweden	Malmo	15-7-47
				W. Lueg	Germany		1952
2,000m.		5	07·0	Gaston Reiff	Belgium	Brussels	29-9-48
3,000m.		7	58·8	,,	,,	Gavle	12-8-49
5,000m.		13	58·2	Gunder Haegg	Sweden	Goteburg	20-9-42
10,000m.		29	02·6	Emil Zatopek	Czech.	Helsinki	4-8-50
20,000m.		59	51·8	Emil Zatopek	Czech.	Stara Boleslav	29-9-51
25,000m.	1	20	14·0	Mikko Hietanen	Finland	Kokkola	23-5-48
30,000m.	1	38	54·0	Y. Z. Moskachen-kov	U.S.S.R.	Moscow	3-10-51

Cal. = California.

HURDLING

Event	Record H. M. S.	Holder	Home Country	Where Made	Date
120y. High	13·5	R. Attlesey	U.S.A.	Fresno, Cal.	13-5-50
220y. Low	22·3	Harrison Dillard	,,	Salt Lake City	21-6-47
440y. Med	51·6	C. H. Moore	,,	London	9-8-52
110m. High	13·5	R. H. Attlesey	,,	Helsinki	10-7-50
220m. Low	22·3	Fred Walcott	,,	,,	8-6-40
	22·3	Harrison Dillard	,,	Salt Lake City	21-6-47
400m. Med.	50·6	Glenn Hardin	,,	Stockholm	26-7-34

Heights: High—3 ft. 6 ins.; Low—2 ft. 6 ins.; Medium—3 ft.; (10 Hurdles).

RELAY

Event	Record H. M. S.	Holder	Home Country	Where Made	Date
4×110y.	40·5	Univ. of S. California	U.S.A.	Fresno, Cal.	14-5-38
4×220y.	1 24·0	,,	,,	L'Angeles	20-5-49
4-Mi.	16 42·8	Geffe Idrotis-forening	Sweden	Stockholm	5-8-49

RELAY-RUNNING—METRIC

Event	Record H. M. S.	Holder	Home Country	Where Made	Date
4×100m.	39·8	U.S.A. Olympic Team	U.S.A.	Berlin	9-8-36
4×200m.	1 24·0	Univ. of S. California	,,	L'Angeles	20-5-49
4×400m.	3 03·9	Jamaican Olympic Team	,,	Helsinki	27-7-52
4×800m.	7 29·0	Swedish National Team	Sweden	Stockholm	13-9-46
4×1,500m.	15 30·2	Geffe Idrotts-forening	,,	Gavle	3-7-49

DECATHLON

7,887 Points	R. B. Mathias	Helsinki	25 & 26-7-52

WALKING

15,000m.	1	8	8·0	B. Junk	U.S.S.R.	Kharkov	11-9-51
30,000m.	2	27	46·6	L. Sandor	Hungary	Budapest	18-5-52
50,000m.	4	31	21·6	A. Roka	Hungary	Budapest	1-6-52

FIELD EVENTS

High Jump	6ft. 11in.	Lester Steers	U.S.A.	L'Angeles	17-6-41
Long Jump	26ft. $8\frac{1}{4}$in.	Jesse Owens	,,	Ann Arbor, Mich.	25-5-35
Hop, Step Jump	53ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$in.	A. F. Da Silva	Brazil	Helsinki	23-7-52
Pole Vault	15ft. $7\frac{3}{4}$in.	C. Warmerdam	U.S.A.	Modesto, Cal.	23-5-42
Shot Put	58ft. $10\frac{1}{2}$in.	Jim Fuchs	,,	Eskilstuna	22-8-50
Discus	186ft. 11in.	Fortune Gordien	,,	Hameen-linna	14-8-49
Hammer	200ft. $11\frac{3}{8}$in	S. Strandli	Norway	Oslo	14-9-52
Javelin	258ft. $2\frac{1}{4}$in.	Yrjo Nikkanen	Finland	Kotka	16-10-38

WOMEN'S EVENTS

Event	Record H.	M.	S.	Holder	Home Country	Where Made	Date
100y.			10·4	M. Jackson	Australia	Sydney	8-3-52
220y.			24·2	F. Blankers-Koen	Holland	Brescia	29-6-50
800y.		2	14·5	V. Ball	G.B.	London	17-9-52
60m.			7·3	S. Walasiewicz	Poland	L'emberg	24-9-23
100m.			11·5	H. Stephens	U.S.A.	Berlin	4-8-36
				F. Blankers-Koen	Holland	Amsterdam	13-6-48
				M. Jackson	Australia	Helsinki	22-7-52
200m.			23·4	M. Jackson	Australia	Helsinki	25-7-52
800m.		2	13·0	E. M. Vasiljeva	U.S.S.R.	Moscow	17-7-50
80m. Hurdles			10·9	S. Strickland de la Hunty	Australia	Helsinki	24-7-52

RELAYS

440y.			46·3	Australian National Team		London	4-8-52
880y.		1	40·0	U.S.A. National Team		London	4-8-52
3×880y.		7	00·6	Ilford A.C.	G.B.	Ilford	28-6-52
400m.			45·9	Germany	Germany	Helsinki	27-7-52
				U.S.A.	U.S.A.	Helsinki	27-7-52
800m.		1	39·7	U.S.S.R.	,,	Orasul	27-9-51
2,400m.		6	49·6	U.S.S.R. National Team	,,	Orasul	24-7-50

FIELD EVENTS

High Jump	5ft. 7½in.	S. Lerwill	G.B.	London	7-7-51
Long Jump	20ft. 6⅛in.	F. Blankers-Koen	Holland	Leyden	19-9-43
Javelin	175 ft. 2¾in.	N. V. Smirnitskaya	U.S.S.R.	Moscow	5-8-49
Discus	175ft. 1¼in.	N. Dumbadze	,,	Gori	27-5-51
Shot Put	50ft. 1½in.	G. Zybina	,,	Helsinki	26-7-52

WORLD OLYMPIC GAMES

Year	Venue	Nations	Competitors
1896	Athens	13	285
1900	Paris	20	1,066
1904	St. Louis	10	496
1908	London	22	2,059
1912	Stockholm	28	2,541
*1916	Berlin	—	—
1920	Antwerp	29	2,606
1924	Paris	44	3,092
1928	Amsterdam	46	3,015
1932	Los Angeles	38	408
1936	Berlin	49	4,069
*1940	Helsinki	—	—
1944	Not Awarded.		
1948	London	59	4,106
1952	Helsinki	69	5,867
1956	Melbourne, Australia (Scheduled).		

* Not celebrated.

OLYMPIC TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS

MEN'S EVENTS

RUNNING—METRIC

Event Metres	Record H.	M.	S.	Holder	Home	Year
100			10·3	Eddie Tolan	U.S.A.	1932
			10·3	Jesse Owens	U.S.A.	1936
			10·3	Harrison Dillard	U.S.A.	1948
200			20·7	Jesse Owens	U.S.A.	1936
				A. Stanfield	U.S.A.	1952
400			45·9	V. G. Rhoden	Jamaica	1952
				H. McKenley	Jamaica	1952
800		1	49·2	Malvin Whitfield	U.S.A.	1948 & '52
1,500		3	45·2	J. Barthel	Luxemburg	1952
				R. McMillen	U.S.A.	1952
5,000		14	06·6	Emil Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	1952
10,000		29	17·0	Emil Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	1952

MARATHON (26 Miles 385 Yds.)

	2h 23 03·2	Emil Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	1952

WALKING—METRIC

3,000	13 14·2	Ugo Frigerio	Italy	1920
10,000	45 02·8	J. F. Mikaelsson	Sweden	1952
50,000	4h 28 07·8	G. Dordoni	Italy	1952

HURDLING—METRIC

110 High	13·7	H. Dillard	U.S.A.	1952
		J. Davis	U.S.A.	1952
400	50·8	C. Moore	U.S.A.	1952

RELAY-RUNNING

4×100m.	39·8	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	1936
4×400m.	3 03·9	Jamaica	Jamaica	1952

STEEPLECHASE

3,000m.	8 45·4	H. Ashenfelter	U.S.A.	1952

DECATHLON

7,887 Pts.		R. Mathias	U.S.A.	1952

FIELD EVENTS

Events	Record	Holder	Country	Year
High Jump	6ft. 8¼ins.	W. F. Davis	U.S.A.	1952
Pole Vault	14ft. 11¼ins.	R. Richards	U.S.A.	1952
Long Jump	26ft. 5⅝ins.	Jesse Owens	U.S.A.	1936
Hop-Step-Jump	53ft. 2½ins.	A. F. da Silva	Brazil	1952
Discus Throw	180ft. 6½ins.	S. Iness	U.S.A.	1952
Javelin Throw	242ft. 0¾ins.	C. Young	U.S.A.	1952
Shot Put	57ft. 1½ins.	W. P. O'Brien	U.S.A.	1952
Hammer Throw	197ft. 11¾ins.	J. Csermak	Hungary	1952

WOMEN'S EVENTS

Events	Record	Holder	Country	Year
Metres	H. M. S.			
100	11·4	H. Stephens	U.S.A.	1936
200	23·4	M. Jackson	Australia	1952

HURDLES

80	10·9	S. Strick de la Hunty	Australia	1952

RELAY

4×100m.	45·9	German Team	Germany	1952
		U.S.A. Team	U.S.A.	1952

FIELD EVENTS

Events	Record	Holder	Country	Year
High Jump	5ft. 6⅛ins.	A. Coachman	U.S.A.	1948
		D. Tyler	G. B.	1948
Long Jump	20ft. 5¾ins.	Y. Williams	New Zealand	1952
Discus Throw	168ft. 8½ins.	N. Romaschkova	U.S.S.R.	1952
Javelin Throw	165ft. 7ins.	D. Zatopkova	Czecho.	1952
Shot Put	50ft. 1½ins.	G. Zybina	U.S.S.R.	1952

WORLD TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

FINAL RESULTS—1953

Team Championships

Swaythling Cup (Men's Events): England.
Corbillon Cup (Women's Events): Rumania.

Individual Championship

Men's Singles (For St. Bridge Vase): F. Sido (Hungary) beat Ivan Andreades (Czecho.) 21-16, 23-21, 21-18.

Men's Doubles (For Iran Cup): F. Sido and Josef Koczian (Hungary) beat R. Bergman and Johnny Leach (England) 23-21, 19-21, 12-21, 21-18, 21-19.

Women's Singles (For G. Geist Prize): Mrs. Angelica Rozeneav (Rumania) beat Miss Gizele Farkas (Hungary) 21-11, 21-19, 19-21, 21-16.

Women's Doubles (For Pope Cup): Mrs. Rozeneav and Miss G. Farkas (Hungary) beat Diane and Rosalind Rowe (England) 21-19, 21-9, 18-21, 21-18.

Mixed Doubles (For Heydusek Cup): Mrs. A. Rozeneav and F. Sido beat Z. Dolinar (Czecho.) and Lind Wertl (Austria) 19-21, 21-19, 21-19, 21-19.

Jubilee Cup: V. Barna (England) beat A. Haydon (England) 19-21, 21-12, 21-14.

Men's Consolation Cup: E. Gyetvai (Hungary) beat M. Hagenauer (France) 21-14, 21-14.

Women's Consolation Cup: T. Pritzi (Austria) beat A. Bates (Wales) 21-13, 21-12.

WORLD BOXING CHAMPIONS

RESULTS UP TO JANUARY 1, 1954.

Weight	Champion	Title won from	Date	Venue
Heavy	Rocky Marciano (U.S.A.)	Jersey Joe Walcott	Sept. 24, 1952	Philadelphia
Light Heavy (161 to 175 lbs.)	Archie Moore (St. Louis-Negro)	Joey Maxim	Dec. 17, 1952	St. Louis
Middle (160 lbs.) ...	Carl Olson (U.S.A.)			
Welter (147 lbs.) ...	Kid Gavilan (Cuba)	Jonny Bratton	May 18, 1951	New York
Light (135 lbs.) ...	Jimmy Carter (U.S.A.-Negro)	Lauro Salas	Oct. 15, 1952	Chicago
Feather (126 lbs.) ...	Sandy Saddler (U.S.A.-Negro)	Willie Pep	Sept. 8, 1950	New York
Bantam (118 lbs.) ...	Jimmy Carruthers (Australia)	Vic Towell	Nov. 15, 1952	Johannesburg
Fly (112 lbs.)	Yoshio Shirai (Japan)	Dado Marino	May 10, 1952	Tokyo

* The championship left vacant by the retirement of Sugar Ray Robinson (U.S.A.).

WORLD BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Inaugurated in 1948)

1948-49: Malaya won the first Thomas Cup, the trophy for the World Badminton Championships, by defeating Denmark by eight matches to one in the final.

RESULTS—1952

INTER-ZONE TIES: India beat Denmark 6-3. U.S.A. beat India by five matches to four.

CHALLENGE ROUND: Malaya retained the Thomas Cup by defeating the U.S.A. by seven matches to two in the challenge round.

INTER-VARSITY BOAT RACE

1953: Winners—Cambridge.

The official distance was eight lengths and the winners' time 19 mins. 54 secs. It was the 99th annual race between undergraduates of the two universities and Cambridge have now won 54 races to Oxford's 44, with one dead-heat.

CHAPTER XI.

WORLD STATISTICS

These statistics have been collected from various national official publications mainly from publications of the League of Nations and those of the statistical office of the United Nations.

REFERENCE :—*Reports on Population and Vital Statistics and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* of the Statistical Office of the UN ; *Year-Book and Monthly Bulletin of Food and Agricultural Statistics* of the F.A.O. ; *Publications of the International Monetary Fund ; Statistical Paper Relating to Direction of International Trade* of the U.N. Statistical Office ; I.M.F. and I.B.R.D. ; *Statistical Abstracts* of various countries.

Measures and Weights

1 metre (=100 centimetres)	=1·0936 yards.
1 kilometre (=1000 metres)	=0·62137 mile.
1 square metre (sq.m.=10,000 sq.cm.)	=1·19596 sq. yds.
1 sq. kilometre (km²)	=0·3861 sq. mile.
1 hectare (ha=10,000 sq. m.)	=2·471 acres =7·475 bighas (of 0·3306 acres each).
1 hectolitre (hl=100 litres)	=26·418 U.S. gallons =22·005 Imperial gallons.
1 kilogram (kg.=1000 grams)	=2·2046 pounds (lb.).
1 quintal (q.=100 kg.)	=220·46 pounds. =2·69 maunds (md. of 82 lbs.).
1 metric ton (m.t.=10 q.)	=2204·6 lbs. =6·98421 long tons (of 2240 lbs. each) =1·10231 short tons (of 2000 lbs. each) =26 89 maunds.
1 quintal per hectare	=89·22 pounds per acre =1·487 bushels (of 60 lbs. each) per acre =1·084 mds. per acre =0·358 mds. per bigha.

AREA AND POPULATION OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

		Latest available Census		Latest Official Estimate	
Countries	Area in (000) sq. miles	Date	Population in 000's	Date	Population in 000's
Africa					
Egypt ...	386	26-27 Mar., 1947	19,088	1951	20,729
Ethiopia ...	347	—	—	1951	15,000
Liberia ...	46	—	—	1949	1,648
Un. of S. Africa	473	8-9 May, 1951	12,643	1952	12,912
America					
Argentina ...	1,078	10 May, 1947	15,894	1 Oct., 1952	18,186
Bolivia ...	421	5 Sept., 1950	2,691	1 July, 1952	3,089
Brazil ...	3,286	1 July, 1950	51,976	1 July 1952	54,477
Canada ...	8,695	1 June, 1951	14,009	31 Dec., 1952	14,624
Chile ...	286	24 April, 1952	5,885	Dec., 1952	5,995
Columbia ...	440	9 May, 1951	11,266	Dec., 1951	11,389
Costa Rica ...	19	22 May, 1950	801	31 Dec., 1952	869
Cuba ...	44	25 July, 1943	4,779	31 Dec., 1951	5,524
Dominican Republic ...	19	6 Aug., 1950	2,121	1 July, 1952	2,236
Ecuador ...	275	29 Nov., 1950	3,203	29 Nov., 1950	3,203
El Salvador ...	13	13 June, 1950	1,859	30 Dec., 1952	2,020
Guatemala ...	42	18 April, 1950	2,787	31 Dec., 1951	2,931
Haiti ...		7-19 Aug., 1950	3,112	19 Aug., 1950	3,112
Honduras ...	59	18 June, 1950	1,368	25 June, 1950	1,505
Mexico ...	760	6 June, 1950	25,715	1 Aug., 1952	26,922
Nicaragua ...	57	31 May, 1950	1,053	1951	1,088
Panama ...	29	10 Dec., 1950	805	1 Aug., 1952	841
Paraguay ...	53	28 Oct., 1950	1,406	1951	1,425
Peru ...	482	9 June, 1940	7,023	1 July, 1952	8,714
Uruguay ...	72	12 Oct., 1908	1,043	31 Dec., 1949	2,365
U.S.A. ...	3,027	1 April, 1950	150,697	1 Jan., 1953	158,448
Venezuela ...	352	26 Nov., 1950	4,986	1 July, 1952	5,280
Asia					
Afghanistan ...	251	—	—	1 July, 1951	12,000
Burma ...	234	5 March, 1941	16,824	1 July, 1953	19,045
Ceylon ...	25	19 March, 1946	6,657	Sept., 1952	7,981
China ...	3,381	—	—	1948	463,493
India	**1,177**	**1 Mar., 1951**	**356,829**	**1 July, 1952**	**367,000**
Indo-China ...	286	1 July, 1936	23,030	1951	28,000
Indonesia ...	735	7 Oct., 1930	60,413	1 July, 1952	78,163
Iran ...	635	—	—	Aug.-Sept. 1951	14,319
Iraq ...	117	19 Oct., 1947	4,800*	1950	5,100
Japan ...	147	1 Oct., 1950	83,199	1 March, 1953	86,300
Korea ...	85	1 Oct., 1944	25,120	1949	29,291

* Mid-year.

AREA AND POPULATION OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES—(*Contd.*)

Countries	Area in (000) sq. mile	Latest available Census: Date	Latest available Census: Population in 000's	Latest Official Estimate: Date	Latest Official Estimate: Population in 000's
Asia					
Lebanon ...	4	23 Oct., 1942	1,116	31 Dec., 1951	1,304
Pakistan ...	361	28 Feb., 1951	75,842	28 Feb., 1951	75,842
Philippines ...	116	1 Oct., 1948	19,234	1952	20,631
Saudi Arabia	150	—	—	1 July, 1951	6,000
Syria ...	73	31 Dec., 1938	2,930	31 Dec., 1952	3,433
Thailand ...	200	23 May, 1947	17,443	31 Dec., 1952	19,375
Fed. of Malay	132	23 Nov., 1947	4,908	31 Dec., 1951	5,421
Palestine ...	27	15 Nov., 1931	1,036	1951	1,346
Nepal ...	140	—	—	1 July, 1951	7,000
Europe					
Albania ...	11	30 Sept. 1945	1,122	1948	1,175
Austria ...	32	1 June, 1951	6,900	31 Dec., 1952	6,965
Belgium ...	12	31 Dec., 1947	8,512*	31 March, 1952	8,711
Bulgaria ...	43	31 Dec., 1946	7,022	1949	7,160
Czechoslovakia	49	1 Mar., 1950	12,340	1 March, 1950	12,340
Denmark ...	17	7 Nov., 1950	4,294	1952	4,334
Finland ...	130	31 Dec., 1950	4,033	31 March, 1953	4,125
France ...	213	10 March, 1946	39,830	30 Nov., 1952	42,700
Germany ...	356	29 Oct., 1946	65,151	1952	69,421
Greece ...	51	7 April, 1951	7,600	1 July, 1952	7,776
Hungary ...	36	6 Jan., 1949	9,205	1951	9,390
Iceland ...	40	1 Dec., 1950	144	July, 1952	148
Ireland ...	27	5 April, 1951	2,960	1 July, 1952	2,948
Italy ...	116	4 Nov., 1951	46,738	31 March, 1953	47,041
Luxemburg	1	31 Dec., 1947	291	31 Dec., 1952	303
Netherlands ...	13	31 May, 1947	9,625	31 March, 1953	10,451
Norway ...	125	1 Dec., 1950	3,277	30 Dec., 1952	3,343
Poland ...	121	3 Dec., 1950	24,977	3 Dec., 1950	24,977
Portugal ...	35	15 Dec., 1950	8,441	1 May, 1953	8,609
Rumania ...	92	25 Jan., 1948	15,873*	1951	16,200
Spain ...	506	31 Dec., 1950	27,977	1 July, 1953	28,528
Sweden ...	173	31 Dec., 1950	7,044	30 Sept., 1952	7,139
Switzerland ...	19	1 Dec., 1950	4,715	31 March, 1953	4,862
Turkey ...	296	22 Oct., 1950	20,935	22 Oct., 1950	20,935
U. K. ...	94	8 April, 1951	50,212	30 April, 1952	50,772
U.S.S.R. ...	8,708	17 Jan., 1939	170,467	1946	193,000
Yugoslavia ...	96	15 March, 1948	15,772	30 Dec., 1952	16,855
Oceania					
Australia ...	2,975	30 June, 1947	7,579	30 Dec., 1952	8,753
New Zealand	104	17 April, 1951	1,939	30 Sept., 1952	2,008

* Provisional results.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

Countries		Latest available Birth rate		Latest available Death rate	
		Year	Rate	Year	Rate
Africa					
Un. of S. Africa	...	1952	25·9	1952	8·6
America					
Canada ...	...	1952	27·4	1952	8·6
Chile ...	...	1952	33·6	1952	13·8
Costa Rica ...	...	1952	54·6	1952	11·6
Mexico ...	...	1951	44·2	1951	17·2
U. S. A. ...	...	1951	24·5	1951	9·7
Asia					
Ceylon ...	...	1951	37·3	1951	11·6
India		**1950**	**25·5**	**1950**	**16·7**
Japan ...	...	1951	25·6	1951	10·0
Thailand ...	...	1949	28·1	1949	10·6
Pakistan ...	...	1948	18·0	1948	12·3
Europe					
Austria ...	...	1952	14·6	1952	11·9
Belgium ...	...	1951	16·4	1951	12·6
Czechoslovakia	...	1950	22·9	1950	11·4
Denmark ...	...	1952	17·8	1952	9·1
Finland ...	...	1952	22·7	1952	9·5
France ...	...	1952	19·2	1952	12·2
W. Germany	...	1951	15·7	1951	10·5
Ireland ...	...	1952	21·8	1952	11·9
Italy ...	...	1952	17·6	1952	10·0
Netherlands	...	1952	22·4	1952	9·3
Norway ...	...	1952	18·7	1952	8·3
Portugal ...	...	1952	24·6	1952	11·7
Spain ...	...	1952	20·8	1952	9·7
Sweden ...	...	1952	15·5	1952	9·6
Switzerland ...	...	1952	17·3	1952	9·9
U. K. ...	...	1952	15·7	1952	11·4
Oceania					
Australia ...	...	1952	23·3	1952	9·4
New Zealand	...	1952	24·8	1952	9·3

Notes.—Population, birth and death rates : (a) *Population*—The figures of population in general refer to the present-in-area or de facto population within present boundaries wherever possible, generally in the cases of advanced countries, members of the armed forces stationed outside the area are included and alien armed forces located within the area are excluded.

The latest estimates are, as far as possible, official estimates. In cases where these are either quite back-dated or is not available, U.N. estimates have been used.

The countries enumerated since the beginning of 1945 represented in 1951 about 61 p.c. of the world's total. About 49 p.c. of the total were counted in 1950 or later.

About 1/4 of the world's population has not been enumerated by means of a modern census. Estimates of these populations are not subject to uniform degrees of inaccuracy. In certain territories, non-censual counting methods have yielded estimates of the population that are probably reasonably accurate. In other countries, however, the figures are largely conjectural.

(b) *Births and deaths.*—These figures generally relate to live births and deaths that are registered during the year under consideration. These also refer to territorial units within present boundaries.

BIRTH RATE: Number of live births per 1000 inhabitants.

DEATH RATE: Number of deaths from all causes (excluding still-births) for 1,000 inhabitants.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Number of deaths under one-year of age per 1000 live births.

Countries	Latest available Year	Rate	Countries	Latest available Year	Rate
Australia ...	1952	25·2	Italy ...	1952	64·1
Austria ...	1952	51·7	Japan ...	1951	57·1
Belgium ...	1951	50·0	Mexico ...	1951	99·7
Canada ...	1952	38·4	Netherlands ...	1952	22·6
Ceylon ...	1951	88·3	New Zealand ...	1952	21·6
Chile ...	1952	133·6	Norway ...	1952	28·2
Costa Rica ...	1952	87·2	Portugal ...	1952	94·8
Czechoslovakia ...	1950	77·6	Spain ...	1952	60·6
Denmark ...	1952	28·8	Sweden ...	1952	20·0
Finland ...	1952	31·3	Switzerland ...	1952	29·1
France ...	1952	40·7	Un. of S. Africa ...	1952	34·6
Hungary ...	1948	99·6	U. K. ...	1952	28·6
India ...	**1950**	**127·0**	U. S. A. ...	1951	28·6
Ireland ...	1952	45·4			

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

(Selected Countries)

Country	Type of Education	Year	No. of Schools	Total Teaching Staff	Total Students enrolled
Egypt	Pre-School ...	1949	214	...	43,888
	Primary ...	,,	5,419	...	1,066,926
	Secondary ...	,,	317	...	96,625
	Technical ...	,,	141	...	36,698
	Higher ...	,,	2	...	23,294
Kenya	Primary ...	1949	2,807	6,990	326,430
	Secondary ...	1947	...	...	10,287
	Technical ...	,,	35	...	780
Canada	Primary ...	1947	32,756	84,500	1,822,582
	Secondary ...	,,	...	...	388,248
	Technical ...	,,	295	5,337	23,108
	Higher ...	1949	231	4,834	69,022
Mexico	Pre-School ...	1949	837	2,887	98,155
	Primary ...	,,	24,493	66,937	2,880,527
	Secondary ...	,,	440	7,168	72,733
	Technical ...	,,	...	11,320	102,478
	Higher ...	,,	12	4,464	36,354
U.S.A.	Primary ...	1947	154,916	632,499	18,969,430
	Secondary ...	,,	28,354	383,512	7,929,484
	Higher ...	,,	1,788	139,300	2,616,262
Burma	Primary ...	1947	5,769	9,602	448,917
	Higher ...	1948	1	100	4,000
Ceylon	Primary ...	1950	5,645	28,736	1,505,052
	Secondary ...	1949	583	...	222,308
	Technical ...	,,	24	250	3,144
	Higher ...	,,	2	137	1,913
India	**Primary** ...	**1948**	**291,951**	**473,994**	**15,883,376**
	Secondary ...	,,	**18,346**	**177,404**	**4,288,918**
	Technical ...	,,	**1,725**	...	**124,769**
	Higher ...	,,	**681**	...	**320,366**
U.K.	Pre-School ...	1948	435	917	22,018
	Primary ...	,,	23,703	131,526	3,924,451
	Secondary ...	,,	5,373	89,261	1,875,997
	Technical ...	,,	435	6,390	53,280
	Higher ...	1949	64	7,930	103,381
	Other ...	1948	603	3,207	47,642

Source : U.N. Statistical Year Book, 1951.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF SELECTED CROPS ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES

WHEAT

Countries	Area ('000 hectares) 1934-38	1951	1952	Production ('000 metric tons) 1934-38	1951	1952
Austria	250	188	203	417	342	401
Belgium	165	158	162	450	514	566
Bulgaria	1,353	—	—	1,690	—	—
Czechoslovakia ...	882	—	—	1,513	—	—
France	5,224	4,250	4,287	8,143	7,116	8,398
Greece	841	954	964	756	930	1,050
Hungary	1,589	—	—	2,220	—	—
Italy	5,040	4,727	4,679	7,254	6,904	7,781
Poland	1,343	—	—	1,965	2,280	—
Portugal	502	694	710	477	604	572
Rumania	2,537	—	—	2,600	—	—
Spain	4,557	4,200	4,300	4,364	4,150	4,085
U.K.	754	862	822	1,743	2,353	2,344
Yugoslavia	2,150	1,760	1,833	2,455	2,77	1,677
U.S.S.R.	40,920	—	—	38,090	—	—
Canada	10,043	10,220	10,520	7,170	15,041	18,722
Mexico	489	510	700	374	370	476
U.S.A.	22,431	24,857	28,492	19,476	26,875	35,334
Argentina	6,783	2,625	5,616	6,634	2,050	7,386
Brazil	160	705	816	144	495	586
Chile	800	792	839	851	988	1,186
China (22 provinces)	20,154	—	—	21,743	—	21,695
India	**10,312**	**9,705**	**9,433**	**7,139**	**6,696**	**5,861**
Iran	1,552	—	2,642	1,869	1,800	2,682
Iraq	661	580	968	478	650	480
Japan	683	733	720	1,287	1,490	1,537
Pakistan	3,766	4,383	4,135	3,183	4,016	),109
Turkey	3,450	4,790	5,450	3,412	5,600	6,500
Algeria	1,689	1,665	1,780	952	1,061	1,151
Egypt	588	629	589	1,184	1,194	1,089
French Morocco ...	1,283	1,325	1,370	631	838	905
Un. of South Africa ...	827	1,380	—	427	652	479
Australia	5,253	4,222	4,090	4,200	4,392	5,252
World Total (excl. U.S.S.R.) ...	128,000	127,600	136,500	128,700	142,800	164,400

Note.—1. Spain—Figures under 1934-38 relate to 1931-35. 2. China—1934-38 xgures relate to 1931-37. 3. India—1934 ?38 figures relate to 1937-39. 4. Iran—1934-38 is average of 3 years. 5. Union of South Africa—1934-38 relate to 1936. 6. Pakistan—1934-38 figures relate to 1937-39. 7. 1952 figures for both area and production are provisional.

RICE

Countries	Area ('000 hectares)			Production ('000 metric tons)		
	1934-38	1951	1952	1934-38	1951	1952
Italy	142	156	174	753	729	863
U. S. A.	387	788	798	956	1,987	2,207
Brazil	956	1,780	1,980	1,365	2,770	3,150
Burma	4,931	3,816	4,000	6,971	5,500	5,830
Ceylon	344	399	—	340	315	—
China (22 Provinces)	19,771	—	—	50,065	44,599	—
India	**22,307**	**29,765**	**30,219**	**29,645**	**31,336**	**35,698**
Indo-China	5,590	—	—	6,498	—	—
Java and Madura ...	3,843	3,987	4,120	6,081	6,125	6,790
Iran	219	195	300	423	360	420
Iraq	152	210	210	205	180	250
Japan	3,169	3,004	3,004	11,501	11,302	12,404
Malaya	298	330	330	513	520	652
Pakistan	7,562	9,098	9,314	11,169	11,800	12,211
Philippines	1,990	2,446	2,388	2,179	2,831	2,942
Thailand	3,370	5,855	5,130	4,537	7,250	6,602
Egypt	174	205	157	609	620	517
French West Africa ...	580	834	—	450	545	—
Madagascar	500	665	636	613	850	900
World Total ... (excl. U.S.S.R.)	84,400	94,100	95,700	149,300	151,300	160,000

Note.—1. Burma—Excluding Putao, Chin Hills, Shan States and Karenni. 2. China—1934-38 figures relate to 1931-37. 3. India—1934-38 figures are for reporting areas only; figures for succeeding years include reporting and non-reporting areas both. The figures under 1934-38 relate to the years 1936-38. 4. Pakistan—1934-38 figs. relate to 1936-38. 5. 1952 figures are provisional.

MAIZE

Countries	Area ('000 hectares)			Production ('000 metric tons)		
	1934-38	1951	1952	1934-38	1951	1952
Bulgaria	811	—	—	913	—	—
Czechoslovakia ...	82	—	—	173	—	—
France	342	349	349	541	690	485
Greece	256	253	253	246	220	230
Hungary	1,156	—	—	2,396	—	—
Italy	1,458	1,267	1,272	3,000	2,750	2,388
Portugal	410	476	493	295	473	476
Rumania	3,879	—	—	4,032	—	—
Spain	435	372	383	709	585	635
Yugoslavia	2,672	2,358	2,286	4,708	4,033	1,470
U.S.S.R.	4,348	—	—	4,648	—	—
Canada	68	127	137	172	404	501
Mexico	2,976	4,428	4,897	1,665	3,424	3,759
U.S.A.	37,831	32,672	32,924	58,666	73,642	83,994

MAIZE—*Contd.*

Countries	Area ('000 hectares)			Production ('000 metric tons)		
	1934-38	1951	1952	1934-38	1951	1952
Argentina	4,362	1,431	2,428	7,892	2,040	3,700
Brazil	4,092	4,750	4,907	5,677	6,218	6,245
Columbia	554	620	—	496	744	—
China (22 Provinces)	4,712	4,889	—	6,497	6,344	6,592
Manchuria	1,329	2,753	—	2,007	3,941	4,191
India	**3,246**	**3,239**	**3,560**	**1,647**	**1,990**	**2,649**
Java & Madura ...	2,048	2,000	2,187	1,978	1,600	1,805
Pakistan	329	387	392	364	402	381
Philippines	695	1,044	837	427	762	635
Turkey	442	623	640	557	848	830
Egypt	649	695	617	1,616	1,421	1,467
French Morocco ...	431	506	¶71	213	215	289
Union of South Africa	2,357	2,634	2,873	1,995	1,873	2,858
Australia	126	69	65	186	107	76
World Total ... (excl. U.S.S.R.)	84,700	82,200	84,600	110,200	130,700	142,000

Note.—1. Czechoslovakia—area refers to single-cropped areas only. 2. Spain—1934-38 figures relate to 1931-35. 3. China—1934-38 figures stand for 1931-37. 4. India—1934-38 figures represent 1936-38 and the reporting areas only, for the successive years reporting and non-reporting areas both. 5. Pakistan—1934-38 figures stand for 1936-38. 6. Union of South Africa—area on farms and estates; total production. 7. 1952 figures are provisional.

GROUNDNUTS

Countries	Area ('000 hectares)			Production ('000 metric tons)		
	1934-38	1951	1952	1934-38	1951	1952
Burma	306	283	293	176	179	184
China (22 Provinces)	1,523	—	—	2,739	2,250	2,150
India	**3,245**	**4,757**	**4,370**	**3,196**	**3,086**	**3,350**
Java and Madura ...	225	260	290	251	256	351
Belgian Congo ...	—	278	—	128	160	—
Fr. West Africa ...	1,289	1,228	—	713	878	720
Nigeria	—	—	—	—	615	590
U. S. A.	640	813	612	540	760	619
Argentina	82	142	—	79	148	—
Brazil	—	141	143	—	151	154
World Total ... (excl. U.S.S.R.)	9,100	11,800	11,000	8,900	9,600	9,600

Note.—1. Burma—excludes Putao, Chin Hills, Shan States and Karenni. 2. China—1934-38 figures relate to 1931-37. 3. India—1934-38 relate to 1936-38. 4. Fr. West Africa—1934-38 relate to 1937. 5. Nigeria—includes Br. Cameroons. 6. Union of S. Africa—1934-38 relate to 1936-37; 1934-38 is crop on farms and estates. 7. 1952 figures are provisional.

COTTON (ginned)

Countries	Area ('000 hectares) 1934-38	1951	1952	Production ('000 metric tons) 1934-38	1951	1952
Argentina	311	560	—	60	124	119
Brazil	2,118	2,487	2,868	389	349	516
China	2,986	4,101	3,900	680	650	607
Egypt	746	832	826	400	363	424
India	**9,988**	**6,561**	**5,564**	**1,150**	**685**	**585**
Pakistan	—	1,366	1,344	—	282	320
U. S. A.	11,493	10,804	10,115	2,755	3,284	3,260
U. S. S. R.	2,027	—	—	645	—	—
World Total (excl. U.S.S.R.) ...	31,150	32,150	30,450	6,000	6,830	6,960

Note.—1. India, Pakistan—1934-38, Pakistan included under India. 2. 1952 figures are provisional.

COFFEE

Countries	Area ('000 hectares) 1934-38	1950	1951	Production ('000 metric tons) 1934-38	1950	1951
Brazil	3,480	2,663	2,738	1,446	1,701	1,080
Columbia	358	656	—	251	338	380
India	**63**	**91**	—	**16**	**19**	**22**
Angola	36	—	—	17	47	51
Fr. West Africa ...	89	177	—	8	47	64
World Total ...	—	—	—	2,420	2,200	2,300

Note.—1. Columbia—1934-38 area figures relate to 1932. 2. 1950, preliminary figures. 3. Figures relating to 1951 are provisional.

TEA

Countries	Area ('000 hectares) 1934-38	1950	1951	Production ('000 metric tons) 1934-38	1950	1951
Ceylon	226	227	—	103	143	148
India	**294**	**292**	—	**167**	**275**	**282**
Indonesia	200	67	69	75	34	46
Japan	39	27	28	49	42	44
Pakistan	44	30	—	25	24	24
World Total ...	1,080	—	—	500	570	600

Note.—1. India, Pakistan—1934-38 figures average of 3 years. 2. Indonesia—Figures for 1948 refer to date on estate. Production figure under 1947 is export. 3. 1951 figures for area and production are preliminary estimates.

TOBACCO

Countries	Area ('000 hectares) 1934-38	1950	1951	Production ('000 metric tons) 1934-38	1950	1951
Brazil	103	142	160	92·7	108·0	117·9
China (22 Provinces)	571	—	—	650·0	—	—
Greece	89	102	99	57·4	58·0	62·7
India	**364**	**340**	**309**	**344·4**	**255·0**	**279·0**
Pakistan	142	67	—	151·4	68·1	—
Turkey	72	108	121	55·4	84·9	82·2
U. S. A.	608	647	721	590·0	808·0	1056·0
U. S. S. R.	209	—	—	235·3	—	—
World Total ...	2,840	3,030	3,100	2,710	2,940	3,190

Note.—1. China—1934-38 figures relate to 1931-37. 2. India, Pakistan—1934-38 figures relate to 1937-39. 3. 1951, preliminary figures.

WORLD INDEX OF MINING AND MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

Index Number (1948=100)

Period	Total	Excluding U.S.S.R.	Excluding U.S.A.	Excluding U.S.S.R. & U.S.A.
1929	64	72	69	89
1932	43	46	55	65
1933	48	52	59	71
1934	54	57	67	79
1937	76	79	91	103
1946	80	83	73	76
1947	90	92	84	86
1948	100	100	100	100
1949	103	101	114	111
1950	118	114	131	125
1951	132	126	148	141
1952	137	129	158	146

Source : Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, U.N.

MINERAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

COAL (in '000 metric tons)

Monthly Averages

Countries	Production (in '000 metric tons) Monthly Average 1939	1951	1952
Australia ...	1,146	1,492	1,646
Belgium ...	2,487	2,472	2,532
Canada ...	1,113	1,235	1,171
Chile[1] ...	154	184	181
France[2] ...	4,096	5,758	5,967
W. Germany	11,413	9,910	10,273
India[3] ...	**2,351**	**2,905**	**3,067**
Indo-China ...	218	—	69
Indonesia ...	148	72	80
Italy ...	169	97	91

Countries	Production in ('000 metric tons) Monthly Average 1939	1951	1952
Japan[4] ...	4,367	3,610	3,612
Malaya ...	37	32	—
Mexico ...	73	92	110
Netherlands	1,072	1,035	1,044
Pakistan[5] ...	—	44	30
Poland[6] ...	3,864	6,750	7,036
Turkey ...	225	394	404
Union of S. Africa[7] ...	1,373	2,176	2,271
U. K.[8] ...	19,588	18,870	19,174
U. S. A.[9] ...	33,743	43,583	38,175

Note.—1. Chile—including lignite production. 2. France—including Saar production. 3. India—1939, former territory of India. 4. Japan—1939, 12 months beginning 1st April of the year started. 5. Pakistan—including lignite. 6. Poland—1939, January-June. 7. Un. of S. Africa—Sales by collieries at pits. 8. U. K.—excluding Northern Ireland. 9. U.S.A.—including lignite.

CRUDE PETROLEUM (in '000 metric tons)

Countries	Monthly averages 1939	1951	1952
Bahrein[1] ...	95	126	126
Indonesia ...	662	620	710
Iran[2] ...	811	1,404	112
Iraq ...	330	696	1,468
Japan ...	28	28	26

Countries	Monthly averages 1939	1951	1952
Mexico ...	508	921	931
Saudi Arabia[3]	45	3,123	3,302
Trinidad ...	239	252	257
U. S. A. ...	14,245	25,622	26,153
Venezuela ...	2,550	7,419	7,885

Note.—1. Bahrein—Figure under 1939 refers to 1938 production. 2. Iran—Production of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. Beginning Oct., 1951, production of National Iranian Oil Company. 3. Saudi Arabia—Source : Arabian American Oil Company.

ELECTRICITY (in million kwh.) : MONTHLY AVERAGES[1]

Countries	1939	1950	1951	1952
Canada	2,362	4,242	4,785	5,149
Finland[2]	259	347	369	375
France[2]	1,643	2,623	3,004	3,205
W. Germany[3]	—	3,669	4,280	4,684
India[4]	**221**	**425**	**489**	**517**
Italy	1,535	2,057	2,057	2,935
Japan[5]	2,457	3,236	3,426	3,600

ELECTRICITY (in million kwh.) : MONTHLY AVERAGES[1]—*Contd.*

Countries	1939	1950	1951	1952
Mexico	205	369	409	444
Netherlands	223	456	483	526
Norway[6]	851	1,444	1,443	1,534
Pakistan[6]	—	14	18	25
Poland[6]	347	784	—	—
Spain[6]	259	526	600	704
Sweden[6]	754	1,511	1,620	1,725
Switzerland	484	760	854	904
Turkey	29	66	74	89
Union of S. Africa[6] ...	532	906	972	1,045
U. K.[7]	2,201	4,580	4,965	5,166
U. S. A.	10,637	27,428	30,853	33,244

Note.—1. Electricity generated by public utilities unless otherwise stated. 2. Finland, France—including production of establishments generating electricity for their own use. France, including the Saar. 3. W. Germany—Bizone. Includes production of establishments generating electricity for their own use. 4. India—1939, former territory of India. 5. Japan—12 months beginning 1st April. 6. Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Spain, Sweden and Un. of South Africa—including production of establishments producing electricity for their own use. 7. U. K. —including northern Ireland.

PIG IRON & FERRO-ALLOYS, STEEL INGOTS AND CASTINGS

(in '000 metric tons) Monthly averages

Countries	1939 Pig Iron	1939 Steel Ingots	1951 Pig Iron	1951 Steel Ingots	1952 Pig Iron	1952 Steel Ingots
Australia ...	94	99	112	122	120	129
Belgium ...	255	252	406	423	398	422
Brazil ...	—	9	63	70	65	74
Canada ...	70	117	212	270	220	281
France ...	615	662	729	819	804	906
W. Germany ...	1,265	1,492	891	1,125	1,073	1,317
India ...	**149**	**89**	**154**	**127**	**157**	**134**
Italy ...	—	190	87	255	100	294
Japan ...	276	558	269	542	299	583
Luxemburg ...	153	147	263	256	256	250
Sweden ...	55	96	71	125	87	139
Un. of S. Africa ...	25	31	67	84	94	105
U. K. ...	676	1,119	819	1,324	889	1,365
U. S. A. ...	2,670	3,992	5,329	7,948	4,651	7,043

On Pig Iron : *Note.*—1. Australia—12 months ending 30th June of the year stated. 2. France—excluding Saar production and ferro-alloys made in electric furnaces. 3. U.K., U.S.A. and Sweden—excluding ferro-alloys. 4. W. Germany—pre-war figure is for 1938.

On Steel Ingots : Note.—1. Australia—year ending 30th June of the year stated. 2. France—excluding Saar production. 3. Poland—1939, January-June.

CEMENT (in '000 metric tons)

Monthly averages

Country	1938	1950	1951	1952
Argentina	103	131	130	128
Australia	72	98	104	113
Belgium	243	296	366	343
Canada	73	221	223	244
Egypt	31	85	94	80
France	343	618	696	736
W. Germany	711	906	1,017	1,074
India	**119**	**221**	**271**	**299**
Italy	384	417	465	554
Japan	494	372	546	593
Poland	143	209	—	—
Spain	—	175	194	205
Sweden	83	161	170	171
Union of South Africa ...	73	154	163	169
U. K.	653	826	865	943
U. S. A.	1,497	3,167	3,437	3,482
Pakistan	—	35	42	45

Note.—1. Australia, relating to 12 months ending 30th June of the year stated. 2. W. Germany—1938 figure relates to 1936 production. 3. India—1938 figure stands for former British provinces and States. 4. Italy—1950 and 1951 figures 90% of the total production. 5. Poland—1938 figure represents pre-war territory.

WOVEN COTTON FABRICS : Monthly averages

Countries	Unit	1939	1950	1951	1952
Canada ...	million metres	20	25	24	18
Chile ...	Do.	1	3·0	3·3	2·2
India ...	**Do.**	**314**	**275**	**319**	**351**
U. K. ...	Do.	277	162	168	129
U. S. A. ...	Do.	631	763	772	723
Egypt ...	million square metres	8	13	14	14
Japan ...	Do.	206	107	152	156
Belgium ...	thousand metric tons	4	6·1	6·6	5·2
France ...	Do.	13	14	16	15
Mexico ...	Do.	3	3·6	3·0	2·9
Poland ...	Do.	1	6	—	—
Italy ...	Do.	7	9·8	10·3	9·3
Pakistan ...	Do.	—	8·1	9·7	13·3

Note.—1. U.S.A., Japan, Belgium—including mixed fabrics predominantly of cotton. 2. India—pre-war figure is for former territory of India. 3. U.K.—pre-war figure is for 1937. 4. France—pre-war figure for 1938. 5. Poland—pre-war, 1937 and stands for pre-war territory.

COTTON YARN (in '000 metric tons) : Monthly averages

Countries	1939	1951	1952	Countries	1939	1951	1952
Belgium	... 6	9	7	Italy	... 16	16	14
Canada	... 5	7·8	5·7	Japan	... 42	28	29
Egypt	... 2	2·6	2·7	Poland	... 5	—	—
France	... 21	23	21	Turkey	... 2	2·4	2·8
W. Kermany	... 19	27	24	U. K.	... 41	32·7	22·3
India	... **48**	**49**	**55**				

Note.—1. Belgium, France, Italy and Japan—including mixed yarn predominantly of cotton. 2. W. Germany—pre-war figure is for 1936 and stands for the territory corresponding to the U.S. and British Zones. 3. India—1939, former territory. 4. Poland—pre-war figure for 1938.

NATIONAL INCOME (in national currencies)

Country	1950	1951	1952
Australia	3116	3238	—
Canada	14609	17284	18307
France	7117	9082	10190
Italy	6619	7703	8112
Japan	3683·7	4849·4	—
Turkey	8229	9607	10454
Un. of S. Africa	1124·8	1123·0	—
U. K.	11464	12537	13648
U. S. A.	239·2	277·6	290·4

NATIONAL INCOME (in national currencies)

Year	Australia Million £ (A)	Canada Million Dollars	Ceylon Million Rupees	Chile Million Pesos	Czechoslovakia 1000 million Korunas
1939 ...	877	4,289	—	—	38·9
1947 ...	1,761	10,916	1,870	62,606	194·4
1948 ...	1,955	12,474	2,192	76,011	213·1
1949 ...	2,302	12,917	2,527	93,000	—
1950 ...	3,116	14,555	3,840	110,758	—
1951 ...	—	17,229	4,507	—	—

Year	France 1000 million Francs	Hungary Million Florint	India 1000 million Rupees	Italy 1000 million Lira	Japan 1000 million Yen	Poland Million Zlotys	Thailand Million Baht
1939 ...	369	5,940	—	131·6	24·2	15,400	767
1947 ...	3,181	18,746	—	5,182	1128·7	14,728	13,513
1948 ...	5,712	—	87·3	6,011	2164·5	18,017	14,619
1949 ...	6,530	—	—	6,192	2743·8	—	—
1950 ...	7,117	—	—	6,619	3289 6	—	23,377
1951 ...	9,082	—	—	7,746	—	—	—

NATIONAL INCOME (in national currencies)—*Contd.*

	Turkey Million £ (T)	Union of S. Africa Million £ (S.A.)	U.K. million £	U.S.A. 1000 million Dollars
1939	—	406·0	5,037	72·5
1947	6,400	784·1	9,071	198·7
1948	7,815	831·7	9,928	223·5
1949	—	—	10,226	216·8
1950	8,229	1,114·0	11,489	239·2
1951	9,607	—	12,732	277·6

Note.—1. Figures in this table relate to national income at factor cost expressed in current prices, unless otherwise stated. 2. Australia —Domestic national income at factor cost. 3. Ceylon—Gross national product at factor cost. 4. Czechoslovakia—1931 figure relates to Bohemia and Moravia (including border districts incorporated into Germany). 5. France—In 1947, domestic national income at factor cost, pre-war figure is for 1938. 6. Hungary—National income at market prices. 7. India—including former States. Domestic national income at factor cost, years beginning 1 April. 8. Poland—Net material product at 1937 market prices. Pre-war figure is for 1938. 9. Thailand—Domestic national income at factor cost. Pre-war figure is for 1938. 10. Turkey—National income at market prices. 11. U. K.—1939 estimate not exactly comparable with later figures.

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

1948=100

Country	1938	1950	1951	1952
Australia	59	132	163	184
Canada	53	109	124	117
Denmark	44	115	147	143
Egypt	31	104	116	113
Finland	10	116	166	164
France	5	108	138	145
India	**26**	**109**	**120**	**105**
Iran	17	79	89	93
Italy	2	90	103	97
Japan	1	193	267	273
Mexico	38	120	148	154
Spain	28	126	162	164
Sweden	52	106	140	148
Switzerland	46	94	105	102
Turkey	21	97	103	104
Union of South Africa	57	113	129	148
U. K.	46	120	146	149
U. S. A.	49	99	110	107

Note.—The index numbers of different countries have been recalculated on the base 1948=100 for purposes of international comparability.

INDEX NUMBER OF COST OF LIVING

1948 = 100

Country	1938	1950	1951	1952
Australia	69	120	146	170
Burma	27	114	112	107
Canada	66	107	119	121
Ceylon	42	105	109	108
Chile	23	137	167	204
Egypt	36	104	114	113
France	—	111	130	145
India	**35**	**103**	**109**	**111**
Iran	15	89	93	101
Italy	2	100	110	114
Japan	—	128	151	150
Mexico	31	112	126	144
Turkey	29	104	103	109
Union of South Africa	68	108	116	126
U. K.	—	106	116	126
U. S. A.	59	100	108	110
Pakistan	—	95	99	101

Note.—1. Index number of different countries have been recalculated on the base 1948=100 for purposes of international comparability. 2. For France, Japan and U.K. new series were started in the post-war period. 3. France—present base is 1949. 4. Pakistan—refers to Karachi index. Base, April, 1948-March, 1949. 5. India—refers to Bombay series.

EXTERNAL TRADE: VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

(in million U.S. dollars)

Countries	Imports 1948	Imports 1951	Imports 1952	Exports 1948	Exports 1951	Exports 1952
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	91	121	163	99	183	118
Australia	1,234	2,111	1,742	1,652	2,049	1,720
Belgium	1,995	2,544	2,460	1,689	2,651	2,451
Brazil	1,134	2,010	1,524	1,173	1,757	913
Canada	2,637	3,876	3,764	3,075	3,714	4,379
Ceylon	300	328	357	305	400	296
Chile	269	329	324	330	376	393
Denmark	712	1,013	962	569	838	849

EXTERNAL TRADE : VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—*Contd.*

(in million U.S. dollars)

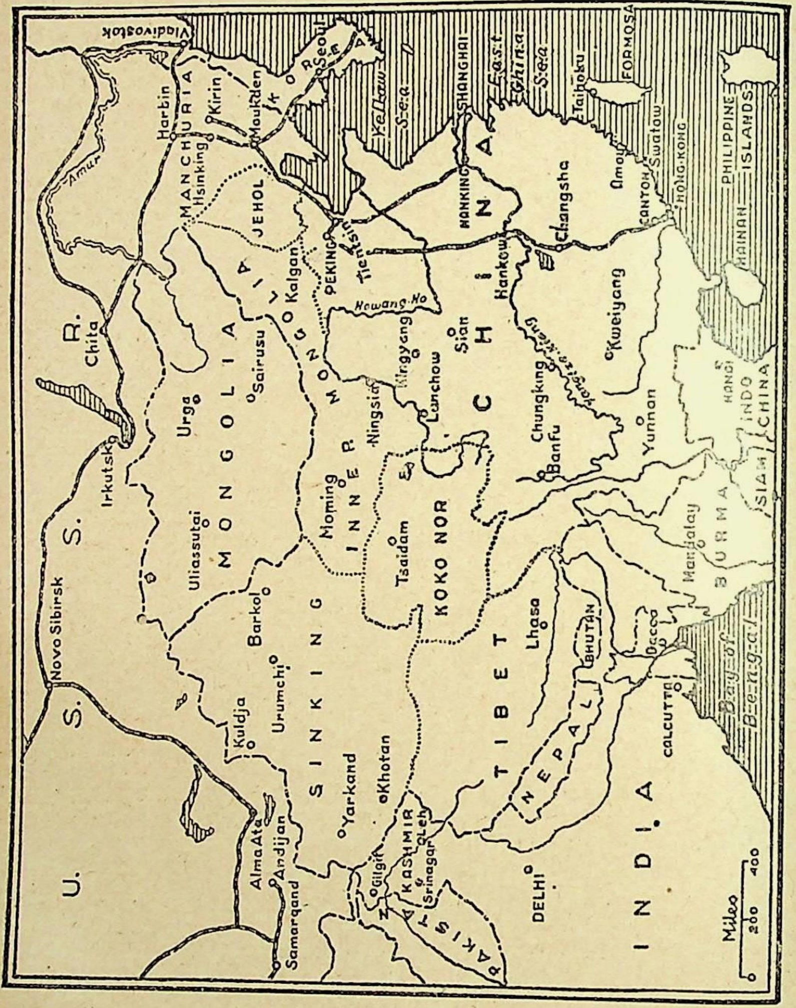
Countries	Imports 1948	Imports 1951	Imports 1952	Exports 1948	Exports 1951	Exports 1952
Egypt	714	803	562	591	583	378
France	3,448	4,592	4,547	1,197	4,225	4,047
W. Germany ...	1,581	3,503	3,854	706	3,473	4,037
Greece	364	398	288	94	102	89
Hongkong	523	852	661	399	776	507
India	**2,030**	**1,805**	**1,558**	**1,371**	**1,594**	**1,213**
Indo-China	188	174	—	92	83	—
Indonesia	427	806	753	392	1,232	753
Iran	131	225	161	590	—	150
Italy	1,545	2,119	2,120	1,077	1,629	1,251
Japan	683	1,995	1,662	259	1,354	1,069
Malaya & Singapore	842	1,554	1,153	813	1,985	1,181
Mexico	529	790	808	477	651	726
Pakistan	357	535	468	316	763	376
Philippines	586	480	385	319	410	320
Portugal	415	329	349	172	263	214
Spain	471	387	365	364	478	292
Sweden	1,357	1,775	1,728	1,103	1,778	1,562
Turkey	275	402	503	197	314	320
Un. of South Africa	1,424	1,315	1,085	530	939	831
U. K.	8,381	10,960	9,748	6,641	7,578	7,541
U. S. A.	7,123	10,961	10,713	12,650	15,020	15,164

Note.—1. Canada, Chile, Italy, Turkey, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Egypt, India, Malay, Philippines and Un. of South Africa—1952 figures stand for 11 months Jan.-Nov. 2. Greece, Indonesia, Japan—1952 figures, Jan.-Oct. 3. Pakistan, Brazil—1952 figures, Jan.-Aug.. 4. Spain—1952 figures, Jan.-Sept.

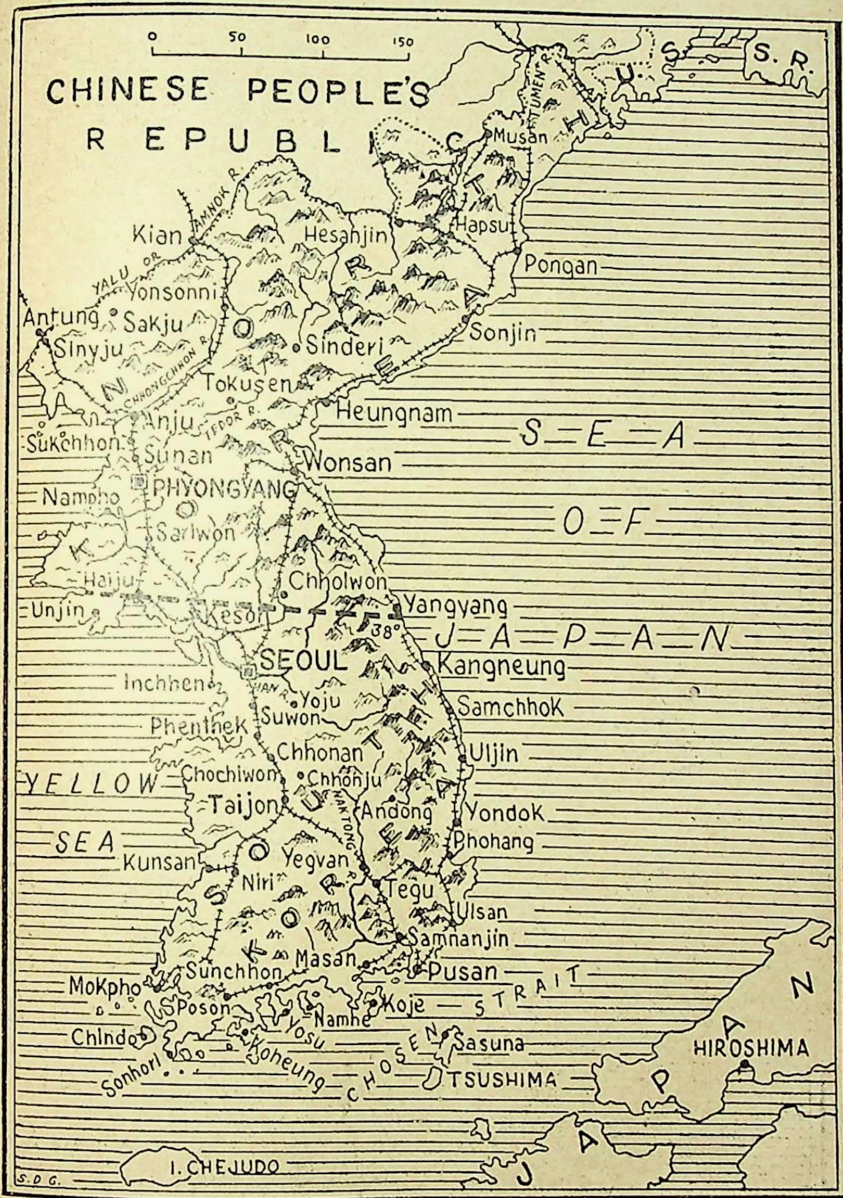
PAR VALUES : May, 1953

Countries	Currency	U.S. Cents per Currency Units
Australia	Pound	224·00
Austria	Schilling	4·67
Belgium	Franc	2·00
Burma	Rupee	21·00
Canada	Dollar	100·6
Ceylon	Rupee	21·00
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	2·00
Denmark	Krone	14·48
Egypt	Pound (E)	287·2
Eire	Pound	280·00
Finland	Markka	0·4348
France	Franc	0·286
Germany (Western)	Mark	23·81
Netherlands	Guilders	26·32
Hungary	Florint	8·519
India	**Rupee**	**21·00**
Iran	Rial	3·077
Iraq	Dinar	280·00
Israel	Pound	280·00
Italy	Lira	0·1600
Mexico	Peso	11·56
New Zealand	Pound	280·00
Norway	Krone	14·00
Pakistan	Rupee	30·22
Philippines	Peso	50·00
Portugal	Eucdo	3·48
Sweden	Krona	19·33
Switzerland	Franc	23·07
Syria	Pound	45·25
Thailand	Baht	7·967
Turkey	Lira	35·71
Union of South Africa	Pound (SA)	280·0
United Kingdom	Pound	280·0
United States	Dollar	100·00
Yugoslavia	Dinar	0·333

Note.—The rates are official.


U. S. S. R.
Vladivostok
Amur
Chita
Irkutsk
Novo Sibirsk
Harbin
MANCHURIA
Hsinking
Kirin
Moukden
Seoul
Yellow Sea
SHANGHAI
East China Sea
Taihoku
FORMOSA
JEHOL
Kalgan
PEKING
Tientsin
Hwang Ho
NANKING
Hankow
Changsha
Amoy
CANTON
Swatow
HONG-KONG
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
HAINAN
CHINA
Siar
Kweiyang
Chungking
Yunnan
Banfu
HANOI
INDO CHINA
SIAM
BURMA
Mandalay
MONGOLIA
Urga
Sairusu
Uliassutai
INNER MONGOLIA
Ningsia
Lanchow
Moming
KOKO NOR
Tsaidam
SINKING
Barkol
Urumchi
Kuldja
Yarkand
Khotan
TIBET
Lhasa
BHUTAN
NEPAL
Dacca
CALCUTTA
Bay of Bengal
INDIA
DELHI
KASHMIR
Gilgit
Srinagar
Leh
PAKISTAN
Alma Ata
Andijan
Samarqand
Miles
0
200
400

China


0 50 100 150
CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
U.S.S.R.
NORTH KOREA
SOUTH KOREA
SEA OF JAPAN
YELLOW SEA
CHOSEN STRAIT
JAPAN
TUMEN R.
AMNOK R.
YALU OR
CHHONGCHHON R.
TEDOR R.
HAN R.
NAKTONG R.
Musan
Hapsu
Hesanjin
Kian
Pongan
Yonsonni
Antung
Sakju
Sinyju
Sinderi
Sonjin
Tokusen
Heungnam
Anju
Sukchhon
Sunan
Wonsan
Nampho
PHYONGYANG
Sariwon
Haiju
Chholwon
Unjin
Kesong
Yangyang
38°
SEOUL
Kangneung
Inchhen
Yoju
Suwon
Samchhok
Phenthek
Chhonan
Uljin
Chochiwon
Chhonju
Taijon
Andong
Yondok
Phohang
Kunsan
Yegvan
Niri
Tegu
Ulsan
Samnanjin
Masan
Sunchhon
Pusan
MoKpho
Poson
Koje
Namhe
Chindo
Yosu
Sasuna
Sonhori
Koheung
TSUSHIMA
HIROSHIMA
I. CHEJUDO
S.D.G.

Korea


CENTRAL EUROPE
Pre-war Boundary
Post-war Boundary
Miles
0 100 200 400
N. Cape
LOFOTEN IS
Narvik
Atlantic Ocean
NORWAY
SWEDEN
Tornio
Umea
Trondheim
Vassa
FINLAND
Onega Lake
Ladoga
Bergen
OSLO
HELSINKI
LENINGRAD
STOCKHOLM
ESTONIA
North Sea
Goteborg
GOTTLAND
LATVIA
MOSCOW
Kulmar
DENMARK
COPENHAGEN
Malmo
LITHUANIA
Baltic
Smolensk
ENGLAND
Konigsberg
Vilna
LONDON
AMSTERDAM
HOLLAND
BERLIN
WARSAW
U. S. S. R.
BELGIUM
BRUSSELS
Bonn
Rhine
GERMANY
(WEST)
(EAST)
R. Oder
POLAND
Kiev
LUXEMBOURG
PARIS
PRAGUE
Dnieper
Lwow
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
Brno
FRANCE
Dniester
Munich
VIENNA
BESARABIA
BERNE
SWITZERLAND
AUSTRIA
BUDAPEST
Prut
Geneva
HUNGARY
RUMANIA
Crimea
Milan
Trieste
Galatz
Genoa
Venice
BELGRADE
BUCHAREST
ITALY
YUGOSLAVIA
Danube
Black Sea
Marseilles
Adriatic Sea
SOFIA
CORSICA
ROME
BULGARIA
ALBANIA
Naples
Salonika
GREECE
ANKARA
SARDINIA
Mediterranean Sea
Larissa
TURKEY
ATHENS
SICILY
AFRICA

PART II

INDIA AND PAKISTAN

CHAPTER I

INDIA : STATE OF THE REPUBLIC

The sixth year of Indian independence ended on August 15, 1953. The Republic of India is now in its fourth year which closes on January 26, 1954. The Parliament for the Union of India and legislative bodies for the the States, which began to function in 1952 have settled down to their business. There have been occasional break-downs no doubt, but, considering the vast expanse of the country, and the complexity of its problems, those could not be altogether ruled out. Its stability as a State is assured, though democratic conventions are yet to grow or strike roots. Young as the Republic is, it, however, looks wiser for its years. For, it has outgrown its illusions, and lost much of its enthusiasm along with that.

These years have been a difficult time for the people and the Government alike. The first flush of independence had worn off earlier than expected. For, the realities of the Partition were bitter, and even brutal. It became evident also that "political independence" lacked substance without "economic independence", and this was even harder to win.

BASIC POSITION : If India is outgrowing her colonial status politically, she must be prepared for a break with the colonial economy which has stunted her growth for about two centuries. The new Republican Constitution which she gave to herself in 1950 is on the whole a fair attempt to put the country, including the former feudal princely states, politically on the right rails. It is democratic and worthy of a modern secular State. Pakistani constitution for an "Islamic State" as a republic, however, was still under way in 1953. But neither India nor Pakistan was any nearer to that social and economic transformation, which popularly is implied by the term "economic freedom".

The economic survey of India for 1953 (see *poste*) presents the picture within the given framework of these conditions, viz., that of a dependent, semi-colonial economy. 1953 was not so bad a year for food and agricultural production in general as those which preceded ; but scarcity prevailed locally, and while industrial production had advanced, stocks accumulated as the purchasing power of the people lagged far behind. This strange

'slump' hit India in 1953, and meant more retrenchment and unemployment, although development plans, according to the Five Year Plan, were in operation. It has to be remembered that Indian economy is in the main still predominantly agrarian ; the net income from agriculture formed 47·6 p.c. of the annual national income in the year 1948-49, while mining and factory establishments accounted for only 7·3 p.c. of the national income. The net output per engaged person in agriculture was Rs. 450, and that in mining and factory Rs. 1,700, (see *poste*). And curiously enough textile, sugar, tea (the last appeared to be just recovering from the crisis engineered in 1952) etc. cried for export market to relieve the accumulating stock, while the per capita consumption of cloth, sugar, tea in India was one of the smallest. The fact is that the Indian people were too poor to buy cloth, sugar, etc., at the price they were being offered for sale. Even production is forced to cry halt until the internal market develops to consume the product, and the market shrinks when the peasants are in chronic poverty.

Agriculture undoubtedly is backward in technique, etc. The attempt to free it from the feudal backwardness, though halting and limited and thwarted so long in Bihar, U.P. etc., is yet inadequate. The peasant lacks land and, in many cases, lacks even the purchasing power to adopt better implements for increasing his production (not to speak of buying the land and compensating the land-owners, as the various 'Abolition of Zamindari Acts' contemplate). Increased agricultural production and high prices for the produce do not necessarily also mean an increased income for the primary producer ; it may go to swell the income of the landlords, the middle interests, the usurers, etc. The vast majority of the Indian people who are dependent on agriculture are incapacitated from raising their standard of life by the present conditions ; and industrial manufactures must therefore lack "market" even if the cost of production and the rate of profit in industry are brought down fairly lower than what they are now. That partly accounts for the textile and sugar industries' demand for facilities for larger exports.

Indian economy has no doubt to change gear, and India must industrialise. To do so quickly and systematically the agrarian economy has to be reformed socially and technically. In spite of India being placed eighth in the list of industrial powers in the world, it has to be remembered that compared

to her man-power and natural resources, her industrial progress is pathetically low. She is a country of small industries, even more of handicrafts and rural industries. The Colombo Plan does not desire her to change these basic conditions. In fact, the basis for a real industrialisation has hardly yet been laid here. There is no "machine-making industry". There are hardly any heavy industries, and industries for heavy chemicals in India are hardly started. Most of the important sectors of Indian industrial life are dominated by foreign capital, 72 p.c. of which (i.e. Rs. 230 crores out of Rs. 320·4 crores, according to the survey of the Reserve Bank of India) was British, and 18 p.c. American. The survey placed the foreign capital investment in the public sector at Rs. 648 crores. About Rs. 40 crores went out of India as foreign profits, according to the Reserve Bank, in 1952. The story of the foreign investments in India, as seen in the Report of the Reserve Bank of India, is not complete unless one inquires into the magnitude of the control exercised by foreign capital and Managing Agencies over the industries existing in India, and over her mines and plantations. Indian shipping, banking and finance are yet in their infancy, and foreign trade of the country is in vital matters in foreign hands. A country desiring to pursue an independent foreign policy cannot contemplate such an order of things with equanimity. Foreign policy cannot ignore the foreign 'aids' and the 'aiders'. These years of freedom have not enabled the country so far in these vital matters to free herself from her dependent status or to lift herself from the semi-colonial economic morass, though a few foreign farms have changed hands and some enterprises have even admitted Indans to a nominal, or junior, partnership with the original British owners. But the basic economic pattern remains yet to change if India is to have "full and complete freedom".

MAIN FEATURES OF 1953 : Neither India nor Pakistan entered the year 1953 to effect any big change in the basic socio-economic position. The Five Year Plan of India, finalized now, promised a return to the conditions at best as those of 1939—not a very enviable prospect. But it would mean in its achievements a laying down of the foundations for a sound and balanced economy. 1953, the third year of the five years, was not altogether bright with promise for its fulfilment as more complications in the shape of a depression, unemploy-

ment, etc. appeared. Economic progress was halting; and political faith seemed to be dimmed. The new elected House of the Union and the States were dominated by the old rulers of the Congress Party, who felt strong enough to stick to their own policy, be less responsive to and tolerant of the Opposition parties and were eager to retain authority in their hands more in the interest of their Party than in the interest of democratic conventions and institutions. This was seen in their suspension of the PEPSU Government, in their dealing with the newly created Andhra State (which started in its career in 1953), and, particularly, in retaining the Congress Party in power in the Travancore-Cochin State and Hyderabad State. The by-elections to Parliament and the popular and student movements showed that the Congress Party had lost much ground in 1953. Even with the Five Year Plan and the number of minor projects the Congress Government seemed to be victim more of inertia than of enthusiasm and faith in work.

"The Indian Revolution, if it has not ended, has come to a long period of rest", said the organ of Indian capital (*Eastern Economist*) with evident satisfaction in 1952. As such, the old country was ceasing to expect anything important from the capital or the Congress Party.

The "First" Plan at Work: The Plan, as finalized in 1952, estimated an expenditure of Rs. 2,069 crores, instead of the former estimate of Rs. 1,500 crores. (That estimate also may under go a little increase in the light of practical experience.) Industry accounts for 8·4 p.c. of the total; 45 p.c. of the total is allotted to agriculture and community projects 17·4 p.c., and irrigation and power (27·2 p.c.), while 24 p.c. goes to transport and communication, 16·4 p.c. to social services and 4·1 p.c. to rehabilitation. The Plan as it is, with its emphasis on agriculture and food production, is an admission that Indian industrialisation in the real sense has to wait. The Plan did not depend on, but welcomed foreign assistance to the extent of nearly 30 p.c. It counts on surplus budgets for a total of Rs. 738 crores in 5 years. From all sources, the States are to find Rs. 832 crores in 5 years, of which in the first two years Rs. 101 crores only were available. Performance is falling short of expenditure in this matter.

Economic "Partition": Both India and Pakistan have to face the staggering problems of their refugees. The

age-old economy of India suffered acutely when the age-old unity of India was politically broken. Pakistan in 1947 lacked industrial goods and coal and India lacked raw materials for her textile industry. Indian food deficit therefore grows acute when West Pakistan's surplus wheat is withheld. Particularly inter-dependent are the life and culture and economy of the two Bengals, parcelled out into two separate States. India and Pakistan, the two must go by agreement without which none can do. Unfortunately on account of their political mistrust they agree most often to differ ; the single economy has been deliberately sought to be cut off into two disconnected blocs ; trade between the two has shrunk and the introduction of the passport system, although a little liberalised in 1953, signalises the desire to minimise the freedom of contact between them. Trade in such a socio-political climate, cannot be allowed to flow freely. An economic partition is being effected with the consequential suffering of the people. The Pakistan Prime Minister's recent declaration not to have an inter-dependent economy shows that normality in this matter is deliberately to be obstructed.

Food : Food has proved to be the Achilles heel of Indian economy ever since World War II and the loss of the South East Asian "rice-bowl" to the people of India. A growing population faces the growing menace of hunger, increased by the deterioration of the agrarian economy, particularly reflected in the production of food-crops. After food loans and purchase from abroad, which would disturb financing of the Five Year Plan now, a policy of gradual decontrol was adopted in 1952-54 ; but in spite of the abundant crop that was expected at the end of 1953, people refuse to be assured. Local scarcity due to floods somewhere and draught in some other parts, were problems in such a vast and geographically variegated land that Governments should take into account even for normal years. With the basic position then out of balance, even if there be no lack of food, the lack of purchasing power of the people makes them go hungry, just as they go without cloth, without sugar and other daily necessities of life. It is hardly any solution of the food problem,—or a proof of success of the policy of decontrol,—that markets are well-stocked, but stomachs are empty. The rise in industrial production in 1952-53 brought into grim relief the basic anomaly of the economy that the internal market cannot develop without raising the purchasing power of the

peasants i.e. without radical agrarian reforms, which must be the keystone of Indian economic reconstruction.

The various acts abolishing landlordism do no so far give land to the peasants, nor give them relief. The test for all policies and programmes is in censuring the basic needs of the people. Of course that is bound to be a hard and courageous fight. For the present, the Government desire stability rather than quick transformation. The new Parliament is busy with many things trying to coax capital into production and build 'Welfare State' on mixed economy. It is working hard,—and to its satisfaction, it seems,—but not working for any radical change in the situation. The Government is, moreover, impatient of criticism from the Left (e.g. Communists) or the Right (e.g., from the late S. P. Mookerjee) ; and the Opposition is getting hardened into bitter oppositionists. Healthy democratic conventions remain yet to be created in the Parliamentary sphere as well as outside.

Foreign Relations: The international prestige of India because of her liberal, though vaguely idealistic, foreign policy,—for which credit must go to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru primarily,—stood high, though it has cost India a good deal, both at home and abroad. The French and the Portuguese affronts on the question of the "pockets" they hold on the Indian shores, the South African insult, backed by injury, to the Indians in South Africa, and even Ceylon's treatment of them, were not to our advantage. The U.S.A. did not appreciate Indian stand on the China policy and our lack of enthusiasm for their Korean War. The U.S.A.-Pakistan pact on military aids, about the end of the year 1953, was America's direct attempt to bully India through a U.S.A. dominated Pakistan. For, along with the Asian-African group we espoused the causes of Tunisia, of the dependent people of the Trusteeship Territories, and of the African people. India was, therefore, acclaimed by all parties as the most respected "neutral" to lead the N.N.R.C. on the exchange of P.O.W.'s in Korea. For the very reason, she was all but arraigned by South Korea as 'unneutral' and the U.S. did little to pull up the Syngman Rhee pack in the matter. India tried to make amends no doubt, by keeping silent on Vietnam and Malaya and, in the U.N., by lending support to the Anglo-American points of view on Germany, Persian trouble and broadly on the disarmament question. India wanted to please

Britain, but the U.S.A. was not satisfied. Inside the country it is obvious that the people favoured an even more clear, independent, and even strictly neutral, foreign policy, and they were critical of the U.S.A. policy in many respects. Their sympathy for New China and North Korea is fairly pronounced. The U.S.A. sent a number of her diplomats (e.g. Adlai Stevenson, Dulles, Senator Knowland, Vice-President Nixon) to India to pursuade India to her way as well as to force her there by establishing U.S.A. bases or creating U.S.A. spheres of influence in the neighbourhood e.g. at Goa, in Kashmir, and, lastly, in Pakistan, which was proposed to be re-equipped by the U.S.A. now with modern armament. In their disapproval of the Pakistani policy, the Indian Government and the people stand together. So far the Indian Government has stood the test, but more difficult trials may lie ahead.

The more immediate test for India's "foreign" policy is however nearer home ; in Pondicherry, in Goa, in Kashmir, in Ceylon, in Pakistan, in Nepal etc. Except in Nepal the prospects in no other case can be said to be even and smooth.

Stability and Rest : The strength and stability of the Republic and the Union of India are beyond question. The non-Congress forces are, however, grown stronger in the country though they are not so in the Parliament.

The reluctance on the part of the Party in power to move quick, along with the socio-economic crisis which is deepening within the country, brings before the people, as the inevitable alternative of the age, the question of "Revolution? or, safety First?" The state of the Republic, its stability, its prestige abroad, the experiment in Parliamentary democracy that it has launched, all this should undoubtedly be appreciated in spite of the blunderings and ineptitude of so many of its rulers. But the whole world scene should be kept in view, and the immediate context is not to be lost sight of. "The Indian Revolution if it has not ended, has come to a long period of rest," holds the economists of stable interest. The people, as China showed, can know no rest when revolution stands short of fulfilment. Rest is by no means always the best guarantee for stability.

CHAPTER II

POLITICAL REVIEW

1. THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

The Constitution of India is by far the most voluminous in the world. It is divided into 22 parts, consisting of 395 articles and 9 schedules. Certain amendments were passed and additions made to the 9th Schedule in 1951. The second Amendment was passed in 1952. A brief summary of the Constitution is given here.

Preamble

The preamble of the Constitution runs as follows:—

"We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign **Democratic Republic** and to secure to all its critizens:

Justice, social, economic and political;

Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

Equality, of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all.

Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation;

In our Constituent, Assembly this twenty-sixth day of November 1949 to **hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution."**

The preamble closely follows the Objectives Resolution adopted by the Constituent assembly on January 22, 1947. Yet by the London Commonwealth Conference declaration of April 28, 1949, Republican India shall continue to be a member of the Commonwealth of Nations bound by the symbol of the King.

Part I. Territory (Arts. 1-4 & 1st Schedule)

"India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States", consisting of three types of States and "territories" as constitute the State at present. Parliament may by law admit new States into the Union or form, on the recommendation of the States

concerned, new States out of the territories of the existing ones. Such laws as the Parliament may make in this connection shall not be deemed as amendments to the Constitution.

Part II. Citizenship (Arts. 5-11)

At the commencement of the Constitution every person who or either of whose parents or any of whose grand-parents was born in India, that is in the territory as defined above, and who has not made Pakistan his permanent abode after the first day of March, 1947, or has not acquired citizenship of a foreign State voluntarily shall be a citizen of India. Furthermore, every person who or either of whose parents or grand-parents was born in India (as originally defined in the Government of India Act, 1935) and ordinarily resides in a country outside India shall be considered a citizen of India if he registers himself as such with the Consular representatives of India in such countries. Provision has also been made for the registration of those who have migrated from Pakistan on or after July 19, 1948 (the date of the introduction of the permit system) as citizens, those migrating before the date and ordinarily residing in the territory of India, as at present, being deemed to be citizens of India. Parliament is in addition given authority to regulate the right of citizenship by law.

Part II. Fundamental Rights (Arts. 12-35)

The Constitution guarantees to the citizens fundamental rights under seven groups, which are :—

(*a*) Right to Equality (see *ante* 'Amendment' Act, 15 (4)
(*b*) Right to Freedom, (see *ante* 'Amendment' Act, 19 (2) and 19 (6).
(*c*) Right against Exploitation,
(*d*) Right to Freedom of Religion,
(*e*) Cultural and Educational Rights,
(*f*) Right to Property, (see *ante* 'Amendment') Art. 31 (A)
(*g*) Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Any discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex is prohibited, all citizens being assured of equal opportunity in matters of public employment. At the same time, it has been made clear (by the First Amendment Act, 1951) the State

cannot be prevented from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes, like the Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes. *Untouchability* in any form is abolished and its practice in any form made an offence in the eye of law. The State will neither confer any title nor any shall citizen accept any title from a foreign State.

Subject to public order, morality and certain other restrictions which (by the First Amendment Act, 1951) include the interests of the security of the State and friendly relations with foreign States, the Constitution protects freedom of speech, of peaceable assembly, of association, of movement and residence, of profession and of acquisition and disposal of property. Legal protection is given to life and personal liberty and against arrest and detention for an unlimited period without trial (except in the case of preventive detention).

No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or any other hazardous employment. Traffic in human beings is prohibited like all forms of forced labour (except conscripted service).

Subject to public order, morality and health, etc. complete freedom is given to the practice of all religions without any discrimination.

The cultural and educational interests of the minorities are similarly protected.

Right to property and compensation for acquisition of property are guaranteed subject to (according to the First Amendment Act, 1951) the States' rights to make laks relating to any professional or technical qualification and to the public ownership of any trade, industry, or service.

And in conclusion, the right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights is guaranteed.

Part IV. Directive Principles of State Policy (Arts. 36-51)

The Constitution contains certain provisions, which though not enforceable in a Court of Law, are nevertheless laid down as the fundamental principles for guidance in the governance of the country.

The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting, as effectively as it may, a social

order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall be enjoyed by all the institutions of national life. To be specific, this part contains injunctions regarding the right to work, to just and humane conditions of work and living wage, to education and so forth and the promotion of co-operation and decentralisation of authority through *panchayets* and so on.

Part V. The Union (Arts. 52-151)

The Executive : President : The head of the State is the President of India, in whom all executive power of the Union is vested and who is also the Supreme Commander of the armed forces of India. He is to be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States. To be eligible for election as President, a person must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age and qualified for election as a member of the Lower House of the Parliament, and shall not hold any other office of profit under the Government of India or any of the State Governments in India. The President shall ordinarily hold office for a term of five years and is eligible for re-election. The President is, however, liable to removal from office by impeachment for violation of the Constitution, on being charged by one House of Parliament, and the charge being on enquiry sustained by the other House of Parliament.

Vice-President : There is also provision for a Vice-President who shall discharge the duties of the President when the latter is incapacitated for some reason or other or act as President when the office of the President is vacant till another President is elected. The Vice-President is to be the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States (Upper House of Parliament) and is to be elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament at a joint sitting in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. He is to hold office for a term of five years ordinarily, subject to removal by a resolution in the Council of States.

Council of Ministers : The Council of Ministers, with the Prime Minister at the head, is to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The President is to appoint

the Prime Minister and then other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Council is to be collectively responsible to the House of the People (Lower House), the Ministers holding office during the pleasure of the President.

All executive action of the Government of India is to be taken in the name of the President. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to furnish information to the President relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation whenever the President may call for the same.

The Attorney-General : The President shall appoint as the Attorney-General for India a person qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court to hold office during the pleasure of the President and give advice to the Government of India upon legal matters.

Union Parliament : The Parliament of India will consist of two Houses, the Upper House, to be called the 'Council of States' and the Lower House, the 'House of the People'. The Council of States will represent States as units, while the House of the People will represent the people of the Union of India as a whole.

Council of States : The Council of States will consist of not more than 250 members of which 12 members shall be nominated* by the President and the remainder shall represent the States as units, and will be elected by the legislatures of the States on proportional representation by means of single transferable vote in the States in Parts A and B of the 1st Schedule. The allocation of seats will be in accordance with the 4th Schedule.

House of the People : The House of the People will consist of not more than 500 members who will be elected by direct vote of the people of the Union with seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There will be not more than one representative for 5,00,000 of the population and not less than one for 7,50,000 of the population.

Though the upper chamber will be an elective body, it will not enjoy powers regarding money bills on equal terms with the House of the People. A money bill can originate only in the House of the People.

The House of the People will be elected for 5 years but the President may, in an emergency, extend it for one year at a

time. It may be dissolved earlier by the President. The Council of States will not be subject to dissolution, but as nearly as practicable, one-third of its members will retire on the expiration of every second year.

The President and the Parliament : The President has a right to address both or either of the Houses of Parliament and may send to the Parliament message with regard to any Bill which is pending. The Parliament should give precedence to the matter referred to in his message over other business. Provision has been made for joint sessions. Power has been given to the President to promulgate ordinances at any time except when both Houses are in session. The President will promulgate such ordinances on the advice of his Ministers and such ordinances will cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the re-assembly of the Union Parliament, or even before, if two consecutive resolutions are passed by both Houses disapproving it.

While the President has power to issue Proclamation of Emergency under Part XVIII of the Constitution, he can never assume any of the powers of the Parliament under the Constitution. But the Parliament consisting of the President and the two Houses shall have power to legislate on all subjects on which the Union has power to make laws. No bill passed by the Houses of Parliament shall become law without the assent of the President who has the power also to send a bill back once for reconsideration by the Parliament. No demand for grant out of the Consolidated and other funds of the Union can be made without the recommendation of the President and such of the demands as are charged upon the Consolidated Fund are non-votable in the Parliament.

Federal Judicature : The Constitution provides that there will be a Supreme Court in India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and not more than seven other Judges.

Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President after consultation with the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts in the States. Any person who has held office as a Judge of the Supreme Court (as also in the case of a High Court) is prohibited from practising in any court in India.

A Judge of the Supreme Court, unless he resigns or otherwise vacates his office before the age of sixty-five, cannot be removed from office except by an order of the President, following an address by each House of Parliament for such removal, supported by not less than two-thirds majority of members present of each House and a majority in each case of the total membership of the House.

The Supreme Court is to have original, appellate and advisory jurisdictions. Its original jurisdiction extends to disputes between the Union and a State or between two Statss if and in so far as the dispute involves any question whether of law or fact on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends. Disputes arising out of certain agreements are, however, left out of the purview of the Supreme Court.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Court extends to cases involving the interpretation of the Constitution, to all others for which an appeal lay with the Federal Court, to civil cases involving not less than twenty thousand rupees, to criminal cases resulting in the passing of a death sentence, whether by revision or otherwise, by a High Court, and by special leave by the Supreme Court itself to appeal.

The Supreme Court has also an advisory jurisdiction in respect of matters and questions which may be referred to it by the President for opinion.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General : There shall be a Comptroller and Auditor-General, appointed by the President and removable only in the manner in which a judge of the Supreme Court may be removed. He shall be responsible for the submission of the reports relating to the accounts of the Union to the President and of each State to the Governor or Rajpramukh, as the case may be, for presentation to the Parliament or the respective legislature.

Parts VI-IX. The States in Parts A, B, C and the Territories in Part D of the 1st Schedule

(Arts. 152-237, 238, 239-42 and 243)

The Executive : Governor, Rajpramukh, Lt.-Governor or Chief Commissioner : The executive power of each State shall vest in a Governor in the case of the States in Part A of the

1st Schedule, in a Rajpramukh in States in Part B of the 1st Schedule and in the President acting through a Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Governor or otherwise in the case of the States in Part C and the Territories in Part D of the 1st Schedule (which are centrally administered areas). Since the last two categories have the President as their ultimate authority, executive, legislative or otherwise, little need be said regarding them except that the Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Governor or other nominal executive is appointed by the President and holds office naturally during his pleasure.

The Governor of each State in Part A of the 1st Schedule shall be appointed by the President and shall hold office during the pleasure of the President, the ordinary tenure being 5 years. The qualifications for eligibility to this office are similar to those of the President.

The Rajpramukh shall come to this office and hold the office in accordance with the agreements and covenants entered into by the Rulers of the former Indian States and the Government of India. Except in the case of the viable single units among the States, the covenants prescribe a five-year term to the Rajpramukh who is elected by the Council of Rulers in each case for acceptance by the Head of the Union.

Council of Ministers : There shall be a Council of Ministers in each State in Part A and B of the 1st Schedule, with a Chief Minister at the head, to aid and advise the Governor or Rajpramukh, as the case may be, in the exercise of his functions except where he is required to act upon his discretion. The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor or Rajpramukh and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the latter on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State and the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor or Rajpramukh. It is specifically laid down further that in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Bharat in particular there shall be a Minister in charge of tribal welfare who may in addition be also in charge of any other work. A Minister in any case must become a member of the Legislature of the State within six months of appointment. All executive action in the State shall be conducted in the name of the Governor or Raj-

pramukh whom it is the duty of the Chief Minister to inform on all matters relating to administration and all proposals for legislation.

In the case of the States in Part C of the 1st Schedule alone, the President may in his discretion set up a Council of Ministers in each.

Advocate-General : The Governor or Rajpramukh in each of the States in Parts A and B of the 1st Schedule shall appoint as Advocate-General a person qualified to be appointed a Judge of a High Court. The Advocate-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the appointing authority and shall advise the Government of the State on all legal matters.

State Legislature : Except in the Territories under Part D of the 1st Schedule and except also in the States under Part C (where it depends upon the discretion of the President), there shall be a Legislature in each State consisting of the Governor or Rajpramukh and one or two Houses of Legislature. The Constitution lays down that there shall be two Houses in the Part 'A' States of Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, U. P. and West Bengal and in the Part 'B' States of Mysore and one House in the rest of the Part A and Part B States. The two Houses are to be known as the Legislative Council (Upper House) and Legislative Assembly (Lower House). Without meaning an amendment to the Constitution, the Parliament may by law provide for the abolition, where it exists, or creation, where it does not, of a Legislative Council in a State, if a resolution to that effect has been passed by a majority of the total membership of the Legislative Assembly of that State, with a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

Parliament may, by law, create or continue a body, whether nominated or partly nominated and partly elected, to function as a Legislature for a State under Part C of the 1st Schedule. Until such a provision is made the Coorg Legislative Council shall function as before.

Legislative Council : The Legislative Council of a State shall not have a membership of more than 25 per cent of that of the Legislative Assembly of the State, one-third being elected by municipalities, district boards, and other local bodies, one-twelfth by graduates of three years' standing of Indian Universities, one-twelfth by the teachers of educational institutions not

lower than a secondary school, one-third by the Legislative Assembly of the State, the rest being nominated by the Governor from amongst persons of proved excellence in literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service.

Legislative Assembly : The members of the Legislative Assembly of each State shall be chosen by direct election on the basis of adult franchise in territorial constituencies. The number of members shall vary between a maximum of 500 and a minimum of 60, the representation being on a scale of not more than one member for every 750,000 people. Seats will be reserved for ten years from the commencement of the Constitution for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Governor being authorised to nominate also some members of the Anglo-Indian Community.

The Legislative Assembly, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years, the Parliament having the power to extend this period for one year at a time when a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation. The Legislative Council shall, however, have as nearly as may be one-third of its members retired on the expiration of every second year.

The Upper House is a revisionary House with very restricted powers in all matters, the power being very little indeed in the case of money bills which can originate only in the Lower House.

The Legislature and the Executive : Besides a special address by the Governor or Rajpramukh at the commencement of every legislative session, the Governor or Rajpramukh has the right to address either House or both the Houses at a joint sitting or send messages for early consideration. No bill can become law without the assent of the Governor or Rajpramukh who may for once send a bill back for reconsideration by the Legislature, or reserve it for the consideration of the President in case it in any way derogates from the powers conferred on the High Court by the Constitution. Further, the Governor or Rajpramukh has the power, during the recess of the Legislature, to promulgate ordinances to meet the necessities of circumstances. Such ordinances shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of the Legislature, or even before, if revoked earlier or if a resolution expressing disapproval is passed by the House or Houses of Legislature. The

Governor or Rajpramukh must, however, obtain the previous sanction of the President for promulgating ordinances relating to some matters, and under some circumstances. It remains to note that no demand for grants from the consolidated or other funds of the State can be made except on the recommendation of the Governor or Rajpramukh and that the expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State is non-votable in Legislature although without the legislative approval of the appropriation bills no expenditure can be made out of the revenues of the State.

According to the emergency provisions under Part XVIII the powers of the Legislature of a State during a Proclamation of Emergency by the President, on receipt of report from the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State, can be exercised only by or under the authority of the Parliament.

State Judiciary : High Courts : In each State under Parts A and B of the 1st Schedule, there shall be a High Court with all the powers of a court of record. Parliament may by law constitute a High Court for a State under Part C of the 1st Schedule or declare any court in any such State to be a High Court. Each such Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and such number of other Judges as the President may fix from time to time in relation to each. Every Judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State and with the Chief Justice of the State in case of Judges other than the Chief Justice. A Judge of a High Court shall hold office until the age of 60 unless he resigns or is appointed a Judge in another High Court or the Supreme Court or is removed from office in the same manner as a Judge of the Supreme Court. No person who has held office as a Judge of a High Court shall practise thereafter in any court in India.

Every High Court is empowered to issue within the territory in which it exercises jurisdiction, directions, orders or writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari* for enforcement of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution and for any other purpose. Every High Court shall have besides the power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within the State, except a court or tribunal relating to the Armed Forces. A High Court is authorised also

to transfer to itself any case in a subordinate court which in its opinion involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution. The High Court may dispose of such a case itself, or may, after determining the said question of law send the case for judgment in the said court in conformity with the decision on the law.

The Parliament may extend the jurisdiction of a High Court to, and also exclude it from, any State or territory outside the State in which the High Court has its principal seat.

Subordinate Courts : Appointments, postings and promotions of District Judges in each State shall be made by the Governor or Rajpramukh in consultation with the High Court of the State. Appointments of persons other than District Judges to the judicial services of the State shall be made by the Governor or Rajpramukh in consultation with the High Court and the State Public Service Commission. The control over the district and other subordinate courts, including postings, promotions, etc., shall be vested in the High Court in the case of persons holding posts inferior to that of District Judges. The Governor, is, however, authorised to direct by public notification that the rules under this section apply to any class or classes of magistrates.

Part X. Scheduled and Tribal Areas [Art. 244 (1) & 5th Schedule and Art. 244 (2) & 6th Schedule]

The Constitution contains specific provisions for the governance of (*a*) the Scheduled Areas (declared as such by the President) and Scheduled Tribes in any State specified in Parts A and B of the 1st Schedule except Assam, and (*b*) the tribal areas in Assam described in the 6th Schedule.

Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes : In each State with such areas and tribes, there shall be established a Tribal Advisory Council, consisting of not more than 20 members, as near as three-fourths being the representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State ; provided that if such representatives do not account for three-fourths, the remaining seats of this allotment shall be filled by other members of the tribes. The Council shall advise the Governor or Rajpramukh on matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement

of the Scheduled Tribes in the State. After prior consultation with the Council, the Governor or Rajpramukh may modify, subject to exceptions, any Act of the Legislature or the Parliament and make regulations regarding the transfer or allotment of land and the business of money-lending in these areas.

Any addition, amendment or repeal of the provisions regarding these areas in the Constitution can be made only by the Parliament, any such law not being deemed as an amendment to the Constitution.

Tribal Areas in Assam : The Constitution has specified the Tribal Areas in Assam in two Parts,—Part A with 9 and Part B with 2 Autonomous Districts.

Part A : If there are different Scheduled Tribes in any of the 9 autonomous districts under this Part, the Governor may by notification divide the area or areas inhabited by them into autonomous regions. District Councils shall be set up in each of the autonomous districts consisting of not more than 24 members, three-fourths in any case being elected on the basis of adult suffrage. Separate Regional Councils are also to be set up for each autonomous region. Each of these Councils shall be a body corporate and shall be set up by the Governor in consultation with the existing tribal Councils or other representatives.

Where there are Regional Councils the District Council shall have such powers in relation to the administration of the region as are delegated to it by the Regional Council. The District Council shall in any case have the powers of the administration of the District vested in itself, and the District and Regional Councils after being set up shall make rules for the formation of subordinate local Councils and conduct of business by them. The powers of the Regional and District Councils relate to legislation on affairs of agriculture, respecting land, water-course and forests, town and village administration, inheritance of property, marriage and social customs. Any such laws shall, however, require the assent of the Governor to have effect. For the administration of justice in the respective areas, the District and the Regional Councils may constitute village councils or courts and make appointments to them, the powers of courts of appeal being exercised by the councils themselves or any courts constituted by them. In the matter of appeals, however, the High Court of Assam shall have jurisdiction in so far as specified

by the Governor whose previous approval is also required in regard to the rules made by the District and Regional Councils for the constitution and powers of the procedure to be followed by, and the enforcement of the decisions of the village councils or courts. It lies also with the Governor to confer, modify or withdraw powers relating to the trial of offences under the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes which shall apply to these Districts and Regions only in so far as they are made applicable by the Governor.

Each District and Region shall have a District and a Regional Fund respectively to be managed in accordance with rules made by the respective Council, subject to the approval of the Governor. The District and Regional Councils have been conferred powers to assess and collect land revenue and impose certain taxes as well as to share in the royalties accruing each year from licences or lease for prospecting for, or extraction of minerals. Subject to certain restrictions including the assent of the Governor, each District Council shall have power to make regulations for the control of money-lending and trading in those areas by non-tribals. While it lies with the Governor to make the provisions of any Act of the Parliament or Legislature of the State apply to any such district or region, any law of the Legislature of Assam relating to the matters on which the Councils have power to make laws and in respect of prohibition of liquors shall have no effect in these areas unless the respective Council so directs. And subject to the approval of the Legislature of Assam each time, the Governor may annul or suspend the operation of the acts or resolutions of the District and Regional Councils for 1 year at a time.

The Constitution provides for the appointment from time to time by the Governor of a Commission to inquire into and report on the administration and other matters of the autonomous Districts and Regions. On the recommendation of such a Commission the Governor may dissolve a Council and order fresh general election and with the approval of the Legislature of Assam take upon himself or authorise the Commission to take up the administration of the respective areas.

Part B : Any or all the provisions relating to the areas under Part A may, subject to the previous approval of the President, be applied by the Governor by notification on the

tribal areas under this part. And till such a notification is made, the Governor of Assam shall carry on the administration of these areas as the Agent of the President as in the case of territories specified in Part D of the 1st Schedule.

Part XI. Relations between the Union and the States (Arts. 245-263 & 7th Schedule)

The 7th Schedule has divided the powers between the Union and the States and has laid down a list of subjects on which the Union and the States shall have concurrent jurisdiction. In addition, the Constitution has laid down certain provisions for guiding the relations between the Union and the States.

Legislative Relations : Ordinarily while the Legislatures of States specified in Parts A and B of the 1st Schedule have power to make laws on matters relating to the States List, the Parliament has power to make laws not only with respect to the Union List of subjects but also on the State and Concurrent List with respect to the States specified in Parts C and D of the 1st Schedule. The Parliament has the power to make laws also (1) to establish additional courts for better administration of the Union List of subjects, (2) on residuary subjects, (3) on any subject in the State List in the national interest when asked to do so by a resolution in the Council of States supported by a two-thirds majority of all members, each time for a period of one year, (4) on all subjects in the State List during the operation of a Proclamation of Emergency and (5) for any two or more States by agreement and consent, capable of adoption by others. Any law, made by a State shall, to the extent of its repugnancy with a law made by the Parliament, be void.

Administrative Relations : No State shall in any way impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union. The Union Government may give directions for that purpose as well as for the construction and maintenance of means of communications of national importance and the protection of railways. The Union Government may also confer powers and impose duties on the Governments of States. The Armed Forces of the States in Part B of the 1st Schedule, though part of the Armed Forces of the Union, shall continue

to be maintained by these States pending the passage of any law by the Parliament providing otherwise, but subject to the orders of the President.

Under an agreement with the Government of any territory which is not a part of India, the Union Government may for the time being have complete jurisdiction over that territory.

Subject to the provisions of laws made by the Parliament in this context full faith and credit shall be given throughout India to public acts, records and judicial proceedings of the Union and of every State.

Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint relating to the use, distribution and control of the waters of inter-State rivers and river valleys. The President may set up an inter-State Council to co-ordinate the policies of States and to solve inter-State disputes.

Part XII. Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits (Arts. 264-300)

The Constitution lays down that no tax shall be levied or collected except by the authority of law. The proceeds of all taxes shall be credited along with other funds to the Consolidated Fund of India and to the Consolidated Fund of each State specified in Parts A and B of the 1st Schedule. The Parliament and the Legislature of each State may also by law establish Contingency Funds of India and of the States to be placed respectively at the disposal of the President and the Governor or Rajpramukh of each State for meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation by law according to the provisions of the Constitution.

The Constitution lays down the method of distribution of the revenues between the Union and the States under separate categories: (1) duties levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the States, (2) taxes levied and collected by the Union but assigned to the States, (3) taxes levied and collected by the Union and distributed between the Union and the States, (4) surcharge on certain duties and taxes for purposes of the Union, (5) taxes levied and collected by the Union, which may be distributed between the States and the Union, (6) grants-in-

aid annually by the Union in lieu of export duty on jute and jute products, (7) grants-in-aid from the Union in respect of certain States, and (8) taxes authorised by the Legislatures of States in respect of professions, trades, calling and employment for the benefit of local authorities in such areas. Prior recommendation of the President is necessary to Bills affecting taxation to which States are interested. The privy purse assured to the Ruler of a State free of tax under a covenant by the previous Government is continued. In addition, the Constitution has provided certain restrictions on the power of the Union and of the States in relation to the imposition of certain taxes, and at the same time given legal basis to the financial agreements entered into by the States in Part B of the 1st Schedule. The Constitution also requires the President within two years of the commencement of the Constitution and every fifth year thereafter to constitute a Finance Commission to make recommendations relating to the financial relations between the Union and the States.

The Constitution provides also for the fixation of limits to the borrowing power of the Union as well as of the States and for the property, contracts, rights, liabilities, obligations and suits of the Union and of the States.

Part XIII. Trade, Commerce and Intercourse
(Arts. 301-307)

The Constitution aims at establishing complete freedom of trade and intercourse throughout India without any discrimination or preference shown by any law of the Parliament or the State Legislatures except for dealing with a scarcity of goods. The Parliament and State Legislatures may impose restrictions on trade and intercourse in their respective spheres either in public interest or to prevent discrimination. The Parliament may appoint appropriate authority for the realisation of these aims. And it lies with the President to modify or terminate such of the agreements with the States under Part B of the 1st Schedule as authorise the continuance of restrictions on trade and commerce, at the end of five years from the commencement of the Constitution after consideration of the report of the Finance Commission.

Part XIV. Services Under the Union and the States (Arts. 308-323)

Pending the enactment of laws regulating recruitment and conditions of public services by the Parliament or the appropriate Legislature, the President or the Governor or Rajpramukh shall make rules for that purpose and except as otherwise provided in the Constitution every public servant holds office during the pleasure of the President or the Governor or Rajpramukh. No person in public service shall be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed and even then (subject to exceptions) not without being given reasonable opportunity of showing cause against such action. The Constitution gives express protection to all the members of existing services appointed by the Secretary of State or Secretary of State in Council in respect of conditions of service, remeneration, etc.

The Constitution provides for the establishment of a Union Public Service Commission and a Public Service Commission for each State, or a Joint Public Service Commission for two or more States (in case the Parliament by law provides for such, following a resolution in two or more State Legislatures in support of that). The Chairman and members of the Union and Joint Commissions shall be appointed by the President and of State Commissions by the Governor or Rajpramukh for a term of 6 years in each case or until he attains the age of 65 years in the case of the Union Commission and 60 in the case of the rest whichever is earlier. A member of a Commission shall only be removed from office by the President either for insolvency, infirmity or for being engaged in paid employment outside the duties of office ; or following a reference to and inquiry by the Supreme Court on a ground of misbehaviour, prior to which he is liable to suspension. The rules on the conditions of service in respective cases shall be made by the President or the Governor or Rajpramukh. In any case, upon ceasing in due time to be members of respective Commissions, a person is ineligible for any further appointment under the Government except a higher appointment in a Commission generally. The respective Commissions shall be consulted by the Union and State Governments on all matters of recruitment or otherwise to civil services, and, subject to extension of powers by the respective Legislatures,

each Commission shall conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the Union and the States. An annual report on the work done shall be presented by each Commission to the President or the respective Governor or Rajpramukh.

Part XV. Elections. (Arts. 324-329)

For the superintendence, direction and control of the elections the Constitution provides for the appointment by the President and the Governor or Rajpramukh of each State of an Election Commission respectively for the Union and for the States, members of which shall not be removed from the office except in like manner and like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

There shall be no discrimination as to the exercise of the rights of franchise on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex and all electoral rolls shall be general. Unless otherwise disqualified under a law of the Parliament or the respective State Legislature, every adult citizen of India, *i.e.*, one who has attained the age of 21 years shall be eligible to vote in the elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of States. Parliament has power to make laws with respect to all matters regarding elections to the Parliament and the Legislatures; subject to this and till such provision is not made, the Legislatures of the States may make laws in this regard for the respective areas. The Constitution expressly bars all courts against interference in electoral matters.

Part XVI. Special Provisions Relating to Certain Classes (Arts. 330-342)

For a period of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution, there shall be reservation of seats in the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of all States under Parts A and B of the 1st Schedule for (1) the Scheduled Castes (declared as such by the President with respect to any State, and in the case of a Part A or Part B State in consultation with the Governor or Rajpramukh of such a State, subject to laws made by the Parliament), (2) the Scheduled Tribes (also similarly declared as such) except in the case of those of Assam where seats shall be reserved for the (3) autonomous districts. Also

for a period of ten years the President or the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State is empowered to nominate members of the Anglo-Indian community to give the community adequate representation.

Subject to consideration of efficiency of administration claims of Scheduled Castes and Tribes to services and posts shall be considered. Special provision is made in the case of the Anglo-Indian community for the continuation for a maximum period of ten years of the basis of appointments in posts, telegraphs, railways and customs as existing prior to transfer of powers in 1947, and of educational grants as in the financial year 1947-48 by the Union and the States, subject to diminution by ten per cent., every two years in the case of appointments and three years in the case of grants.

The Constitution provides further for the appointment by the President (1) of a special officer for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other backward classes including the Anglo-Indian community, (2) of a Commission to report on the administration of Scheduled areas and the welfare of Scheduled Tribes at any time and after ten years from the commencement of the Constitution, and (3) of a Commission to investigate the conditions of the backward classes.

Part XVII. Official Language (Arts. 343-351 & 8th Schedule)

Hindi in Devnagri Script is the official language of the Union and the international form of Indian numerals is the form of numerals to be used for official purposes of the Union, subject to the power of the President to lay down any exceptions for a period of 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution and subject to the laws made by Parliament thereafter. The President is empowered to appoint, after five years from the commencement of the Constitution and at the expiration of ten years thereafter, a Commission to advise and make recommendations in this connection. The Constitution also provides for the constitution of a Committee of 30 members, 20 from the House of the People and 10 from the Council of States, to examine the recommendations of the above-mentioned Commission and report opinion thereon to the President who shall issue directions on this matter.

The 8th Schedule recognises 14 languages for the purposes of the Constitution and any one or more of these may be used as the regional languages in the Union, with provision for the continuance of the English language, until otherwise provided by a law of the Legislature of a State, for 15 years.

The language for the time being authorised for use in the Union shall be the language for communication between the Union and the States and also between States unless two or more States agree to use Hindi as the language for communication between themselves.

Until otherwise provided by law by the Parliament all proceedings in the Supreme Court and the High Courts and the authoritative texts of all Bills and Acts of the Parliament and the State Legislatures and Ordinances promulgated by the President and the Governors and Rajpramukhs shall, subject to certain restrictions, be in the English language.

Every person shall be entitled to submit a representation for the redress of any grievance to any officer of authority of the Union or a State in any of the languages used in the Union or in the State, as the case may be.

It is the duty of the Union to promote the development and spread of the Hindi language by drawing for its vocabulary primarily on the Sanskrit language.

Part XVIII. Emergency Provisions (Arts. 352-360)

If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory of India is threatened whether by war or external aggression or internal disturbance, he may make Proclamation to that effect. During the operation of such a Proclamation the executive and legislative powers of the Union shall be extended beyond the Union lists of subjects to all matters considered necessary. Any such Proclamation, unless revoked earlier, shall cease to operate at the end of two months, if before the expiration of that period (or 30 days from the date of the first sitting of the House of the People, if the House of the People was under dissolution at the time of the Proclamation) both the Houses of Parliament have not approved the same by resolutions. And each time such resolutions are passed by both the Houses, the Proclamation shall operate for six months, subject to a maxi-

mum of three years. During the operation of a Proclamation of Emergency the Rights of Freedom and the Right to Constitutional Remedies in respect of the Fundamental Rights shall remain suspended.

If the President is satisfied, on receipt of a report from the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the President may by Proclamation assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State, except the legislative functions which may, however, be conferred on him by the Parliament with respect to that State. The period of operation of such a Proclamation shall depend on provisions similar to a Proclamation of Emergency in the Union.

On being satisfied about the existence of a threat to the financial stability of the Union or any part thereof, the President may make a Proclamation of Financial Emergency during which the President may give such directions as he may deem necessary including reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any public servants (including Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts) and requirements of all Money Bills to be kept for the consideration of the President.

Part XIX. Miscellaneous (Arts. 361-367)

This Part lays down provisions for the protection of the President, the Governors and the Rajpramukhs ; regarding major ports and aerodromes ; against interference by courts in disputes arising out of certain treaties, agreements, etc., and defines the terms used in the Constitution. It is also provided that any failure to comply with, or to give effect to, directions given by the Union shall be regarded as an emergency for the purposes of the Constitution.

Part XX. Amendment of the Constitution (Art. 368)

Ordinarily, the Constitution may be amended by the assent of the President to a Bill for the purpose after it is passed in each House of Parliament by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting.

Exception, however, is made in the case of any such Bills seeking to amend the provisions relating to the election and manner of election of the President ; extent of the executive powers of the Union or of the States, the Supreme Courts and the High Courts of the States ; the legislative relations between the Union and the States ; the Lists in the 7th Schedule ; the representation of the States in Parliament, and the amendment of the Constitution. In any of these cases the amendment will also require the ratification by Legislatures of not less than half of the States in Parts A and B of the 1st Schedule before such a Bill is presented to the President for assent.

Part XXI. Temporary & Transitional Provisions (Arts. 369-392)

The provisions in this Part seek in a large measure to facilitate the adaptation of the existing laws and administration with the new Constitution when it comes into force, with changes in the names and positions in certain cases. Besides these, the Costitution here provides for certain temporary increases or restrictions in the authority of the President and the Parliament. Among these mention may be made of the restriction on the Parliament's power to make laws for the State of Jammu and Kashmir, competency of the Parliament for five years to legislate in relation to some matters in the State List (relating to the production of and trade in commodities in short supply), the general control by the President for a period of 10 years (or more or less as the Parliament thinks fit) over the administration of any State in Part B of the 1st Schedule, and the power of the President to amend the 1st and 4th Schedules and remove difficulties.

Part XXII & the Schedules

Part XXII deals with "Short Title, Commencement and Repeals" and its three Articles (393-395) lay down that the Constitution of India shall come into force on the 26th January, 1950 and that all Acts amending and supplementing the Government of Idia Act, 1935, including that last Act itself, are repealed except the Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949.

Of the Schedules the 1st one lays down the names of the States and territories of India under four Parts.

The 2nd Schedule deals in five parts with the salaries and allowances of different high offices in the State, some of which are liable to be changed by the President or the Parliament or the State Legislatures. The 3rd Schedule deals with the oaths of office for different high offices. The 4th Schedule deals with the allocation of the 205 seats in the Council of States, 145 to the States in Part A, 53 to those in Part B and 7 to those in Part C of the 1st Schedule. The 5th and 6th Schedules, as noted before, deal with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Tribes in general and of Assam in particular. The 7th Schedule deals with the distribution of powers between the Union and the States, and the 8th Schedule lays down the various Indian languages recognised by the Constitution, while the 9th or last Schedule, introduced by the First Amendment Act, 1951, refers to Article 31B and the 13 measures for land reforms and abolition of property rights.

2. INTEGRATION OF STATES

Unification of India : The former 552 Princely States of India are now integrated with "India, that is Bharat", which was constituted into a Republic on January 26, 1950. Of these (*a*) 216 States covering an area of 108,739 sq. miles and with a population of 19·158 million are merged into the adjoining Governor's States (formerly called Provinces) ; (*b*) 61 States covering an area of 63,704 sq. miles with a population of 6·925 million have formed 7 Centrally Administered areas ; and (*c*) 275 States covering an area of 215,450 sq. miles with a population of 34·6 million have been integrated in 5 Unions of States under Rajpramukhs. To these came to be added later the 3 "viable" States of Hyderabad (the Nizam as the Rajpramukh), Mysore (the Maharaja as the Rajpramukh), and Jammu and Kashmir (which in 1952 elected the Prince as the first *Sadar-e-Riyasat*), each as a distinct entity. (See *poste* 'Constitutional Directory'.)

The unification began practically with the accession of the States to the Dominion of India in August 1947, and was completed formally with the accession of Hyderabad to the Indian Union on November 23, 1949.

The new Republican Constitution of India puts the States on a position of equality with the rest of India in all except a few minor matters. These exceptions have been made to give

permanence to the covenants signed with the Rulers as well as to facilitate their gradual stabilisation within the framework of the Indian administration. Within the former class falls the recognition of the privy purses of the Rulers, continuation of their armed forces and the provision for recognition, not appointment, of the Rajpramukhs by the President. For the first ten years anyway, the Rajpramukhs are in an inferior position compared to the Governors since the President will have a general control over the administration of what so long were known as the Indian States. This was required to serve the second purpose which made it necessary also to include the principles laid down by the States Finances Enquiry Committee for the financial integration of the States as made clear in its reports of August 11 and December 29, 1940. The States forces, although under the organisational control of the Rajpramukhs in States under Part B of the 1st Schedule, are under the operational control of the Indian Army.

The process of democratization of the Part B States was completed in 1952, and legislatures and ministries were set up in some of the Part C States. Financial assistance was given by the Centre to some of the States and the Five-Year Plan proposed a number of development schemes for the States.

3. FOREIGN 'POCKETS'

Foreign possessions in India may be grouped under two heads: (1) French possessions and (2) Portuguese possessions.

French Possessions : French establishments in India which consisted of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe, Yanan and Chandernagore had an area of 203 sq. miles and a population of about three and a quarter lakhs. Of these Chandernagore is merged in India (1951) and is no longer a French possession. The budget of these French possessions was of the order of 63 lakhs, of which nearly 12 lakhs were received from the Government of India, 7 lakhs from the Government of France and the rest comprised local receipts from alcohol, opium, ganja and other sources.

The above five dependencies were granted local autonomy within the French Union after World War II. After August 15, 1947, there was in French India an intense mass movement for complete independence and for merger with the Indian Union. The French Government were committed to a plebiscite to decide

the future relationship of French India with the Indian Republic, *i.e.*, whether it should continue under France or break away and merge in the Union of India. But the French attitude has changed since 1949.

The referendum in Chandernagore was held, in spite of the French efforts to dodge it, on June 19, 1949, resulting in a vast majority voting in favour of merger with India (7,473 in favour and 114 against). The transfer of power took place on May 2, 1950 and the merger was completed in 1951. In a fresh election, the Congress Party was routed and Progressive Block candidates were returned. But since then the administration has been taken over by the Union Government directly. The municipal election in 1953 was boycotted. An inquiry was being made to decide the particular kind of Government that the people desired.

Plebiscite Question: The situation in the South Indian settlements was clouded for a while by the expiry of the Indo-French Customs Agreement (of 1941) due to expire on March 31, 1949. The Government of India wanted the agreement to continue and modify it as the French desired.

As regards the plebiscite, the French India General Assembly approved on March 21 the recommendations of the 29-man Committee, appointed to draft the details of it, and fixed the date as December 11.

As the date approached, the French Government first desired its postponement for lack of preparations. India agreed to that. Meanwhile, the pro-French and anti-merger local Socialist Party, led by M. Goubert, was left free to push the campaign against merger with terroristic activities. The municipal and general elections of December 16, 1951, were boycotted on these grounds by the pro-merger Nationalist Parties, and the elections resulted in the victory of M. Goubert, who remained Minister for General Administration in French India.

Incidents within the Indian border near Pondicherry between the French and Indian police grew in number. Smuggling across the border, never unknown, supplied the causes for them frequently now. The Government of India recounted these (numbering over 50) in details in their note to the French Government in 1952, and had felt since the end of 1951 that fair plebiscite could not be held when the attitude of the French Government was so unhelpful. The statements

of the Pinay Government (1952) in France went to show that the French Government did not accept the allegations, but their former attitude (1945-48) to the colonial problems had been considerably modified. Mr. Nehru stating the attitude of India in Parliament held that India could not accept the existence of such 'foriegn pockets' on her shores, but would not have recourse to force for effecting their merger in the Union.

Portuguese Possessions : The Portuguese possessions in India comprise Goa in Konkan (acquired in 1510), Daman (in Gujarat, settled in 1558) and Diu (island off Kathiawar) and have an area of 1,537 sq. miles with a population 6·24 lakhs. A Governor-General at Nova-Goa heads the administration carried on by a Council with legislative and advisory powers. But the control of the Metropolis is more direct ; the budget has to be approved by the Minister of Colonies in Portugal.

Portugal has never admitted the possessions to be anything but a part of Portugal, nor accepted the people's right to self-government or merger. The Government of India sent a despatch early in 1950 to the Portuguese Government on the question of a plebiscite to decide on merger that the people desired, but the Portuguese Government refused to discuss it. The National Congress movement, democratic and pro-India, was ruthlessly suppressed ; its leaders were thrown into prison and deported (in 1952). Colonial fascism is maintained throughout these possessions and a naval base in Goa is understood to have been offered and built by the U.S.A.

The position with regard to the foreign possessions on the Indian soil was indicated by the Government in reply to a question in Parliament on March 9, 1953 :

The Government of India formally proposed to the French Government to start negotiations on the subject of direct transfer of the remaining four French Settlements to India without a referendum in October 1952. The matter being still under correspondence between the two Governments, it was impossible to say when the final decision would be taken.

As regards Portuguese possessions in India, no formal reply to India's proposal to start negotiations for direct transfer of Goa, Daman and Diu to India has yet been received, nor have the Portuguese Government so far responded to India's representation regarding various legislative measures discriminating against Indians.

The Government of India is willing to do everything possible to settle the various questions at issue by means of peaceful negotiations in consonance with their declared policy.

4. INDIAN PARLIAMENT IN 1953

The first Parliament of the Indian Republic was in its second year of steady and settled work in 1953.

Composition, 1952: The general elections in India (1951-52) were finished before the financial year commenced in 1952.

The House of the People (499 seats) is composed of 489 elected members and 10 members nominated by the President. Of these nominated 6 are from Jammu and Kashmir, 2 from the Anglo-Indian Community, 1 from Andaman and Nicobar Islands and 1 from the Tribal Areas in Assam. The strength of the different Parties in the House when the Parliament met first was found to be as follows: Congress 363; Communists and Allied Parties 27; K.M.P.P. 19; Socialists 12; Jan Sangh 3; Hindu Mahasabha 4; Ram Rajya Parishad 3; Peasants and Workers Party 2; S.C.F. 2; Ganatantra Parishad 5; Independent 36; Others 13.

The Council of States (216 seats) is composed of 200 members elected by the State Assemblies and electoral colleges, 12 members nominated by the President and 4 members chosen by Jammu and Kashmir. Of the 200 elected members, the Party position is as follows: Congress 146; Communists and Allied Parties 13; Socialists 6; K.M.P.P. 4; Jan Sangh 1; Hindu Mahasabha 1; Forward Bloc (Marxists) 1; U.F.P. of Pepsu 1; Travancore Tamilnad Congress 1; Ganatantra Parishad of Orissa 2; Rajasthan Sanjuktadal 2; Peasants and Workers Party 2; S.C.F. 2; Krishikar Lok Party 1; Muslim League 1; Jharkhand Party 1; Janata Party 1; Akali 1; Independent 13.

The Congress Parliamentary Party enjoyed, therefore, a commanding position in the House on every issue.

A number of Parliamentary alliances were formed by the non-Congress Parties while some of the non-descript members sided with the Congress Party in Parliamentary works. Negotiation between Nehru and J. P. Narayan for a Congress-PSP merger did not succeed in 1953.

The Socialists and K.M.P.P. members formed a "Socialist-Praja Party," while most of the others joined or associated them-

selves with either the Communist group or the newly formed groups, the National Democratic Group, formed under the leadership of Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, and the Independent Parliamentary Group. The position of the various Opposition parties when the House adjourned in 1953 was: Communist group and associates 35, National Democratic Group 32, Independent Parliamentary Group 26, and Socialist-Praja Group 21.

The Opposition: The Speaker's recognition as a "group" was given only to the Communists, though it was Dr. Mookerjee who functioned as the *de facto* leader of the Opposition on many important occasions till his death in June, 1953. The Speaker has laid down that for securing recognition as a party, a party must have at least a quorum strength of 50 so that, if on any occasion the Government refused to proceed with a measure, the party recognized should be able at least to compel the Government to continue the proceedings. For recognition as a group, he has laid down a minimum number of 50. Further, he has stated that the party or group recognized must have a common ideology and must have been returned to Parliament on the programme it claims.

Systematic efforts have been made since then to deprive the Communist Group of its pre-eminent position in the Opposition, both in the Lower and Upper Houses. In the former, the PSP alliance, strengthened by the new members who came by by-elections in 1953, and by the occasional defaction of Communist sympathisers, bids fair to usurp their position, while in the Upper, Dr. K. D. Nag (Congress nominated) is said to have secured a miscellaneous group into an alliance, the truth of which is, however, yet to be tested.

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS, 1953

The arrest and death in detention in Kashmir of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, the leader of the National Democratic Group in the Parliament, was more than a mere normal event. For, Dr. Mookerjee virtually acted as the most effective leader in the Opposition and stood out as the most capable Parliamentarian in the House.

The strength of the parties in the House has changed slightly, but the changes are not without significance for that matter. Analysis of the ten by-elections held since General

Election show that in the 15 by-elections to the House of the People (upto July 1, 1953), the Congress had contested 14, but retained only 7 out of the 11 seats it had won formerly. The other seats were won by the PSP (5), the Hindu Mahasabha (1), the Forward Bloc (1) and Independent (1). In the subsequent by-election in West Bengal in November 1953, the Congress had suffered a "spectacular defeat" (South-East Calcutta) in the hands of the Communist Party and won a "spectacular victory" in Nadiya over PSP and the Communists. Of the votes polled by the Opposition, those of the PSP and the Communists had shown a rise.

ENACTMENTS

The piece of legislation which was regarded as of paramount political importance in 1953 was undoubtedly the Andhra State Act which constituted a new Part A State. In the field of economic legislation, the Estate Duty Act, accompanied by the Estate Duty Rates Act (proposing a slab system of levy) was the most debated enactment of 1953. Among other measures that the Parliament debated and passed in 1953 some worthy of note are : the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act which sought to remove certain inconvenient and wasteful features of the Acts of 1950 and 1951 ; the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act which was to prevent contravention of the provisions of the existing Act and provided for direct management or control by the Government of some industrial units under certain circumstances and constitution of Development Councils ; the Air Transport Act nationalizing the air transport services ; the Tea Act which gave the Government power to control the Tea industry ; the Bill to amend and consolidate Company Law which was based largely on the recommendations of the Company Law Committee which wanted to insure the maintenance of a minimum measure of good behaviour in company promotion and management and provided for a Statutory authority at the Centre called "Corporate Investment and Administration Commission".

The major changes in this Act relate to the promotion and formation of companies, capital structure, meetings and procedure, presentation of accounts, their audit, and the powers and duties of auditors, inspection and investigation of

the affairs of companies, constitution of boards of directors, and the powers and duties of directors, managing directors and managers, appointment of managing agents, terms and conditions of their service, their remuneration, the powers of managing agents *vis-a-vis* directors, and the activities of managing agents in regard to borrowing, loans, contracts, sales and purchases and administration of the company law.

Battle of the Houses: The question of the status and privileges of either House came to the fore on two occasions in 1953: On the first it arose out of a remark of the Law Minister in the Council of State on the Speaker's certification of the Bill to amend the Income-Tax Act as a "Money Bill" (the remark in question was that the Law Member "was not sure if the certification had been given after full consideration or only as a routine formality"). The Upper House directed that the Law Member was not to present himself in the House of the People during a specific decision covering himself as demanded by that House, which asked the Law Member to explain his remarks: The conflict was set at rest finally by an apology of the Law Minister to both the Houses, preceded by the Prime Minister's prepared statement in both Houses appealing for co-operation and friendship between the two wings of Parliament. The unsettled constitutional question appeared to crop up in the next term when the Upper House sent a Bill to Joint Select Committee of the two Houses as that would mean that the Committee would be headed by a member of the Upper House and would report to that House.

Of considerable constitutional importance were the measures in the State sphere: *e.g.*, the replacement of the PEPSU ministry by an Adviser's Government; maintenance of the Travancore-Cochin Congress Government in power when they had suffered defeat on a vote of confidence.

The State of Andhra which was formally inaugurated on October, 1953, was a partial recognition by the Government that Parliamentary majority could ignore the Opposition and the country at great risks. A Commission on the reorganisation of States was promised in response to the demands for linguistic States, which, as such, were not admitted by the Government.

Opposition: Twice again during the year the Government faced organised opposition inside the Parliament. The clash of

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee found all the opposition groups united in unrelenting criticism of the official policy of suppression of civil liberties, and the unofficial resolution for an enquiry into the causes of death of Dr. Mookerjee was backed by them all. The House rejected the demand. Suppression of liberty of the Press in Calcutta formed the subject-matter of another adjournment motion. Though the motion was rejected, the opposition groups could not be talked into the acceptance of the official point of view. The Home Minister's speech was an attempt to explain away the notoriety of the police in Calcutta while popular opposition to the enhancement of the tramfare was mounting up.

Growing unemployment in the country drew the attention of the opposition groups, and Mr. A. K. Gopalan, leader of the Communist Group in the House, moved a resolution. The resolution asked the Government to take immediate steps to arrest the growth of unemployment and to provide for relief for the unemployed. Mr. Gopalan said, "the Five Year Plan had promised that during the plan period an additional 5,254,000 persons would be employed through various projects. But even incomplete figures given by the employment exchanges showed that the number of unemployed had increased from 364,679 in October 1952 to 473,917 in June 1953—an increase of 109,238 in eight months and of 184,746 since December 1951. This means that during the 2¼ years of the period of the working of the Plan, there has been an addition of more than 50 per cent to our live register of the unemployed. At the same time the total number of those who were provided with jobs has been steadily shrinking as the total number of vacancies to be filled have been falling."

Mr. Gopalan placed on the table a charter showing unemployment figures in 19 industries in 17 States. Besides these, thousands of men and women in the timber trade in Malabar were jobless. Unemployment was growing at a time when the cost of living index was going up. Floods in Malabar, Travancore-Cochin, Madras and other areas had caused additional distress.

The most important cause of unemployment was the decreasing purchasing power of the people. Another cause was the "domination of British capital in finance, industry and trade". The building of national heavy industries like iron and

steel, heavy chemicals, and automobiles was hampered. The main emphasis of the 11-point employment programme of the Planning Commission was on cottage industries. But during the last six years the existing cottage industries had been facing destruction.

Mr. Gopalan's resolution was replaced by an official resolution. It was general and pointless, and the question was sandbagged.

While legislations enacted by the Parliament during the year are numerous, important ones are the Estate Duty Bill, the Andhra Bill, the Tea Bill, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill. The Estate Duty Bill is a very very important measure and its passage through the House revealed wide divergence of views within the ranks of Congressmen. Opposition to the Bill by a section of Congressmen whose title to wealth and property rests on the Hindu laws of inheritance led to their temporary alignment with the communal groups in the House. The Hindu Code Bill, taken up in parts, went into a Select Committee as proposed by the Council of State.

5. LINGUISTIC STATES QUESTION

Linguistic States or serious demand for homeland on linguistic and cultural basis has become, with the creation of the Andhra State (1953), a living issue again in the political life of the people. Tamils, Maharashtrians, Bengalees, Keralas and Sikhs (the Sikhs in considerable number desire PEPSU and a SIKHISTAN with Panjabi as its language) all felt the need of pressing their respective demands. It is an old cry behind which there was sufficient sanction of the Congress formerly.

Linguistic Provinces Commission's Report : The Linguistic Provinces Commission which was appointed by the President of the Constituent Assembly in November, 1947, in a unanimous report, published on 13-12-48, recognised that there was a sincere and strong demand for the creation of such provinces and that its non-fulfilment might lead to much disappointment. But the Commission thought that an emergency then existed in India which would not justify an immediate accession to the demand and that, when the Indian States would be completely integrated

and the country fully stabilised, some of the provinces should be reformed on an administrative basis.

The Story of the Andhra State: Andhra feelings were badly stirred when the Government in power turned down their non-official resolution for an Andhra State both in the House of the People and the Council of States on the plea that (*a*) Madras was not to belong to Andhra State, even if that be formed by mutual agreement with the neighbours ; (*b*) Rayalaseema of the Andhra area did not desire a separate State ; and (*c*) that Hyderabad would never be broken up to form Linguistic States. The feeling was intensified ; and the death of Pottu Sriramulu who fasted unto death to press his demand, at last made the Government come out with what is regarded as a more conciliatory statement in Parliament. The Andhra State Act was passed by the Madras Assembly and then by Parliament, and the State of Andhra came into being on 1st Oct., 1953. Madras had to be given up ; Karnool was fixed as the temporary capital to cause fresh dissension among the Andhras ; and the final demarcation of the boundary including certain talukas in Bellary caused local riots there. The struggle for Vishala Andhra (embracing Telangana) was not of course over.

Andhra State: The Andhra State, Andhra Desa, was formally inaugurated on Oct. 1, 1953, by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Karnool, the temporary capital of the State. Subsequent to the declaration by the Government in 1952 conceding the Andhra demand, an Andhra State Bill was unanimously passed by the Madras Legislative Assembly on July 16, 1953, and passed in turn by the Parliament on Sept. 12, 1953. It received the assent of the President on Sept. 14, 1953. 3 of the 10 tahsils of the Bellary district were included by the Act in Andhra, the remaining 7, which had a Kanarese speaking majority in their population, were added to Mysore. The transfer of Bellary *tahsil* with a very mixed population to Mysore caused particular resentment among the Andhra population of the area.

The formation of the Government of this new State was the occasion for a good deal of Party manoeuvre as the State was about to be formally inaugurated. The position of the Parties in the Andhra Legislation (formed with the Andhra members of the Madras Assembly) was: Congress 50 (with associate members), Communists 48, PSP 16, Krishikar Lok

Party 14, Independent 6. As an organised single Party the Communists commanded more strength than Congress ; but no Party could form a government by itself. To keep out the Communists, Mr. T. Prakasam, President of the PSP and the oldest political figure, had to be conceded the Premiership and leadership of a Congress Government. The PSP pledged itself to support a coalition led by Mr. Prakasam and KLP joined the coalition for a short time.

Other Claims: The Congress Government and leadership with their ideal of building up the Union of India on an all-India national consciousness have sought to discourage the movements and agitation for readjustment of boundaries to form linguistic states. The unwilling concession that the Andhras have been granted, though there is nothing new in the concession, has revived that talk of such States in Maharastra, Karnatak, Gujarata, etc., and echoes of it are likely to be heard in future too.

In 1952, the Congress Party of W. Bengal had sponsored in the first session of the W. Bengal Legislature a resolution for readjustment of her boundaries with her neighbours, particularly with Bihar, demanding transfer to W. Bengal of the Bengali-speaking areas within such States on the ground that a truncated W. Bengal required them for rehabilitation of the refugees from East Pakistan. This immediately started the old Bengali-Bihari controversy, afresh in the two States, which was led by the respective Congress leaders, Shri Shrikrishna Sinha, the Chief Minister of Bihar, and Shri Atulya Ghosh, President of W. Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. Demands and counter-demands were poised, and provincial feelings were badly roused by the leaders until the Congress Working Committee pulled them up and the matter rested where it had been, the Congress leaders of the two States allowing it to remain there.

Reorganisation of States: Appointment of a Central Commission for Reorganisation of States was announced by Mr. Nehru in the House of the People on Dec. 22, 1953. Apart from the linguistic question, the Commission should bear in mind the preservation and strengthening of the unity of India and the financial, economic and administrative problems affecting the whole country. Secondly, it would be free to consider any proposal for such reorganisation and devise its own procedure of work. The Commission was to consist of Mr. Fazl Ali (Chairman), Mr. H. N. Kunzru and Mr. K. M. Panikkar.

6. KASHMIR QUESTION

Background: Kashmir announced its so-called "independence" just before the 15th August, 1947. On the 27th October, 1947, when Srinagar itself was threatened by mass invasion of tribal people, aided and abetted by Pakistan, the Maharaja sought the help of the Indian Government to check the raiders and signed the Instrument of Accession to the Indian Union. The Government of India provisionally accepted the accession and sent troops and arms to Kashmir. In the meantime an Emergency Administration was set up with Sk. Abdullah and other National Conference leaders as members, which soon came to be recognised by the Ruler as the regular administration.

The Pakistan Government continued actively helping and including the raiders in their venture. The "Azad Kashmir Government" was formed under it in the occupied parts of the State. The Indian Government took the issue to U.N. on 30th Dec., 1947. Since then the issue has been before the body. In January, 1949, after prolonged negotiations cease-fire was agreed upon as recommended by the UNCIP and given effect to by India and Pakistan. The UNCIP concentrated on a firm cease-fire line on which agreement was reached on July 26, 1949 and the line of demarcation was completed by Nov. 3. But long before that on March 22, the Secretary-General of the U.N. had appointed Adm. Chester Nimitz the plebiscite Administrator and his selection had been agreed to by both India and Pakistan. But an attempt on the part of the Commission to appoint him also as the Arbitrator on "the unagreed issues" like withdrawal of forces was not accepted by India. Negotiations got clogged on account of the different interpretation of the terms of cease-fire.

The U.N. Security Council took up consideration of the Kashmir dispute on February 21, 1951, and the agenda included the report of Sir Owen Dixon, the U.N. mediator, and a letter from the Foreign Minister of Pakistan protesting against the proposal of convention of a Constituent Assembly by Sk. Abdullah to ratify Kashmir's accession to India. The final Anglo-American resolution (adopted March 30, 1951) recommended demilitarization of Kashmir on the basis of previous resolutions. The resolution, accepted by Pakistan, was unacceptable to India.

Revised draft proposals were submitted by Dr. Frank

Graham, U.N. Representative for Kashmir, to the U.N. Security Council and were discussed at Geneva (from August 26 to September 10, 1952) between Indian and Pakistani representatives, Foreign Ministers, respectively. The question of demilitarizing Kashmir preparatory to a plebiscite presented the usual difficulties, and the controversy on the character and number of troops on either side of the cease-fire line when demilitarization would be actually effected could not be resolved. Dr. Graham submitted the report (fourth of the kind) of his failure to the Security Council on Sept. 24, 1952, along with his proposals and conclusions in 12 clauses.

The Indian Government considered these proposals to have been "conceived in the right spirit, having regard to the two Kashmir Commission resolution" ; but the Pakistan Government asked for modification of them.

Security Council Resolution : The Security Council discussed the Anglo-American resolution on the Kashmir controversy on Dec. 20, 1952. The Indian view-point opposing the resolution was explained by Shrimati Vijaylakshmi at the Council, who repeatedly pointed out the basic principles which India was not prepared to give up. This involved the question of 'aggression' by Pakistan on Kashmir, which, if admitted, would make the Pakistani case for parity, overt or covert, with India lose all grounds. The Security Council, however, passed the resolution by a large majority ; and while Pakistan accepted it, India announced her inability to accept the resolution. Pandit Nehru held, "We have always taken our stand in regard to Kashmir on certain basic principles and certain assurances which we gave right at the beginning to the people of Kashmir as well as to the world at large. If we are asked to give up those basic principles and to go against our own pledge, we cannot do so." (Dec. 28, 1952).

Kashmir's Constitutional Adjustments : Elections to the Kashmir and Jammu Constituent Assembly were held in Autumn 1951, and this resulted in the cent-per-cent return of the Kashmir National Conference candidates. The accession to India (27th Oct., 1947) was ratified. A Drafting Committee was formed.

The Drafting Committee meanwhile had recommended measures in conformity with Kashmiri sentiments which required further adjustments in the Indian constitution. These related

to Kashmir's determination to do away with the hereditary rulers as Rajpramukhs and to make the 'Head of the State' (Sadar-e-Riyasat) elective. It was provided that the President of the Indian Union was to recognise the Head on the recommendation of the State Legislative Assembly. The Constituent Assembly of Kashmir unanimously accepted this resolution on Aug. 21, 1952. Secondly, Kashmir resolved to have a State flag of her own which was to fly side by side with the Indian Flag. Talks between the representatives of the Kashmir Government and those of India in July in New Delhi resulted in complete agreement on the questions. Kashmir on her turn agreed to accept the Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and financial integration with the Indian Union.

The House of the People (Aug. 7, 1952) and the Council of States upheld the Premier of the Union and his Statement on the above agreement. On the domestic issue of Jammu and Kashmir's constitutional position, Mr. Nehru said that India was committed to let the people of the State decide their own future. He was against a 'marriage of force'.

In Sept. 1952, Maharaja Hari Singh abdicated in favour of his son, Yuvaraj Karan Singh (who had been acting as the "ruler" since July, 1952) ; and the Yuvaraj accepted the post of the first elected Head of the State that the Kashmir Assembly offered him in Nov., 1952.

While Kashmir was in process of socio-political transformation, in Jammu the opponents to the Abdullah Government reorganised the old Praja Parishad and desired complete accession of Kashmir to the Indian Union, failing which they claimed the right of Jammu to separation from Kashmir and complete accession to India. A 'Satyagraha' movement was launched on this demand late in November in 1952, and the Kashmir Government faced a delicate and difficult task in tackling and checking the disaffected elements. Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, M.P., notified that he was going to the State personally to investigate into the position in June, 1953, and later on his entry he was arrested and detained.

Kashmir's Internal Crisis, 1953

The affairs of Kashmir took a new turn on August 8, 1953 with the sudden deposition of the Prime Minister Sheikh

Abdullah, and his arrest and detention for reversal of his attitude to the Delhi Agreement, and for seeking foreign support for adopting a third course, *viz.*, independence of Kashmir, or at least of the Kashmir Valley, outside the Indian or Pakistani Union. The measure affected only the internal Government of Kashmir, though it had naturally its bearings on the Indo-Pakistani relations and the whole problem of Kashmir. The split inside the Kashmir Government became apparent in May last (when the U.S.A. politician Adlai Stevenson, among others, had long talks with Abdullah). On May 18 the Sheikh openly opposed the continuation of Indo-Kashmir relations on the existing basis (accession and modified merger). The Cabinet crisis was deepened by Abdullah's public speeches and-activities in July-August in the new line, and came to a head on Aug. 7, when he demanded the resignation of a Minister (who along with the majority of the Cabinet dissented from this view). The Minister, Shamlal Sharaf, refused, and the majority of the Cabinet headed by Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad submitted a memorandum accusing Sheikh Abdullah of arbitrary methods, inefficiency and sectarianism. The Sadar-e-Riyasat (Head of the State) Karan Singh proposed (Aug. 8) a Cabinet meeting for mutual understanding at his palace, which Abdullah rejected. Sheikh Abdullah was then dismissed from office and his Cabinet dissolved ; Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, the former Vice-Premier, was then invited to form a Government. The change in the Government was marked by disturbances in Srinagar in which foreign agents were suspected of being involved ; and by Aug. 26, 456 people had to be placed in detention. The new Government, however, succeeded in securing overwhelming support of the Kashmir National Conference when it was called ; and pushed on vigorously extensive ameliorative measures for the relief of the people, *viz.*, reduction in the price of paddy, local boards for quick distribution of lands to the peasants, introduction of free education in all Government institutions from the primary to the post-graduate stage, etc.

7. INDO-PAKISTANI RELATIONS

1953 : Indo-Pakistani relations were under heavy strain as a result of Kashmir's internal crisis and, later, the talk of the U.S.A.-Pakistani military aids. The Pakistan press was excited, and demand for 'jehad' was again loud. The Prime Minister

Mr. Mohammad Ali was in communication with the Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, and, met him at a Conference on Aug. 16 in New Delhi. Discussion between the two Premiers (Aug. 16-20) ended with the agreement to appoint a Plebiscite Administrator (might be chosen from one of the smaller countries) for Kashmir by the end of April 1954. A Conference was also agreed to be held in Calcutta on problems affecting relations between India and East Pakistan. The solution was thus to be sought outside the U.N. and free from big power influence. (On the U.S.A.-Pak. military aid, see *poste* 'Foreign Relations').

After Partition : After partition the first meeting between the representatives of the two Dominions was held in Delhi on Sept. 20, 1947. The conference re-affirmed the policy of both the Governments to create and maintain peaceful conditions in their respective Dominions and to assure security for the minorities. Since then there had taken place several inter-dominion conferences. The main purposes of these conferences were (1) to make fiscal and administrative arrangements of the two new States which the partition of India in August 1947, had made inevitable ; (2) to make economic arrangements between the two States which had inherited an interdependent economy. Both the issues were further complicated, as we know, by the political passions created by the questions of Kashmir, Junagadh and Hyderabad, by that of the riots in the Punjab and East Bengal (1950) and the consequent refugee problems ; and lastly, by the currency problems created by India's devaluation of the rupee in Sept. 1949 (until her acceptance of the Pak value of the rupee in Feb. 1951). The main questions, which however these conferences were called on to deal and settle,—and did settle, though to a great extent *temporarily* and *partially*, in spite of political passions—were (1) inter-dominion movement of commodities ; (2) the canal waters in the Punjab ; (3) the Evacuee Property of the refugees (during 1947-49, the Punjab evacuee property was the main question. In 1950 East Bengal evacuee property became also a principal problem) ; (4) treatment of the minorities ; (5) negotiations for exchange of commodities, *e.g.*, jute, cotton, etc. from Pakistan, and coal, cloth, etc. from India.

Nehru-Liaquat Agreement: Indo-Pakistan relations worsened greatly owing to the communal riots in East Bengal in

the middle of February, 1950, and in West Bengal some weeks later. After a 3-day conference between the Prime Ministers of the two countries, a draft *Agreement* was signed at New Delhi on April 8, 1950.

Reiterating the policy of both the States to ensure complete equality to the minorities in all matters in their respective territories, the agreement provided for effective action to prevent any recurrence of such troubles, to punish mischief-mongers deterrently and to prevent any propaganda against the territorial integrity or otherwise of the other country, or meant to raise communal passion or incite war.

With regard to eastern India, the agreement provided for recovery of looted property and abducted women, for non-recognition of forced conversions, for freedom of travel without harassment and with as much of personal movable property as was found possible by the persons concerned (except cash money above a specified amount) and for retainment of the rights of the evacuees to their own property with the ancillary rights of disposal and exchange freely without government interference in any way and the right to possession of such immovable property up to December, 1950, in the case of those who return. It was agreed also to set up a Commission of Inquiry in each country to inquire into the disturbances and also Special Courts, if necessary, to give speedy and deterrent punishment to those found guilty of offences against life and property. To help the restoration of confidence to the minorities, two Ministers, one from each Government, were to be deputed to the affected areas, and a representative of the minority community was to be included in cabinets of East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam.

For the implementation of the agreement, besides the two Ministers of the two States, there was to be constituted in place of the minority boards previously constituted, a Minority Commission each in Assam, East Bengal and West Bengal consisting of one Minister of the provincial or State Government concerned and one representative each of the majority and minority communities chosen by the respective representatives in respective legislatures.

Nehru-Liaquat Agreement was strengthened by (1) the *Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement* of April, 1950, which covered import of Jute and Cotton (which Pakistan could not implement in time or fully) ; (2) the *Movable Evacuee Property Agreement*

of June 29, 1950, to cover up the question of selling, removal, etc. of evacuees' articles deposited in banks, shares, securities and insurance policies ; (3) and the *Annexure* to the Delhi Agreement agreed on August 16, 1950, which further sought to guarantee the safety and security of the minorities of the two States.

Passport-Cum-Visa System, 1952-53 : The people of the two States, India and Pakistan, were considerably perturbed by the introduction of the passport-cum-visa system between the two States on Oct. 15, 1952. The Government of Pakistan was the first to decide early in the year on the introduction of passports and visas to which the Government of India agreed. The practical effects of the system at work were being studied by the two Governments, and reconsideration of the position in 1953 resulted in slight liberalisation of the provisions, which, however, remained irksome for the peoples of both the States.

Trade Agreement : The Indo-Pakistani trade agreement of February, 1951, had been extended up to August 15, 1952 ; and a new agreement was signed on August 5, 1952, in New Delhi which extended up to June 30, 1953. There is no ban either on the Indian imports of jute and cotton from Pakistan or on the sale of coal to Pakistan. But Pakistan offers more advantageous terms to Continental manufacturers of jute than to its importers in India ; and Indian exports of coal, which are entirely on Government account, do not satisfy Pakistan, who is understood to look to Australia for the commodity on favourable terms. The trade between the two countries thus, in spite of agreements, have shrunk into an abnormal trickle.

8. FOREIGN POLICY

Since the transfer of power on August 15, 1947, India has been playing a more and more important role in world affairs. The nations of the world as well as the world organisation have come to recognise India's genuine desire for peace, her stand in the matters of freedom and economic uplift of the peoples of Asia and Africa and her desire to keep herself free from *bloc* entanglements.

Basis of the Foreign Policy : The first statement on foreign policy was made by Pandit Nehru in the Indian Legislative Assembly on March 8, 1949. Pandit Nehru declared : "We

are friendly with all countries. We approach the whole world on a friendly basis and there is no reason why we should put ourselves at a disadvantage by becoming unfriendly to any group. . . . . Our main stake in world affairs is peace ; to see that there is racial equality and that people who are subjugated should be free." The same objectives of India's foreign policy were defined by Shri Nehru before the U.S. Congress on October 13, 1949. It caused a good deal of resentment in the ruling circles in the U.S.A.

India was, however, one of the first to recognise New China, and since then India has been fighting for representation of New China at the U.N. consistently. (See *ante*, Part I.)

Shri Nehru has never been tired of reminding the Western Powers that the centre of gravity is shifting to Asia again, and the problems of Asia cannot be ignored in the old way. Said Nehru, "Asia, the mother of continents and cradle of history's major civilisations, is renascent to-day. Its newly acquired feeling is turbulent because during these past two centuries its growth was arrested and frustration was widespread. New forces grew up. These forces were essentially nationalist, seeking political freedom. But behind them was a vital economic urge for bettering the economic condition of the masses. The troubles of the greater part of Asia are the result of obstructed freedom and dire poverty. The remedy is to accelerate freedom and remove want. If this is achieved, Asia will become a powerful factor in the stability of peace. . . . ."

India, therefore, believes in Asian Unity, not in a spirit of selfishness, but in the spirit of U.N. Charter, for freedom and peace. The Conference of Asian Nations (Jan. 1949) was an attempt in the direction ; and the independence of Indonesia in 1950 was a proof of its remarkable success. Malaya and Indo-China have witnessed further worsening of the situation in this respect—the U.S.A. coming to the rescue of the French imperialist arms in Indo-China, and Britain conducting her imperialist, military operations, so far with little result though with much force, against Malay "bandits". But the problems of China and Korea cast into shade other issues, *e.g.*, Malaya, Indo-China, etc., on which Indian public opinion is clearly anti-imperialistic. The Indian Government have generally been in sympathy with the freedom and democratic aspirations of all oppressed peoples, *e.g.*, those of the Africans in Kenya and the Arabs in Tunisia and

Morocco, Persia's Nationalisation of the A.I.O.C. oil, Egypt's claims on the Suez Canal zone and the Sudan. And in 1953, her acceptance of responsibility in the Neutral Nations' Repatriation Commission in Korea brought for her admiration from the world but considerable hostility from South Korea and the U.S.A. side. The visits of the U.S.A. diplomats, including that of the Vice-President Mr. Nixon, on missions of friendly understanding on the one hand, and the U.S.A.-Pakistani agreement for equipment of Pakistani forces by the U.S.A. on the other (a pressure on India to curb her zeal for neutrality in favour of the U.S.A.), have conspired to make India's foreign policy a matter of crucial concern for herself and for the world at the end of 1953.

9. FOREIGN RELATIONS

1953 : Last Statement of Nehru : India's foreign relations in 1953 were referred to at length by the Prime Minister Mr. Nehru in his statement in the House of the People (Dec. 23, 1953), and, later, in the Council of State in initiating the debate on Foreign Affairs. The debate was occasioned by the reported negotiations for U.S.A.-Pak military pact, and particular attention was devoted by Mr. Nehru to the question of the U.S.A.-Pakistan Military Aid, the Korean situation with special reference to the POW. issue and colonialism. Extracts from the statement are given below to throw light on India's viewpoint in 1953.

Western Aid and Asia's Experience : After recalling the past history in this connection, the history of colonial domination gradually creeping in here in Asia from the West in the shape of military aids, Pandit Nehru asserted (House of the People, December 23, 1953) :

"I speak in this matter for every single member of the House, we will not tolerate any foreign army on our soil. . . . If India is to survive India will survive by her own strength, self-help and self-confidence and not by relying on others."

Pandit Nehru then went to express a 'friend's fears' in respect to Pakistan's acceptance of the U.S. military aids :

"I entirely accept the Prime Minister of Pakistan's statement that there are no bases being given and that there is no military alliance. But once you permit military aid being given freely like this it inevitably brings about certain consequences.

For the moment it does not matter whether the quantum of aid is little or more—it does matter in a sense—but essentially it does not matter because once that type of aid comes in, it makes a qualitative difference to the situation.

I said I accept the Prime Minister of Pakistan's statement that there are no bases. But when military aid comes in, the whole country becomes a base. It is not a question of an odd base here or there. It is the whole country which can be utilised for purpose laid down by other peoples and countries. Therefore, it is a dangerous step to take, dangerous for many countries, for us, for Pakistan—and more so for Pakistan—and I do submit that such a step instead of giving security to Pakistan, actually hampers the work for peace."

Korean Situation and India's Responsibility: In referring to the Korean situation at the end of 1953,—which might as well affect peace and war in the world, and, in which India got tied up in a variety of ways,—Shri Nehru explained the position in some detail (House of the People, Dec. 23, 1953).

India was there in several capacities, as a member of the Repatriation Commission, as the Chairman of that Commission and as one in charge of the custody of the prisoners-of-war. The Repatriation Commission was formed with the object of assisting and providing every facility for the prisoners-of-war to decide what they were going to do, whether they wanted to go to their homeland or whether they did not want to go. Normally of course such questions did not arise previously. Prisoners of war went back to their homeland automatically. But when there was truce or armistice or peace, undoubtedly some difficulties arose in this regard. On this occasion, the mere fact that they argued for some months showed that there was much difficulty.

Ultimately, a certain time-table was laid down. Ninety days were provided for prisoners to get explanations and decide whether they should go home or not. In the succeeding thirty days, the question of prisoners who were not willing to go home was to be considered by a Political Conference, which it was thought and hoped would take shape and form before that period. The Political Conference was an important part of that agreement, not only in regard to the prisoners of war but in regard to various other very important matters. Another thirty days was

given to wind up things. According to the agreement this programme of 150 days was laid down.

Only a very small period of the ninety days had been utilised for the explanations. A demand was then made that the explanation period should be extended, firstly because the explanations had not started on the date fixed but twenty days or so later and secondly because of the other difficulties which had prevented explanations from taking place earlier.

Large numbers of prisoners of war had not thus far been given the chance of explanations or had refused to take it and had not gone through the process. What was to be done with them? According to some, at the end of the 120 days, these prisoners were to revert to civilian status, whatever that might mean. Overnight some twenty to twenty-five thousand prisoners' status was to change. If that would happen "we must withdraw our Custodian Force or push them out of the demilitarised zone or hand them over to some persons" and then quite a lot of difficulties would arise even apart from the principles involved.

The Government of India, therefore, felt that it was the duty of the United Nations General Assembly to consider these problems, and try to find some way out or make some suggestions or proposals.

This question had been raised before the U.N. But at that time it was not thought a suitable time for the U.N. to have some such discussion. But though the U.N. Assembly had been recessed, it could be called with the consent of the majority of members. Shri Nehru said, "It is important that these developments in Korea do not take place automatically as some people imagine. And the matter is not merely for military commanders to deal with but the U.N. Assembly should apply its mind and wisdom to the solution of this problem."

When the U.N. General Assembly would meet as well as earlier, India's viewpoint in regard to these matters would be expressed fully thought Mr. Nehru, and he expected the Commission to present its report to the two Commands in the course of two or three days.

INDO-PAK RELATIONSHIP : CHANGING CONTEXT

The talk of a 'Third Force' had no meaning or logic though it was desirable to have an area where peace might

perhaps subsist even if war was declared, held Pandit Nehru, (Dec. 23, 1953), and emphasized that the U.S.A.-Pak military pact lessened the chances of peace.

"Now if military aid comes from the United States to Pakistan, obviously there is a breach in that peace area. It does not ensure peace, but it lessens the chances of peace in the world. And to talk of security in this connection seems to me to look at the picture from the wrong end.

"Now our friends in Pakistan have protested against what I have said and what some of our Indian newspapers have said about this matter."

"Now Pakistan is an independent country, and as an independent country it can do what it chooses. It is not for me or for anyone else to limit its independence. But just as I cannot limit Pakistan's independence in this or in any other matter, I cannot limit my independence to deal with the matter or to refer to the matter when it has such large consequences.

"Now look at another aspect of this question. Obviously, if military aid comes to Pakistan from the U.S.A. it upsets all kinds of balances, the present equilibrium and all that. We have been discussing many questions with Pakistan in the past, gradually, rather wearily, going step by step forward towards some agreement on this issue or that issue. Now all these questions were considered in a particular context which existed then and which exist, if you like, even to-day. All that context changes when one of the greatest powers of the world sponsors military aid to Pakistan.

"Again, I say it is a matter of little consequence how much that aid is. It is the sponsoring of it that makes all the difference in the world. So the whole context of our considering those problems has changed—every problem."

Pandit Nehru referred to the universal concern of the Asian countries to the proposed pact, and to the proposal of the Prime Minister of Ceylon to a conference of the Prime Ministers of South Asian countries—India, Pakistan, Burma, Indonesia, Ceylon, etc.

"ASIANISM" AND ASIA'S COMMON EXPERIENCE

In disclaiming any aspiration for "leadership in Asia", and for speaking on behalf of any one except the Government of India, and the great majority of the people in India, Pandit

Nehru December 24, 1953) referred to the talk of "Asianism" heard outside Asia, which had no meaning to him however.

It so happened that, apart from geography which brought these countries nearer to each other and apart from the fact that contacts, cultural and other associations, some time extending over 3,000 years naturally had brought them together and made them understand each other to some extent, there was a major fact of common experience and common suffering of being subjected to domination for a long period.

This common experience during the last 300 years naturally brought about certain common reactions. Because of this long intercourse and because of their common experience, especially in the last 300 years of what might be called the colonial era in Asia, they had grown mentally, psychologically and emotionally nearer to one another. Therefore, they could understand each other better.

It was, therefore, easier for these countries to understand each other's reactions. "Therefore, if I venture to express some reactions in regard to certain matters it might be nearer the truth in respect of the reactions in those countries than by some people who have no such common bond of understanding or experience of common suffering or common struggle for freedom. It is in that sense that I say we are in a somewhat better position to express an opinion which is likely to be held by our neighbour and other countries in Asia. I do not say that any particular view of ours is necessarily the view of other countries."

COLONIALISM AND AFRICA

In course of the debate Pandit Nehru (Dec. 23, 1953) reiterated his stand on colonialism (see *poste*) and referred in particular to the situation in Kenya (as revealed by the Griffith trial and evidence of 'competitive killings' of the Africans).

In the course of a court martial in Kenya on Dec. 23, 1953, said Shri Nehru, certain evidence was given which showed a state of affairs which was "shocking". "Maybe of course, high officers were not responsible for it but when one plays about with a country under colonial domination in that way, this kind of thing happens and it has happened. For almost a year now in Kenya, conditions have been painful and distressing in the extreme", he said.

In the next few years, said Shri Nehru, the question of Africa would become even more important, and if it was not settled peacefully and co-operatively, it would give a tremendous amount of trouble. The revolution against colonialism in Africa was a very major thing of the age, just as the emergency of Asia was one of the major things of the age.

Earlier on March 17, 1953, Pandit Nehru in reply to a debate on External Affairs budget had given indications of the policy on particular questions as follows :

Commonwealth : Not only did India owe no allegiance to the Crown but she had no legal or constitutional relationship with the Commonwealth. Membership of the Commonwealth, however, had resulted in positive gain.

Ceylon : Indian policy should be firm but friendly. Ceylon's attitude was influenced, quite wrongly, by fear of India. It would be wrong to do anything to increase that fear.

Pakistan : India's views should be guided by long-term considerations of friendship with this neighbour. India must not imitate Pakistan's bigotry and narrow outlook.

South Africa : It was time "other countries" made up their minds whether they would oppose or support racialism. He was "disillusioned" about the attitude of some Powers.

N.A.T.O. : This pact now covered more than the "Atlantic community". If it was intended to defend colonialism, it went against the "obvious lessons of history".

Foreign Pockets : India's opposition to the continuation of these "pockets" stood as hitherto. If these "pockets" were used as "bases", such action would be construed as unfriendly and would be resisted.

U.S.A. : On India's relation with the U.S.A. Pandit Nehru said (Feb. 12, 1951), "We have endeavoured to maintain the friendly relations that have happily existed between India and the U.S.A., and in spite of differences of opinion we continue to do so. We welcome criticism and try to profit by it. We have not allowed it to come in the way of our friendly feelings towards the U.S.A., just as we cannot allow it to influence us in a direction which we consider unwise or wrong." But this did not satisfy the U.S.A. politicians entirely. In 1953, India was under severe criticism *via* Rhee and U.S.-South

Korean sources, because of India's 'neutrality' stand on the Korean question and on the Kashmir developments in which U.S.A. activities were suspect ; and lastly, the U.S.A.-Pak. military aid talks came to cloud it further towards the end of 1953.

Indian policy was criticised in 1951 by the U.S.A. politicians. The misunderstanding was later lightened, by the U.S.A. finally granting India a loan of 100 m. worth of foodstuff "without any political strings" attached to the U.S. Congress resolution ; and later, by the two Ambassadors, Mrs. Pandit on India's side, and Mr. Chester Bowles on that of the U.S.A. The grounds of difference between the U.S.A. and India were minimized in course of 1952 by the U.S.A. granting loans and aids to India beginning with the signing on January 5, 1952, the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Agreement, in which the two Governments agreed "to undertake such action as they may mutually agree upon to eliminate cause for international tension". Further economic concessions followed : five operational agreements signed on May 31, 1952, within the framework of Indo-American Technical Co-operation Agreement covering the various development projects (see *poste,* 'Community Projects') ; a sixth, signed on June 14, 1952, covering technical assistance for construction of dams, irrigational canals, etc., and malarial control ; and a supplementary agreement, signed on Nov. 3, 1952, extending further U.S.A. contribution of 38,350 thousand dollars for the economic development of India during the financial year 1952-53. (See *poste,* 'Economic Survey'). And lastly an Indo-U.S. aid agreement of 320 m. dollar was signed on Dec. 24, 1953 ; it being the first instalment of the 89·1 m. dollar economic aid which the U.S. Congress sanctioned for India in Aug. 1953.

Colonialism : Pandit Nehru in the House of the People had said in reply to the debate on External Affairs grant : "Let us by all means help in putting an end to the remaining elements of colonialism in Asia and Africa, wherever it is. But let us understand what the real conflict is about today. It does not help in the slightest repeating the slogans of yesterday and thinking that they supply the place of all thought and action. It is a complicated and tormented world. All we can do is, with great humility, to approach these problems, not with certitude of success—I have none—but with humility, trying to

help where one can, trying to put in a good word or a good action, trying to avoid evil at any rate and trying to go ahead fast where you have the chance to do so.

"I beg of this House to consider our foreign policy not in terms of success or failure, because the success or failure of the foreign policy today of every country is involved in the success or failure of this world of ours. Even so, our policy should be such as to prevent that disaster (the war) ; secondly, to avoid it, and thirdly, even if it comes, to retain a certain position of being able to stop it even after it has started."

Nato : Nato, said the Prime Minister (June 6, 1952), had begun as an alliance against aggression, but it now appeared to have been extended by the nations concerned for the defence of their colonial possessions.

India, which was opposed to colonial rule, took a serious view of the matter.

Commonwealth : Referring to India's membership of the Commonwealth, which was criticised by the opposition in the Parliament, the Parliament maintained all along that this was quite to the good of India. It did not affect India's independence. "The Commonwealth tie might be called a fiction," said Mr. Nehru. "We have never discussed defence problems in the commonwealth jointly or separately." (June 6, 1952).

U.S.S.R. : India had no prejudice against the U.S.S.R., Mr. Nehru maintained, but owing to historical developments she found it easier to deal with the U.K. and the U.S.A. The first significant development was the signing for Indo-Soviet Trade Pact in Nov., 1953.

India and U.N. : India's stand on various international questions bears the stamp of this policy, and this is reflected in her attitude to the U.N., and in her disappointment with its recent activities. "I do attach the greatest importance to the U.N.", said Pandit Nehru in 1952. But more and more he felt, the Charter (of the U.N.) was not being lived up to. He referred in particular to the denial of discussion in the Security Council of the Tunisian question, and said, "Instead of its being an organisation of peace, slowly some of its members have begun to think of it as more and more an organisation for waging war." (For India's stand on different issues before the U.N., see *ante* Part I, U.N. in 1952-3).

Ceylon : India's relationship with Ceylon has been under strain on the question of the rights of citizenship of men and women of Indian origin in Ceylon. They number about 7 lakhs of its population and form its major labour force. According to the 1949 register of the Ceylonese Government about 165 thousand people of Indian origin enjoyed as citizens of Ceylon the franchise of the colony. As restrictions barring Indians from citizenship were proposed, about 2,34,700 persons of Indian origin filed their applications for citizenship in 1951 before the final date (Aug. 5, 1951) for the purpose. Ceylon held a general election on May 23-24, 1952, (occasioned, it was stated, by the death of the former Premier) ; but only about 8,500 Indians who were entitled to vote according to the 1950 register, were allowed to participate in the elections, on the plea that not more than 9,400 of the 2,34,700 applications of 1951 had been so far dealt with, and the franchise had to be therefore restricted to the former 1950 register. The very measure was itself being contested in law, and was likely to be, as it really has been, declared void. This practical disenfranchisement of almost the whole of 7 lakhs of people of Indian origin, however, led to launching of a satyagraha by the Indians, under the guidance of the Ceylon Indian Congress, and to an interchange of Notes between the Governments of India and Celyon. The Indian High Commissioner (K. P. Kesavan) suggested, on April 16, 1952, (the elections were to come off on May 23-24) the inclusion of the Indians on the 1939 register for the purpose by an Ordinance. The Ceylonese Prime Minister replied that it was no matter of emergency to call for an Ordinance. Finally the India Government Note (May 16) welcomed and reciprocated the Ceylonese Government's expression of goodwill. The Ceylonese Government ran the elections as noted before. Next, the Government pushed on with their amendments to the Ceylon Citizenship Act by which Indians who were qualified for citizenship (and had applied for the same in 1951) had to prove the residence in the island of their families for the past seven years. This would mean virtual denial of citizenship to most Indians, and the Indian Government again pleaded with the Ceylonese Government in the matter, asking for a postponement of the enactment in the line.

The Ceylonese Government refused such postponement, and held that the two Prime Ministers' (Nehru-Senanayake) agree-

ment of 1950 on the citizenship question was being adhered to by the Ceylonese Government in passing the amendment. While Mr. Nehru did not agree to such interpretation of the agreement, the Ceylonese Prime Minister pleaded inability to accept the suggestion for a conference with Pandit Nehru on the matter. The amendment was pushed through and passed.

Further measures were adopted by the Ceylonese Government in the latter half of the year 1952 which were intended to squeeze out the Indians from the island. They formed the occasion for an exchange of more Notes between the two Governments, which were published in the early weeks of 1953. The position hardly improved in 1953, and, the change of Government in Ceylon, the Kotlewala Government replacing that of Senanayake, did not promise a solution at an early date.

Viet Nam : In spite of considerable pressure India has so far refused to recognise the Bao Dai regime sponsored by the French Imperialists, and now further propped up by the U.S.A. who are interfering in Viet Nam with arms and dollars. Of course, India did not recognise the pro-communist Ho Chi-Minh regime which liberated 90 p.c. of the rural areas from French occupation, nor did she object to France's using the Indian airfields and carrying arms through India to fight the Viet Minh forces.

New China : India's stand on the question of New China remains definite and categorical. She has fully realized the meaning of China's rebirth in the world and in Asia. It has meant an incalculable accession of strength for the *bloc* generally headed by the Soviets ; and it has meant a general strengthening of the morale and of political might of the Asiatic peoples fighting for liberation and social justice. The British Commonwealth is divided on the question of China (Commonwealth Premiers' Conference of Jan., 1951), and Britain had more stealthy sympathy for the Indian point of view than for the Australian and Canadian ones (which are but the U.S.A. policy in other words). Though U.S. pressure has made Britain modify her stand of late, and though in 1952 the Indian Government did not take up the Chinese allegations of germ warfare against the U.S.A. seriously and it was misunderstood by some powers for tabling the Security Council Resolution on the Prisoners of the Korean War, India repeatedly fought for admission of the Peking Government's representative in U.N.,

voted against the U.S.A. resolution in U.N. declaring China "aggressor" (1951). A Chinese Cultural Mission paid a six-week visit to India in 1951. An Indian Mission reciprocated.

Tibet : The peaceful settlement that Peking Government has reached with Lhasa has put an end to India's anxiety on the point in 1950. (See Book 1). The India Government had inherited from their predecessors certain rights in that mysterious land which New China might consider to be claims of extra-territorialism. Indian and Chinese representatives are to meet in Peking to regularise the relationship in Tibet. Mr. Nehru discounted all rumours about concentration of Chinese forces in the borders of India, and denied all Indian claims in Tibet.

Nepal : In the matter of Nepal India has played a notable part. She had signed a treaty of friendship and peace with Nepal on July 31, 1950. New Delhi was interested in the development in Nepal of a democratic regime, and is understood to have had friendly consultation with the King after the Nepal Congress Government had resigned. The services of the Indian Election Commission would be available for helping Nepal to elect the first representative body in 1953. But in fact the developments had gone against that, and no election was arranged for. The India Govt. is understood to do police work on behalf of the Govt. of Nepal in certain parts of the country, where conditions are more or less fluid.

Sikkim : A new Treaty with Sikkim was signed on Dec. 5, 1950, by which Sikkim became a protectorate of India retaining internal autonomy and handed over the administration of external relations to the Government of India.

10. DEFENCE SERVICES

Almost every single unit of each of the three services, Army, Navy and Air Force, was completely disorganised by the division of the armed forces on a territorial-cum-operational basis (Aug., 1947).

With the dissolution of the Supreme Commander's headquarters on Dec. 1, 1947, the reconstitution of the forces had fallen on the Ministry of Defence, which being responsible for the defence of the country had to undertake the important task of the modernisation of an almost mediaeval defence force

by equipment and training. In spite of the aim of complete nationalisation of the forces, therefore, the Government of India had perforce to invite and continue the services of many British officers as technical and training staff, particularly in the modern wings of the services, namely, Air Force and Navy, in both of which Indian defence was greatly weak. Nationalization was expected to be complete by 1955. In March, 1953 there were 57 British officers in the service, of which 52 were specialists. For this purpose Naval Training Establishments for its different wings have been established mainly at Cochin, Lonavela and Jamnagar, and Air Force training establishments were started at Coimbatore and Ambala in addition to the one at Bangalore. The climax of it was reached with the opening of the National Defence Academy at Khadkavasla near Poona on October 4, 1949, for running in the first few years a special 3-year course for training in all the three services with an annual intake of 500 cadets.

Indian defence also lacked a scientific organisation suited to modern requirements. A Defence Science Organisation was therefore set up (1948) to fill up the gap ; but owing to its lack of experience it has still to depend largely on foreign guidance. It employed 35 scientists in 1952 engaged in various aspects of defence science, *e.g.*, ballistics, operational research, explosives, military physiology, etc. A Board of scientists has also been constituted to advise the Ministry of Defence. The biggest of all handicaps of the defence organisation of India is the dependence on foreign countries for all the modern equipment and stores, specially of the heavy and precision types.

Since the finances of the country cannot bear the burden of a huge defence force and owing to the desire of keeping the country in readiness to take up the defence of the country at a short notice, the Government of India have taken steps to establish the National Cadet Corps for military training in the schools and colleges and the Territorial Army to distribute defence training to each of the various regions. The Territorial Army, the more important of the two, to fall back on in times of national emergency, which is to consist ultimately of 1,30,000 men, was inaugurated on October 9, 1949.

Indian Decorations : The Government of India have set up (since Jan. 26, 1950) three new decorations for all the three

services and these are the Parama Vir Chakra (equivalent to British V.C), the Mahavir Chakra (equivalent to D.S.O.) and the Vir Chakra (equivalent to M.C.). Winners of the Parama Vir Chakra, the nation's highest award for gallantry in combat with the enemy, will receive Rs. 50 a month each and Rs. 20 for each Vir ; Maha Vir Chakra Rs. 30 a month and for each Vir Rs. 10 ; and Vir Chakra Rs. 20 a month, and for each Vir Rs. 8. In the event of the death of the recipient, the allowances will be admissible to the widow.

Defence Organisation : The three services have since June 21, 1948, been placed under three exclusive commands, each under a C.-in-C. and Chief of Staff. These are co-ordinated through various inter-service committees controlled by the Defence Minister's Committee and with the Defence Committee of the Cabinet at the head.

Indian Army : Indian Army is naturally the second most Indianised and comparatively the most well-equipped and well-organised of the three services. Since the partition when the Northern Command was handed over to Pakistan, the country has again been sub-divided for army administration and organisation into three zonal commands, western, eastern and southern, each with a General Officer Commanding in charge and with the Army Headquarters, India, as the control point. And within a year of partition, that is to say in August, 1948, the Army H.Q. expanded from a strength of 150 officers and 563 other ranks to 686 and 4,202 respectively and has been growing in consonance with the new responsibilities. It was on January 15, 1949, that the first Indian Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, General Kodandera Madappa Cariappa, (then 48 years old) seniormost Indian Officer, took charge. He retired in January, 1953, when General Rajendra Singhji was appointed C.-in-C. in his place.

An important development during 1949 was the decision to merge the forces of the 50 former Indian States amounting to a total of about 50,000 men and officers into the framework of the Indian Army.

The total strength of the Force is expected to be 1,30,000. An important undertaking for the Indian Army in 1953 was that of the Custodian Force under General Thimayya in Korea in charge of the POW's.

Indian Navy : Royal Indian Navy, India's senior Fighting Service, traces its history in an unbroken line from the formation in 1612 of the East India Company's Marine.

With the partition of India and the consequent partition of the Navy, the following sea-going units were allocated to the new Royal Indian Navy :—

4 Modern Sloops (Krishna, Cauvery, Sutlej, Jamna) ; 2 Frigates (Tir, Kukri) ; 1 Corvette (Assam) ; 3 Australia-built mine-sweepers and 9 of British or Indian construction ; 4 Trawlers and 1 Survey Ship (Investigator).

In addition there were a few auxiliary vessels.

The personnel strength of the Indian Navy is about 5,500 ratings and 500 Officers. One Cruiser (Achilles, 7,030 tons) and three Destroyers (Raider, Rotherham and Redoubt, 1,705 tons), have been acquired from the British Navy. It has been planned soon to establish a Fleet Air Arm. For the purpose of modernisation and training men and officers, India has been promised the help of the British Navy in batches of 46 every year and has acquired the services of some British Officers. The training establishments in Jamnagar and Lonavala were expanded, and new centres organised at Cochin and Vishakapatnam.

Indian Air Force : The first flight was formed in 1933. In 1946 it consisted of 8 Fighters and 2 Transport Squadrons with modern aircrafts. On partition India received 7 Fighter Squadrons and 1 Transport Squadron as her share. Soon afterwards a Communication Squadron was formed and with an eye to the formation of a Fighter Squadron with modern aircraft, high speed jet-aircrafts have been acquired in addition to others. Considering the financial implications of such expansion the Government of India have limited their aims to 15 Fighter Squadrons within 1952. Modernisation with radar and other equipment is also progressing steadily.

The Initial Training School at Coimbatore, the Elementary Flying Training School at Jodhpur and the Advanced Flying School at Ambala have been reorganised ; Air Force Academies of Begumpet and Jodhpur train future aircrew of the I.A.F. ; a third Academy at Coimbatore trains air officers for ground duties ; and a Technical Training College has been instituted at Bangalore.

Indian Air Force has the distinction of being the most Indianised of the defence services considering its technical

requirements and dearth of technically qualified staff in this country. In fact, it has only 7 British officers, all of them technical personnel.

11. POLITICAL PARTIES IN INDIA

The Congress Party ; The Indian National Congress (1885) is the biggest political organisation in India. Its membership is open to all though its elective offices are limited to "effective members". The Congress emerged between 1914-1920 as the rallying ground of all the anti-imperialist forces in India. Since the transfer of power on August 15, 1947, it has become a 'political party' in the true sense of the word. The constitution of the Congress, as adopted in the Bombay meeting of the A.I.C.C. in April, 1948, defines the Congress objective in Article 1 as—'The well-being and advancement of the people of India and the establishment in India by peaceful and legitimate means of a Co-operative Commonwealth based on equality of opportunities and of political, economic and social rights and aiming at world peace and fellowship'.

At Jaipur, 1951, the Congress elected Shri Nehru the President, and gave him virtually dictatorial powers to lead it, accepted his election manifesto, his Five-Year Economic Plan, his foreign policy, and his leadership in the election campaign. The elections were won in 1952 by the Congress largely through his leadership. In 1953, the Congress Party tried to win PSP into an alliance, but did not succeed. In a number of States it had to maintain its authority as the Govt. Party through make-shift arrangements, *e.g.*, Andhra, Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin. Though many of the old guards are no more within the body—the post-1947 Congressmen are quite well-entrenched within the Congress Government, and "new bloods" imported lack old virtues and popularity—the Congress remains still the biggest party in the country.

Praja Socialist Party : The Socialist Party, the nucleus of the present PSP, was formed inside the Congress as a left-wing organisation during 1934-35. In March, 1948, they decided to come out of Congress. Running a large number of candidates in the elections of 1952, the Socialist Party fared badly, and has since then merged with the K.M.P.P., led by Acharyya Kripalani.

Dissentient groups of Congressmen in general led by Shri Kripalani (by Dr. Profulla Ghosh and Suresh Banerji in West Bengal ; Triloki Sing in U.P., Mahamaya Prasad in Bihar), who had in 1950 formed the Democratic Front, re-organised themselves as Krishak-Mazdoor-Praja-Party in 1951. The Party also ran a large number of candidates in the State and Parliamentary elections of 1951-52, but won only a few seats. An alliance was made in Parliament with the Socialists, and finally, the two Parties merged on the basis of Gandhian Socialism, *i.e.*, decentralisation of industries and development of cottage industries, abolition of landlordism, nationalization of key industries, and opposition to Communist Party. The Forward Bloc Subhasites were merged into the PSP in 1953.

An annual session of the PSP was held in Dec., 1953, at Allahabad.

Communist Party of India : The Communist Party of India was formed in 1924 but functioned properly only from 1935. It was unlawful all along until the ban was lifted in 1942. The party held its first open conference in the 'First Party Congress' in 1943. The Second Party Congress was held in Feb.-March, 1948, where a new thesis was adopted regarding national and international issues. In consonance with it, the C.P.I. leadership threw the Party in 1948-49 into left adventurist terrorist actions. Many branches were unlawful and thousands of its members were detained without trial. A new Programme of anti-feudal, anti-imperialist Democratic Front was framed and unanimously accepted in 1951 (it was practically unanimously reaffirmed at the Madura [Third] Congress of the Party in Dec., 1953). Com. Ajoy Ghosh was elected the new General Secretary. A new initiative and revival appear to be evident ; the Party has won relatively more seats in the election than other non-Congress parties and is regarded as the second party in the country. Its hold in Telengana, Andhra and Malabar is strong ; in West Bengal it has a wide influence. The central organ of the Party is the weekly *New Age*. It has a number of language papers (*e.g.*, the *Swadhinata*, in Bengali). The C.P.I., which leads the Peoples' Democratic Front (strong in Hyderabad), was in 1952 strengthened by the decision of the Left-Socialists (Aruna Ashaf Ali, etc.), R.S.P. of U.P. and some Maharashtra Parties to join the Party. The Party adopted

in Dec. 1953, the slogan of 'Government of Democratic Unity' to replace the Congress Governments.

Hindu Mahasabha : About two decades ago the Hindu Mahasabha was formed to protect the interests of the Hindus of India. A new life came to the party when V. D. Savarkar, an ex-revolutionary, joined it after his long incarceration. The Mahasabha restarted the political campaign on the slogan of Akhand Hindusthan. In 1950, it announced that its membership is open to Muslims and Christians too. It has won a few seats in the election and is led by some influential Hindus believing in vested interest.

Bharatiya Jana Sangha : The new Party formed (1951) by the late Shri Syamaprasad Mookerjee, though formally non-communal, is thought to subscribe to old Hindu Sabha ideology of Akhand Bharat and conservative Hindu social outlook. It has some strength among the Hindu refugees in West Bengal and among the Hindus in the Punjab, and won a number of seats in by-elections (1953) in Delhi Assembly.

Rama-Rajya Parishad : A new Party of orthodox Hindu outlook which, as their name signifies, believes in a return to the good and holy days of Rama, won a few seats in the elections (1952).

Of the several other Parties which are hardly of national status, but of local and regional importance, the following are of note :

Forward Bloc (Marxist) : After Tripuri Congress, Netaji Subhas organised the 'Forward Bloc' to consolidate forces against right-wing compromise with British imperialism. Its objective since 1948 has been to establish a 'Socialist State' in India completely severed from the British Commonwealth. The party suffered from splits and ideological differences.

A group with Marxist ideology set up a large number of candidates in the elections, some of whom succeeded in West Bengal. They exist practically only in W. Bengal.

R.S.P.I. : The Revolutionary Socialist Party of India, which is active in Travancore-Cochin, W. Bengal and U.P. in the main, is one of the Marxist parties which want to establish a socialist state in India through revolution. The U.P. branch of it joined C.P.I. in 1952. The Party won 1 Parliamentary

seat from West Bengal, and held its Congress in 1953 in Bombay.

R.C.P.I. : The Revolutionary Communist Party of India which is active in West Bengal and Assam, is another of the Marxist parties. The party was never inside the Congress, called itself Leninist and was anti-Soviet with Trotskyite leanings. A group of the party indulged in terrorist adventurist actions in West Bengal and Assam in 1949-50. They have evidently repudiated terrorism and have been released from jails of West Bengal and Assam, and are evolving a new programme.

Democratic Vanguard (W. Bengal): The party was formed in the latter period of the year 1943. Its objective has been defined as the 'attainment of Democratic Revolution' in India.

Socialist Republican Party (W. Bengal): The late Sarat Chandra Bose formed the party in 1948. It stands for the setting up of Socialist Republics on the basis of linguistic groups and the establishment in the country of a Union of Socialist Republics.

Peasants and Workers Party : It is composed mostly of the non-Brahmin sections of the Bombay Presidency (and Hyderabad state partially) who have broken away from communal politics and have given a social turn and economic orientation to the body. A wing led by More is said to be Marxist in principle, nearer to C.P.I. ; while another wing led by Deshmukh holds to a more Centrist line.

Scheduled Caste Federation : An avowedly communal party, led by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, is an active body in the South, particularly in the Bombay Presidency and the Hyderabad State.

Muslim League : Before partition the Muslim League was the second major political party in India. In the Indian Union it now exists in the Madras Presidency only, where some of its members won some seats.

R.S.S.S. : Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangha is not formally a political party ; its objective was, however, suspected to be to establish a Hindu State in India by armed conflict. It had a strong organisation with a batch of followers who were trained to use arms. After Gandhiji's assassination the Sangha

was declared unlawful by the Government of India. The ban was lifted on July 12, 1949, on the assurance of Sri Golwalkar, the accredited leader of the Sangha, to desist from political work and to confine the Sangha to cultural activities.

12. PROBLEMS OF THE DAY

The outstanding problems are: (1) *Refugee and Rehabilitation*. The march of the millions in the post-partition period, under duress of mass massacre in the Punjab and East Bengal (1950) and under economic and political pressure has put the food resources and finances of the country under severe stain. The problem of their resettlement is bigger still, calling for well-devised plans and breadth of vision. But as the Government finances are running very low, it has not been possible to solve the problem. (2) *Food shortage*, which appears to be temporarily easier at the end of 1953. (3) *Indo-Pakistan Relations* (see *ante*). (4) *Kashmir Affairs*. (5) *Linguistic States and Nationality question* and (6) *Unemployment* which is a growing danger. But the real problem for India is the poverty of the masses, made more acute by the high prices of manufactured goods in general, fall in prices of the raw materials, poor bargaining capacity of the primary producers (even of those of the food crops), feudal land-relations, foreign domination of the economic life, and lack of sound economic planning and policy. Basically, it is a socio-economic problem as much as a political problem.

CHAPTER III

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF INDIA : 1953

1. GENERAL REVIEW

1953 : The year 1953 continued the process of economic recovery following the early 1952 recession. In an end-of-the year review, Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh, Finance Minister, (at a Press Conference) stated on December 29, 1953, at New Delhi that he noticed an *all-round improvement* in the economic position of the country.

He reported advance in the field of production in which nearly all indices "had been uniformly good".

The rise in prices earlier this year had proved a temporary anomaly. Now they were showing a trend to stabilize towards pre-Korean levels. He expected prices to remain steady during the remaining period of the Five Year Plan.

Deterioration in the employment situation, due to the transition from the seller's to the buyer's market, had been dealt with by enlarging the Plan by Rs. 175 crores. Mr. Deshmukh termed it a "marginal increase in the increased tempo of the Plan".

He was also happy that in the region of foreign assistance, his expectations were being substantially met. India had already received about Rs. 230 crores. The unfilled gap of the original Plan, he said, was now no more than Rs. 285 crores.

On one front, represented by foreign exchange, India, he said, was not investing sufficiently. Mr. Deshmukh, however, expressed the view that even the "bulge" in the availability of foreign exchange was a temporary phase.

He was aware that unless sterling balances were absorbed, other nations now prepared to help would become diffident. A situation would then arise when the Planning Commission "would have to sit down and re-examine the position."

Mr. Deshmukh did not endorse the allegation that the private sector was being starved.

Investment in the private sector was following expected lines. In the public sector, setting up of the steel plant had been delayed, but he hoped to make up for lost time.

He was satisfied with the success in borrowing significant amounts for the Centre and the States.

He viewed the future with confidence. By the end of the current financial year, expenditure on the Plan would amount to about Rs. 1,005 crores. During the next two years, it would have to be of the order of Rs. 600 crores per year.

He indicated that if economy developed he would not be resorting increasingly to created money.

Referring to the outturn of the current year, Mr. Deshmukh forecast that the deficit he had anticipated would probably accrue.

"I raise this point," he remarked, "because people keep studying figures of cash balance that appear from time to time in the Reserve Bank notices and feel doubtful whether we are spending money at the rate we envisaged. Many large payments have to be made towards the end of the year and no conclusions should be drawn from the current state of cash balance of the Central Government as given in the weekly figures of the Reserve Bank."

Asked about the possible rate of deficit financing in the remaining years of the Plan, he said he would not like to forecast for two years running. In regard to the next year, he would lay down a figure in his budget three months hence. Detailed computations by the Reserve Bank showed that the deficit financing in the first two years was about Rs. 50 crores. It meant that "we had a fairly clean slate to start with from the current year."

The main feature of the year 1953 lies in the *contradictory economic trends*, which were emphasized by Dr. Mathai (Mr. Deshmukh's predecessor in the office):

"No period since the end of war has presented economic trends so difficult to determine and to interpret as the past twelve months. Although the level of purchasing power and, consequently, the demand for goods is lower and although industrial and agricultural production has not merely been maintained but has increased, the price movement is showing an upward trend. Rising prices and increased production would presume better employment, but instead, unemployment is increasing. In spite of the fact that the volume of money has dwindled, there has been a good response to Government loans particularly of the State loans."

As noted by a Financial Observer at the end of the year, "the problem of unemployment, the controversy between large scale and small scale industries, questions about taxation policy and maintaining continuity of exports in the midst of increasing competition, are some of the problems that had a bearing on the economic trends of the year. A substantial degree of the stability achieved during the year could be attributed mainly to the fact that the disinflationary policy was not taken too far. The shift in emphasis in respect of economic policy which aimed more at the attainment of higher production than at keeping inflation at bay, helped the recovery. But during the whole of 1953, the problem was one of finding a market for goods produced and not one of production. For, production was maintained at a high rate while demand and purchasing power, both in the internal and some of our overseas market, dwindled."

1952-53 : Looking back to the conditions in which 1953 commenced, during the greater part of the year 1952-53, the Indian economy is found to have displayed a substantial degree of stability. Monetary and fiscal measures taken during 1951-52 had the effect of moderating the inflationary pressures in the economy appreciably by the middle of 1952. This trend was reinforced by the reversal of the inflationary movements abroad, following the adoption of dearer money policies by several countries and the easing of tension in international relations. This disinflationary trend was also assisted by an overall budgetary surplus of Rs. 7 crores, which was achieved despite an increase in development outlay in that year by the Central and State Governments under the first Five-Year Plan. The general index of wholesale prices (Economic Adviser's index, base : year ended August 1939 = 100) fell from 425 at the beginning of February 1952 to 365 by the middle of March 1952, due largely to a very sharp decline in the prices of industrial raw materials and important export commodities.

Fears of a recession (early in 1952), as is known, were allayed, and helped to restore confidence. The general index of industrial production (base : 1946 = 100) rose from 121·6 in June 1952 to 138·6 in December, 1952.

By early July, 1953, the general price index rose to 407, or 6·6 per cent, higher than at the beginning of the accounting year and 2·4 per cent higher than the pre-Korean level (June 24, 1950). A factor of some importance which, in addition

to others, accounts for the recent rise in prices appears to be the revival of speculative interest in certain commodities.

Prices and Industrial Output: A feature to be noted since December 1952 has been the significant rise in those prices which enter appreciably into the cost structure of manufacturing industries. Prices of industrial raw materials and of food articles have increased sharply; in the period of January to June 1953, the index of raw material prices rose by over 12 per cent and the index of food articles by nearly 17 per cent. On the other hand, the price index of semi-manufactures increased by only 6 per cent while that of manufactured articles actually fell by 0·2 per cent. The index of industrial production, which was on the whole rising in 1952, reached a peak of 138·6 in December, but fell to 130·8 in March 1953. In April however the upward movement reasserted itself and the index touched the record level of 141·2 (April, 1953).

Money Supply: During the year 1952-53, money supply was adjusted to seasonal demands in an orderly manner. Money supply with the public contracted by Rs. 111 crores during the slack season of 1952. Between October 25, 1952, and May 8, 1953, covering the busy season, money supply increased by Rs. 87 crores.

The gilt-edged market remained steady throughout the year (1952-53), and there was no liquidation of securities by the public in the busy season. The all-India index of Government of India Security prices rose by over 1 per cent in the busy season, from 91·1 in September 1952 to 92·3 in April 1953.

Gross borrowings from the Reserve Bank under the Bill Market scheme amounted to Rs. 60·8 crores in the period January-June 1953, as compared to Rs. 74·0 crores in the corresponding period of 1952. Only 7 out of 14 banks approved under the Bill Market scheme applied for limits and the limits fixed in their favour aggregated Rs. 47·9 crores. As against the peak of Rs. 29·6 crores touched on May 10, 1952, by loans outstanding against bills, the maximum reached in 1952-53 was Rs. 20·3 crores on June 9, 1953. On June 30, 1953 outstanding advances amounted to Rs. 10·3 crores, as compared to Rs. 17·7 crores as on June 30, 1952. Advances against Government Securities under Section 17 (4) (a) of the Reserve Bank of India Act amounted to Rs. 113·2 crores between July 1952

and June 1953, as against Rs. 166·6 crores granted during the corresponding period of the previous year. By and large, banks preferred to finance their advances through a reduction in their cash reserves, short-term borrowing abroad and liquidation of Treasury bills. The ratio of cash and balances with the Reserve Bank to total deposit liabilities of scheduled banks fell from 11·82 per cent at the beginning of September 1952 to 8·54 per cent at the end of April 1953, as compared to a minimum of 8·95 per cent reached in the 1951-52 season (February 22, 1952). The exchange banks' foreign borrowings during the busy season amounted to nearly Rs. 19 crores as against Rs. 15 crores in the corresponding season of the previous year.

SURPLUS IN BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

As was expected, during the year July 1952 to June 1953 there was a surplus on current account in the country's balance of payments, as a result of Government's trade policy. During the second half of 1952 while the trade balance showed a small surplus of Rs. 4·5 crores, the net surplus on current account was Rs. 43·4 crores, as against a deficit of over Rs. 80 crores in the first half of 1952. This has been a factor in easing the money supply position during the busy season. Preliminary estimates for the first quarter of 1953 revealed a continuation of the trend, though the current account surplus at Rs. 17·1 crores is smaller than in the quarter of 1952. During the six months, April-Sept., 1953, the overall trade deficit, at Rs. 69·41 crores, was considerably smaller than the deficit of Rs. 87·51 crores in the like period of 1952, but this followed a heavy contraction in the total level of trade, by nearly Rs. 127 crores. A satisfactory sign, however, is that the fall in imports (Rs. 72 crores) was greater than the fall in exports (Rs. 55 crores)—a trend that has more or less continued in the subsequent months.

The liberal import policy (1953) on private account, the easing of the food production crisis and saving of huge quantities of foreign exchange by reduction of food imports (since 1952) from abroad, and reduction in the expenditure of foreign exchange on Government account—all this contributed to the surplus of exports over imports. Notable in particular is the fall in the value of imports of machinery and plants—*viz.* that of Rs. 82 crores in 1952-53 for industrial equipment as against

Rs. 100 crores in 1951-52, and Rs. 107 crores in 1949-50,—which has given rise to misgivings in industrial circles.

Promotion of exports in order to enable the industry to liquidate its accumulating stock, which the internal market could not in the present conditions of the consuming public absorb, formed more and more a prominent feature of the Government's policy in 1953, and various reductions in duties announced in the year, *e.g.*, on cloth, groundnuts, etc. would also mean a cut on the revenues of the State.

RISE IN STERLING ASSETS

The surplus in values of export was utilised partly to repatriate a large part of the short-term funds borrowed from abroad during 1950-52. Even after allowing for these and other private transfers of capital, the sterling balances of the Reserve Bank increased from £511 million on June 30, 1952, to £536 million on June 30, 1953. There was therefore no need for India to draw on the release of £35 million available for the period 1952-53.

FINANCING THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

The year 1952-53 saw the completion of the second and the beginning of the third year of the Five Year Plan, a revised version of which was published in December 1952. Development expenditure in the public sector increased from Rs. 262 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 322 crores in 1952-53, or a total of Rs. 584 crores in the two-year period. In 1953-54, development outlay is expected to be of the order of Rs. 413 crores. In the remaining two years (1954-56), therefore, development outlay in the public sector will have to be stepped up to an average of over Rs. 500 crores per annum, in order to reach the five-year target of Rs. 2,069 crores set by the Planning Commission. As regards the financing of the development programme in the public sector, the Planning Commission has estimated that the Central and State Governments together would be able to raise internal resources amounting to Rs. 1,258 crores in the five-year period.

In addition, external resources already received by India in the form of loans and grants will help to finance the programme to the extent of Rs. 156 crores. On present estimates, therefore, the resources available to the public sector amount altogether to Rs. 1,414 crores, leaving a balance of Rs. 655 crores to be covered through further external resources that may be forthcoming or internal taxation and borrowing or deficit financing.

The setting up of the Taxation Inquiry Committee (with John Mathai as Chairman) was also an important event of 1953.

2. BUDGETARY POSITIONS OF THE UNION AND THE STATES

During 1952-53, the budgetary position of the Government of India as well as of the Railways and State Governments deteriorated appreciably. The revenue account of the Centre showed a deficit of Rs. 3·8 crores in 1952-53 (revised) as against the rather abnormal surplus of over Rs. 128 crores in 1951-52. The net surplus of the Railways fell from Rs. 28 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 9·5 crores in 1952-53 (revised) ; and in the case of Part A and Part B States, despite an increase in the volume of central taxes and grants and withdrawals from Revenue Reserve Funds the revised estimates for 1952-53 revealed a revenue deficit of Rs. 3·4 crores as compared to a surplus of Rs. 13 crores in the previous year. As usual, the capital accounts of Governments show large deficits in 1952-53 (revised) also, that of the Union amounting to Rs. 78 crores and of Part A and Part B States together to Rs. 14 crores. In addition, the State Governments depleted their reserves substantially and resorted to short-term borrowing from the banking system. Excluding receipts from sale of securities held in reserve, overdrafts, and net increase in floating debt, the overall deficit, taking the revenue and capital accounts together, amounted in 1952-53 to Rs. 64 crores in the case of the Centre and Rs. 58 crores in the case of Part A and Part B States, or an aggregate of Rs. 122 crores as compared to an aggregate surplus of Rs. 7 crores in 1951-52.

This worsening of the budgetary position of the Government sector was due to two main factors. In the first place, the change in the general economic situation during 1952-53 resulted in a steep fall in tax revenues and in Railway earnings. Secondly, the development expenditure of the public sector was stepped up substantially in accordance with the targets set in the Five Year Plan. These two factors have also impinged upon budgetary anticipations, and for 1953-54 an overall deficit of Rs. 186 crores is expected, of which Rs. 138 crores will be incurred by the Centre and Rs. 48 crores by Part A and Part B States.

CENTRAL BUDGET FOR 1953-54

At the 1952-53 levels of taxation, total revenue is estimated at Rs. 438 crores or an increase of Rs. 19 crores over the previous year's revised estimates. This is due not to any increase in the tax revenue but to the higher credit taken for repayment of loan by Pakistan under non-tax revenue. In fact, in the 1953-54 budget estimates, tax revenue forms about 85 per cent of the total as compared to 89 per cent in 1951-52 and 1952-53 (revised). Furthermore, the budget proposals have the net effect of reducing tax revenue by Rs. 0·40 crore and raising non-tax revenue by Rs. 1·9 crores as compared to yields on the basis of the rates in 1952-53.

As regards expenditure, the budget estimates for 1953-54 are, at Rs. 439 crores, Rs. 16 crores higher than in 1952-53 (revised). This results from a rise of a little over Rs. 7 crores in defence outlay and about Rs. 15 crores under civil administration. The latter includes an increase of about Rs. 7 crores under industries and supplies and about Rs. 2 crores each under education and general administration. The budget also provides, in addition to transfer of a share in Union excise duties and the statutory grants-in-aid to States, for special grants for Grow More Food schemes, community development projects, industial housing, development in Part B States, and relief for damage due to natural calamities, totalling Rs. 17 crores. As against this, there is no provision in the budget for food subsidies which amounted in 1952-53 (revised) to Rs. 21 crores. The following table will indicate the important heads of revenue and expendi-

ture of the Government of India. The figures are in crores of rupees.

REVENUE	1938-39	1952-53	1953-54
Customs	40·51	177·00	170·00
Union Excise Duties	8·66	80·00	94·00
Corporation Tax	2·04	39·83	36·62
Taxes on Income (excluding Corporation Tax)	15·24	130·17	123·38
Currency and Mint	0·58	10·77	15 69
(Profits of the Reserve Bank) ...	(0·20)	(7·50)	(12·50)
Net Contribution to General Revenues :			
Railways	1·37	7·68	7·65
Posts and Telegraphs	0·19	1·40	0·40
Total Tax Revenue collected by the Union Government ...	75·40	429·11	425·34
Percentage of taxes on Income to total Tax Revenue ...	22·9	39·6	37·6
Total Revenue ...	84·47	418·64	437·76

EXPENDITURE :			
Direct Demands on Revenue ..	4·24	31·05	32·49
Irrigation	0·10	0·17	0·19
Debt Services	14·12	35·03	37·17
Civil Administration	10·90	56·23	71·27
Currency and Mint	0·36	3·05	2·57
Civil Works etc.	2·52	14·82	15·06
Miscellaneous	3·63	53·11	29·37
Defence Services (Net) ...	46·18	192·73	199·84
Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between the Union and States	3·06	23·04	26·37
Extraordinary Items	0·01	13·21	24·48
Total Expenditure met from Revenue ...	85·11	422·43	438·81

The extraordinary items include provisions for grants to States for (*i*) G.M.F. schemes, (*ii*) Relief in natural calamities, (*iii*) Community Development schemes, (*iv*) Industrial Housing schemes and (*v*) Grants to Part B States for development schemes.

These estimates of revenue and expenditure leave a deficit of Rs. 1·05 crores, which is sought to be converted into a small surplus of Rs. 0·45 crores through certain adjustments in taxes and rates proposed in the budget. The estimated net addition

of Rs. 1·50 crores to the revenue receipts as a result of budget proposals is accounted for as follows :—

	(Crores of Rupees)
Loss in revenue due to reduction in export duty on sacking	−3·5
Loss in revenue due to raising of exemption limit on personal income-tax (Central share) ...	−0·4
Increase in revenue due to changes in import duties	+3·5
Adjustment in Union Excise Duties	Nil
Charges in postal rates	+1·9

The budget proposals for 1953-54 seek to convert the revenue deficit of Rs. 1·05 crores into a surplus of Rs. 45 lakhs. No major changes in taxation are proposed. The customs revenue has been estimated at Rs. 170 crores while income-tax has been placed at Rs. 160 crores. The Union excise duties have been estimated at Rs. 94 crores.

In the revenue estimates, credit has been taken for the recovery from Pakistan of two instalments of its partition debt to India, one instalment representing a carry-over from the current year.

Of the estimated expenditure of Rs. 438·81 crores during the next year, Rs. 199·84 crores will be on defence services and Rs. 238·97 crores on the civil side. On the civil side, expenditure has been estimated to increase by Rs. 34½ crores over that of the last year excluding food subsidies and payment of compensation to sugar factories.

The budget proposals leave the revenue from customs unaffected on balance, the loss in export duties being neutralised by larger collections under import duties. As a result both of reduced aggregate collections and increased allocations to the States as recommended by the Finance Commission, income-tax accruing to the Centre in 1953-54 (budget estimates) amounts to only Rs. 68 crores compared to Rs. 73 crores in 1952-53 (revised) and Rs. 93 crores in 1951-52.

In regard to Union excise duties, the budget estimates in 1953-54 are higher than the revised estimates for 1952-53 by Rs. 14 crores. The major part of this increase is under the excise on cotton cloth which is higher in the budget estimates

by Rs. 9 crores, including Rs. 6 crores from the new cess levied on mill-cloth for the benefit of handloom and khadi industries.

There will be an increase of Rs. 1·9 crores following the changes in postal rates. On parcels the existing rate of 6 annas for every 40 tolas is raised to 8 annas. Postage on book pattern and sample packets goes up from 9 pies for the first 5 tolas and 3 pies for every additional 2½ tolas to one anna and 6 pies respectively. Registration fee is raised from 4½ annas to 6 annas per article and lastly, insurance charges are stepped up from 4 annas to 6 annas for the first Rs. 100 and from 2 annas to 3 annas for every additional Rs. 100.

Capital Account: Budget estimates of capital receipts and expenditures in 1953-54 are substantially higher than in the preceding years. Yet the deficit on capital account is only Rs. 31 crores in 1953-54 as against Rs. 124 crores in 1951-52 and Rs. 78 crores in 1952-53 (revised estimates). This apparent improvement is due to a net increase of Rs. 110 crores under Treasury Bills as against net receipts of Rs. 4·7 crores in 1952-53 and a net outgo of Rs. 4·4 crores in 1951-52. If these changes in floating debt are excluded, the excess of capital expenditure over receipts is of the order of Rs. 141 crores in 1953-54 (revised), Rs. 83 crores in 1952-53 (revised) and Rs. 81 crores in 1951-52.

The following table will indicate the position of the capital budget of the Government of India. (In crores of rupees)

RECEIPTS	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
New Loans	38·09	111·30	35·79	100·79
Treasury Bills	16·10	−43·69	4·69	110·00
Treasury Deposit Receipts ...	−7·13	11·47	−18·03	−0·15
Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates	5·47	13·10	8·00	9·00
Small Savings	28·05	25·38	35·98	35·95
Other Unfunded Debts ...	8·30	10·16	10·37	10·74
Railway Funds	17·55	20·04	−11·78	−10·09
Other Reserve Funds ...	0·16	0·26	−0·45	−0·71
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	5·00	5·00	5·00	5·00
EPT and Income-Tax Deposits	−33·21	−39·27	−32·94	−10·92
Repayment of loans by States ...	8·08	12·22	16·55	17·57
Special Development Funds ...	—	51·02	40·22	29·72
Contingency Fund	15·00	—	—	—
Other Items	19·09	−7·05	36·51	20·63
Total Receipts ...	120·55	169·04	130·01	317·51

DISBURSEMENTS

Capital Outlays:

Railways	25·41	23·21	14·12	18·97
Civil Works	7·72	10·15	15·93	17·81
Defence Capital Outlay ...	4·19	10·17	8·71	15·00
Posts and Telegraphs ...	7·07	4·96	5·39	7·60
Industrial Development ...	8·90	8·34	1·95	6·75
Multi-purpose River Schemes	2·50	3·77	4·15	3·80
Schemes of Govt. Trading ...	2·26	12·63	−0·20	3·52
Civil Aviation	1·82	1·51	1·77	2·32
Ports	0·70	0·90	2·13	3·25
Sterling Pensions	−7·37	−7·31	−7·26	−7·16
Special Development Fund ...	—	46·97	26·57	—
Total Capital Outlay ...	71·03	118·18	75·86	76·64
Discharge of Permanent Debt	45·85	87·94	6·19	119·62
Advances to States ...	61·46	60·77	90·00	93·75
Advances to States from Special Development Fund	—	14·94	27·12	37·45
Other Loans and Advances ...	4·25	11·60	9·33	20·62
Total Disbursements ...	182·59	293·43	208·50	348·08

Deficit on capital account amounted to Rs. 62·04 crores in 1950-51, Rs. 124·39 crores in 1951-52, Rs. 78·49 crores in 1952-53 and Rs. 30·57 crores in 1953-54. Receipts in the Special Development Fund include sale proceeds of (*i*) the U.S. Loan Wheat and (*ii*) wheat received under the Colombo Plan and assistance under (*i*) the Colombo Plan and (*ii*) Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement.

Since the greater part of the deficit on capital account in 1953-54 is to be covered through the issue of Treasury bills, the cash balances of the Government of India at the end of the year would be Rs. 52 crores—only Rs. 28 crores less than the opening balances for the year.

STATE GOVERNMENTS

FINANCE OF PART A STATE

1953-54 Budget of Part A States: For 1953-54, total revenue is put at Rs. 350·51 crores. This is inclusive of additional yield from the taxation proposals and the transfer of Rs. 5·6 crores from Revenue Reserve Fund. The increase of about Rs. 14 crores in total revenue over that in 1952-53 (revised)

is, however, offset by a rise of Rs. 23 crores in estimated expenditure to Rs. 363 crores. West Bengal incurs deficit for Rs. 5·1 crores, U.P. for Rs. 4·4 crores and Assam for Rs. 2 crores. Only two States, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh expect surpluses on revenue account.

All the States estimate higher revenues in 1953-54, excepting Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa. In Bihar the estimated decline of Rs. 2·8 crores is mainly due to a smaller transfer from the Revenue Reserve to revenue and in West Bengal and Orissa there are minor declines in tax revenue. Of the combined increase in revenue of Rs. 14 crores, the largest increase is in U.P. (Rs. 8 crores), followed by Bombay (Rs. 3·5 crores) and Madras (Rs. 2·4 crores). The increase in Uttar Pradesh is due to increases under land revenue (Rs. 4·8 crores) due to operation of the Zamindary Abolition Act for a full year instead of for one crop only as in 1952-53 and larger receipts under irrigation (Rs. 3·2 crores) as a result of enhancement in rates. In Bombay, sales tax receipts show a rise of Rs. 3·4 crores due to the operation of multi-point tax. Madras expects an increase of Rs. 1·3 crores under non-tax revenue spread over a number of items like irrigation and electricity duties and Rs. 1·1 crores under tax revenue.

In the aggregate, tax revenue accounts for about three-fourths (Rs. 10 crores) of the increase and non-tax revenue for the remainder (Rs. 3·4 crores). Increases anticipated under tax sources are: land revenue (Rs. 5·7 crores) largely in Uttar Pradesh; sales tax (Rs. 3·3 crores) mainly in Bombay; and stamps (Rs. 0·9 crores) as a result of changes proposed in the court-fees by some of the States. The net rise of Rs. 3·0 crores in 'other taxes and duties' is accounted for mainly by increases under taxes on motor vehicles (Rs. 2·1 crores) and electricity duties (Rs. 0·95 crore) offset by a small decline of Rs. 0·05 crore in taxes on entertainments, betting etc. As against these increases, income tax shows a decline of Rs. 2·4 crores as a result of lower collections under both the Union income tax and agricultural income tax (Rs. 0·8 crore). Of the five Part A States which levy agricultural income tax, namely, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, all anticipate lower revenue with the exception of Orissa, wherein the budget estimate is the same as the revised estimate for 1952-53. The

following table will give the statement of the revenues and expenditures of Part A States.

REVENUES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Income Tax	Land Revenue	Sales Tax	Excise	Stamps	Other Tax Revenue	Total Tax Revenue	Non-tax Revenue	Total Revenue
Assam									
1952-53 ...	2,35	1,72	81	1,48	27	72	7,35	5,37	12,72
1953-54 ...	1,90	1,66	71	1,58	28	72	6,85	6,16	13,01
Bihar									
1952-53	6,36	3,50	3,21	6,53	1,97	1,56	23,13	12,64	35,77
1953-54 ...	6,08	3,31	2,70	6,55	2,07	1,73	22,44	10,56	33,00
Bombay									
1952-53 ...	10,67	6,26	10,60	2,79	4,12	10,87	45,31	19,03	64,34
1953-54 ...	10,31	6,67	14,00	2,95	4,20	11,07	49,20	18,64	67,84
Madhya Pradesh									
1952-53 ...	3,19	5,04	2,25	3,39	1,03	1,49	16,39	7,51	23,90
1953-54 ...	3,08	5,44	2,12	3,39	1,03	1,51	16,57	8,49	25,06
Madras									
1952-53 ...	9,26	7,39	14,00	3,27	4,98	9,20	48,10	15,26	63,36
1953-54 ...	8,95	7,36	14,00	3,32	5,48	10,08	49,19	16,56	6,75
Orissa									
1952-53 ...	2,22	1,14	1,00	2,56	76	46	8,14	5,46	13,60
1953-54 ...	2,15	1,19	1,00	2,32	78	46	7,90	5,67	13,57
Punjab									
1952-53 ...	1,95	2,02	1,67	2,98	58	1,21	10,41	8,15	18,56
1953-54 ...	1,89	2,32	1,78	2,95	58	1,54	11,06	8,68	19,74
Uttar Pradesh									
1952-53 ...	10,26	13,73	4,75	8,89	2,38	4,77	44,78	21,63	66,41
1953-54 ...	9,72	18,52	5,24	8,71	2,55	6,13	50,87	23,51	74,38
West Bengal									
1952-53 ...	7,47	2,10	5,58	6,99	2,87	5,60	30,61	7,69	38,30
1953-54 ...	7,27	2,10	5,58	6,87	2,87	5,60	30,29	7,87	38,16
Total									
1952-53 ...	53,73	42,90	43,87	38,88	18,96	35,88	234,22	102,74	336,96
1953-54 ...	51,35	48,57	47,13	38,64	19,84	38,84	244,37	106,14	350,51

N.B.—The 1952-53 figures are for revised estimates and the 1953-54 figures are of budget estimates.

EXPENDITURES OF PART A STATES

(Lakhs of rupees)

	Direct Demands on Revenue	Debt Services	Civil Administration	Civil Works	Developmental Expenditure other than civil works	Total Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
Assam							
1952-53 ...	1,03	8	2,06	3,49	4,08	12,68	+ 4
1953-54 ...	1,21	12	2,24	3,85	5,44	14,97	− 1,96
Bihar							
1952-53 ...	2,83	23	8,15	5,30	12,42	31,36	+ 4,41
1953-54 ...	3,37	27	8,20	5,74	13,29	33,34	− 34
Bombay							
1952-53 ...	6,59	2,09	20,25	4,12	28,60	68,24	− 3,90
1953-54 ...	7,11	2,38	19,67	5,25	27,53	67,76	+ 8
Madhya Pradesh							
1952-53 ...	2,64	87	5,13	3,11	7,41	21,20	+ 2,70
1953-54 ...	2,99	79	5,92	3,31	9,22	24,53	+ 53
Madras							
1952-53 ...	5,95	−53	17,17	8,90	33,51	68,75	− 5,39
1953-54 ...	6,14	−88	17,03	6,02	33,49	65,75	—
Orissa							
1952-53 ...	1,09	23	3,19	1,89	5,22	12,40	+ 1,20
1953-54 ...	1,28	35	3,38	2,60	5,88	14,46	− 89
Punjab							
1952-53 ...	1,72	−11	5,28	1,47	5,76	16,89	+ 1,67
1953-54 ...	2,18	12	5,31	2,20	7,22	20,05	− 31
Uttar Pradesh							
1952-53 ...	5,92	1,96	16,52	3,95	22,37	66,41	—
1953-54 ...	6,61	6,90	16,80	4,38	24,20	78,80	− 4,42
West Bengal							
1952-53 ...	1,89	34	10,86	4,55	15,12	42,13	− 3,83
1953-54 ...	2,02	52	10,94	5,11	15,48	43,27	− 5,11
Total							
1952-53 ...	29,66	5,16	88,61	36,77	134,49	340,06	− 3,10
1953-54 ...	32,91	10,57	89,49	38,46	141,75	362,93	−12,42

The 1952-53 figures are for revised estimates and the 1953-54 figures are of budget estimates.

Capital Account: Despite rise in development expenditure, the capital account of Part A States shows no serious deterioration from year to year. This is due mainly to two factors, namely, increased loans from the Centre between 1951-52 and 1953-54 (budget estimates) and net receipts from schemes of State trading in 1952-53 and 1953-54 instead of net investment as in 1951-52 (Rs. 21 crores). Of the investments on development schemes, the most important item is that on multipurpose river valley schemes and irrigation, the expenditure on which amounts to Rs. 44 crores in 1951-52, Rs. 71 crores in 1952-53 (revised estimate) and Rs. 80 crores in 1953-54 (budget estimates). Next in importance are electricity schemes and construction of roads and buildings.

In 1952-53, receipts on capital account amounted to Rs. 154 crores and disbursements to Rs. 157 crores. Capital outlay on development aggregating Rs. 108 crores is higher in all States except Madhya Pradesh. Loans and advances to local bodies and private parties have all increased in all States excepting Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Compensation payments to zamindars also increased, due largely to the provision for Madhya Pradesh budget.

The capital budget estimates for 1953-54 place receipts on capital account at Rs. 151 crores and disbursements at Rs. 161 crores. The estimated deficit on capital account together with the expected net receipts of Rs. 1·7 crores under 'remittances, etc.' comes to Rs. 8·6 crores. Capital outlay on development shows an increase of Rs. 19 crores over the previous year to Rs. 127 crores, with increased outlays in all States except Madras and Bihar. With the exception of repayment of loans to the Centre in respect of which there is a small increase (Rs. 0·67 crore), all the other heads show a decline.

Under receipts, loans from the Centre estimated at Rs. 107 crores form, once again, the major source and are considerably higher (Rs. 18 crores) than in the previous year. Except Madras, which takes a credit for Rs. 3·4 crores less than in the preceding year, larger loans are expected by all the States, particularly the Punjab and West Bengal. A little less than one-third of the loans by the Centre are for the Punjab, largely for the Bhakra-Nangal project; the shares of West Bengal and Orissa are also large, because of the Damodar Valley and Hirakud schemes.

The Uttar Pradesh proposes to issue Compensation Bonds worth Rs. 61·5 crores and Rehabilitation Bonds worth Rs. 18·7 crores under the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act.

RAILWAY BUDGET

The railway earnings suffered a setback in 1952-53 and in consequence the revised estimate of net surplus for that was considerably smaller than the budget estimates and the actuals in 1951-52. Despite lower expected receipts no changes in freight or fares are proposed in the budget for the year 1953-54; on the other hand, certain minor travel concessions, such as concession fares for educational tours and for volunteers working on community projects have been proposed. The following table indicates the budgetary position of the railways:

RAILWAY BUDGET

(Crores of rupees)

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Gross Traffic receipts	263·01	290·82	269·55	272·28
Expenditure	215·45	229·07	225·96	228·20
Of which				
Ordinary Working Expenses ...	210·23	224·04	218·85	220·99
Appropriation to Depreciation Fund	30·00	30·00	30·00	30·00
Net Revenues	47·56	61·75	43·59	44·08
Dividend to General Revenues ...	32·51	33·41	34·11	34·77
Surplus	15·05	28·34	9·48	9·31
Appropriations to :				
Development Fund	10·00	10·00	9·48	9·31
Revenue Reserve Fund ...	5·05	18·34	—	—

The capital-at-charge stands at Rs. 883·21 crores. Estimated traffic receipts under the current budget for 1953-54 are put at Rs. 2·7 crores higher than in 1952-53 (revised estimates), on the assumption that passenger earnings have now been adjusted to a normal level, and that with the increase in the tempo of industrial and agricultural activities as a result of the Five Year Plan the earnings from goods traffic will improve somewhat. Budget estimates of expenditure are higher than in 1952-53 by Rs. 2·3 crores, due to increased provision for (1) overtaking arrears of repairs and maintenance of railway assets and (2) meeting additional expenditure on staff, consequent upon annual increments to existing staff and additional personnel

required for the implementation of the Adjudicator's Award, mainly on railways in former Indian States.

Although the net estimated revenue in 1953-54 is Rs. 0·49 crores more than in 1952-53 (revised estimates), the net surplus at Rs. 9·3 crores is lower by Rs. 0·17 crores. This is due to an increase of Rs. 0·66 crore in the dividend payable to general revenues, which stands at Rs. 35 crores. As in the previous year, the net surplus is allocated entirely to the Development Fund.

The revised estimate of capital expenditure for 1952-53 is Rs. 2·4 crores lower than the budget estimate, and amounts to Rs. 77 crores, including works chargeable to revenue. This is mainly due to the slow progress of certain works and a decrease in the holdings of stores by the Railways. The budget provision in 1953-54 stands higher at Rs. 80 crores, including works chargeable to revenue amounting to Rs. 5·7 crores. Of this, Rs. 43 crores is for rolling stock and machinery, including a sum of Rs. 15 crores for acquisitions of new rolling stock over and above the programmed deliveries, and Rs. 37 crores for works, including Rs. 6·7 crores for construction of new lines and for restoration of dismantled lines. The capital programme thus places primary emphasis on rehabilitation with due consideration to the augmentation of the rolling stock and the construction of new lines. Work is to commence on five new lines, and seven other projects are to be surveyed.

Reserve Fund: The total of the balances in the three reserve funds—Depreciation Reserve Fund, Revenue Reserve Fund and Development Fund—which showed an increase of Rs. 20 crores in 1951-52 is estimated to decline by Rs. 12 crores and Rs. 10 crores in 1952-53 and 1953-54, respectively, as a result of substantial net withdrawals from Depreciation Fund during these two years (Rs. 13 crores and Rs. 7·3 crores, respectively) and from the Development Fund in 1953-54 (Rs. 3·8 crores). At the end of 1953-54, the total is expected to stand at Rs. 156 crores.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FINANCE COMMISSION

The Finance Commission was appointed by the President in November, 1951, in terms of Article 280 of the Constitution.

The Commission submitted its report in December, 1952. Its main recommendations are :

(1) An increase in States' share of the net proceeds of income-tax from 50 per cent to 55 per cent, of which four-fifths will be allocated on the basis of population and the balance on the basis of collection ;

(2) allocation to the States, on a population basis, of 40 per cent of the net proceeds of Union excise duties on tobacco, matches and vegetable products ;

(3) an increase in grants-in-aid to Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal in lieu of a share in the export duty on jute and jute products and (4) additional general grants-in-aid to certain States which are in need of assistance and special grants to certain less developed States for expansion of primary education facilities.

The allocation of income tax among the States has been based on population and collections of income tax in the respective territories (20 per cent on collection and 80 per cent on population). The percentage shares prescribed for Part A and Part B States are given below :

Part A States	Per cent	*Part B States*	Per cent
Assam	2·25	Hyderabad	4·50
Bihar	9·75	Madhya Bharat	1·75
Bombay	17·50	Mysore	2·25
Madhya Pradesh ...	5·25	PEPSU	0·75
Madras	15·25	Rajasthan	3·50
Orissa	3·50	Saurashtra	1·00
Punjab	3·25	Travancore-Cochin ...	2·50
Uttar Pradesh	15·75		
West Bengal	11·25		

Following the recommendations of the Finance Commission, the distribution formula is applied uniformly to Part A States, including merged territories, and Part B States. Unlike the arrangement under the Deshmukh Award, whereby net income tax collected in Part B States and in the territories merged in Part A States was not to be included in the divisible pool, there will now be a common divisible pool. Part B States are entitled to get their percentage share of income tax fixed on the same basis as for Part A States or the "revenue gap grant" as guaranteed through the federal financial scheme, whichever is higher. The Finance Commission has also recommended the

discontinuance of revenue grants payable to Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal in respect of merged areas in these States. As regards the percentage share of income tax of Part C States, the Commission has recommended an increase from 1 per cent to $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent of the net proceeds of income tax. This percentage has been arrived at by allocating to Part C States as a whole the share which would have accrued to them collectively on the basis adopted for Part A and Part B States. That is, the percentage share of income tax of Part C States has been fixed at 2·75.

After considering the various bases of distribution suggested, *viz.*, collection, residence, origin, population, volume of industrial labour, relative per capita income, the needs of different States, etc., the Commission concludes that distribution should be based on (1) a general measure of needs as furnished by population and (2) contribution as measured by collection in the absence of other definite indices, though it be an inadequate and partial index of contribution. The Commission has considered it equitable and appropriate to recommend that 80 per cent of the States' share be distributed on the basis of collection. Fixed percentage shares have been prescribed for both Part A and Part B States individually on the basis of the proposed formula after taking into account the 1951 census figures of population and the actual figures of collection for the three years ending 1950-51 with suitable adjustments in the case of Part B States.

As regards Union excise duties, the Finance Commission has selected the duties on tobacco, matches and vegetable products for division, on the ground that these commodities are of common and widespread consumption and yield a sizeable and reasonably stable revenue for distribution. The States' share of these duties amounts to 40 per cent of the net proceeds and is to be distributed amongst them as follows:

Part A States	Per cent	*Part B States*	Per cent
Assam	2·61	Hyderabad	5·39
Bihar	11·60	Madhya Bharat ...	2·29
Bombay	10·37	Mysore	2·62
Madhya Pradesh ...	6·13	PEPSU	1·00
Madras	16·44	Rajasthan	4·41
Orissa	4·22	Saurashtra	1·19
Punjab	3·66	Travancore-Cochin ...	2·68
Uttar Pradesh ...	18·23		
West Bengal ...	7·16		

As a corollary to this recommendation, the Commission has proposed the stoppage, with effect from April 1, 1953, of the yearly compensation paid to Bombay (Rs. 54 lakhs), Madras (Rs. 56 lakhs) and Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 1·5 lakhs) on account of their refraining from levying a tax on tobacco ; these States however will now be free to impose taxes on tobacco.

As a result of the above recommendations, all the States except Bombay, Punjab, Travancore-Cochin and Saurashtra are likely to receive a larger share of Central taxes than at present. Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Saurashtra will, however, continue to receive the revenue gap grants guaranteed to them in lieu of their share in Central revenues, since the former are higher.

In regard to grants-in-aid, the Commission has recommended increased grants to West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Orissa in lieu of their share of export duty on jute and jute products under Article 273 of the Constitution. These grants amounting to Rs. 150 lakhs for West Bengal, Rs. 75 lakhs each for Bihar and Assam and Rs. 15 lakhs for Orissa have been determined on the basis of the shares of export duty on jute and jute manufactures made over to these States in 1949-50. Grants-in-aid under the substantive portion of Clause (1) of Article 275 have been recommended in the case of 7 States only, after taking into account the budgetary needs of the States, the standard of social services, special obligations or burdens of national concern or of an abnormal nature imposed on the States and certain broad purposes of national importance. The following table shows the general grants recommended for individual States.

	(Lakhs of Rupees)		(Lakhs of Rupees)
Assam	100	Saurashtra	40
Mysore	40	Travancore-Cochin ...	45
Orissa	75	West Bengal	80
Punjab	125		

The Commission have also recommended special grants to 8 States for increasing primary education facilities. These grants, the details of which are given below, have been allo-

cated in proportion to the number of children of school-going age not attending school.

(Lakhs of rupees)

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Bihar	41	55	69	83
Madhya Pradesh	25	33	42	50
Hyderabad	20	27	33	40
Rajasthan	20	26	33	40
Orissa	16	22	27	32
Punjab	14	19	23	28
Madhya Bharat	9	12	15	18
PEPSU	5	5	8	9
Total ...	150	200	250	300

All these recommendations of the Finance Commission have been accepted by the Government of India and in consequence, the total amount transferred to State Governments by way of grants and shares in tax revenue would, in a normal year, be about Rs. 21 crores more than the annual average of Rs. 65 crores transferred during the three-year period 1949-50 to 1951-52. The following two tables will make the position clear.

AVERAGE FOR THE PERIOD 1949-50—1951-52

(Lakhs of rupees)

	Share of Income Tax	Grants in aid under Art. 273	Grants in aid under Art. 275(1)	Revenue gap grants	Total
Assam	1,45	46	30	...	2,21
Bihar	6,14	39	...	2	6,55
Bombay	10,18	...	...	1,42	11,60
Hyderabad	...	...	...	1,25	1,25
Madhya Bharat ...	6	...	...	...	6
Madhya Pradesh ...	2,91	...	...	44	3,35
Madras	8,56	...	...	...	8,56
Mysore	...	...	...	3,45	3,45
Orissa	1,44	6	40	11	2,01
PEPSU	16	...			
Punjab	2,59	...	84	...	3,43
Rajasthan	10	...		...	10
Saurashtra	...	...		2,75	2,75
Travancore-Cochin ...	...	...		3,22	3,22
Uttar Pradesh ...	8,88	...		...	8,88
West Bengal ...	6,32	1,14		8	7,54
Total ...	48,79	2,05	1,54	12,74	65,12

UNDER THE COMMISSION'S SCHEME

	Share of Income Tax and Union Excise	Grants in aid under Art. 273	General grants in aid under Art. 275 (1)	Revenue Gap grants.	Total	Primary Education Grants	Grand Total
Assam	1,70	75	1,00	...	3,45	...	3,45
Bihar	7,30	75	...	...	8,05	50	8,55
Bombay	11,25	...	...	...	11,25	...	11,25
Hyderabad ...	3,35	..	...	...	3,35	24	3,59
Madhya Bharat ...	1,35	...	...	...	1,35	11	1,46
Madhya Pradesh ...	3,90	...	...	...	3,90	30	4,20
Madras	11,10	...	...	...	11,10	...	11,10
Mysore	1,70	...	40	1,58	3,68	...	3,68
Orissa	2,65	15	75	...	3,55	19	3,74
PEPSU	60	...	...	...	60	5	65
Punjab	2,40	...	1,25	...	3,65	17	3,82
Rajasthan ...	2,65	...			2,65	24	2,89
Saurashtra ...	75	...	40	1,87	3,02	...	3,02
Travancore-Cochin	1,80	...	45	98	3,23	...	3,23
Uttar Pradesh ...	11,70	...			11,70	...	11,70
West Bengal ...	7,30	1,50	80	...	9,60	...	9,60
Total ...	71,50	3,15	5,05	4,43	84,13	1,80	85,93

4. DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on development schemes included in the Five-Year Plan rose from Rs. 262 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 322 crores in 1952-53 (revised estimates) for the Union Government, Railways and the State Governments taken together. Estimated outlay in 1953-54 amounts to Rs. 413 crores, of which about Rs. 237 crores will be incurred by the Union Government and the remainder by Part A, B and C States and the State of Jammu and Kashmir. (See also *poste* 'First Five Year Plan.')

In the two years 1951-52 and 1952-53 (revised estimates), internal resources raised by the Governments on revenue and capital accounts together amounted to about Rs. 363 crores, of which about Rs. 207 crores were raised in 1951-52 and Rs. 156 crores in 1952-53. The Centre (including railways) mobilised

about Rs. 262 crores in the two years 1951-53. Of this, Rs. 78 crores were transferred to State Governments to finance their plans. Part A and Part B States raised by way of savings from revenue, loans from the public, net receipts from unfunded debt and miscellaneous deposits a total amount of Rs. 101 crores during the same period and benefited to the extent of Rs. 72 crores from Central assistance. As between the two years, budgetary resources made available for development by the Union Government and Railways have fallen from Rs. 159 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 103 crores in 1952-53, whereas in the case of A and B States they have risen from about Rs. 46 crores to Rs. 55 crores.

As regards 1953-54, it is estimated that the Union and the Railways will find together Rs. 120 crores, or Rs. 16 crores more than in 1952-53. The budgetary resources of Part A and B States are also anticipated to be higher at Rs. 75 crores ; in addition, the States expect Central assistance of the order of Rs. 53 crores.

A good part of the development expenditure was financed through grants and loans from abroad during 1951-52 and 1952-53. Foreign grants and loans extended to India in this two-year period aggregated Rs. 189 crores, the break-up of which is as follows :

	(Crores of rupees)
International Bank :	
Undrawn balance of loans extended in the pre-Plan period	9·0
Special project loan (December 1952)	15·2
Loan for Damodar Valley Project (January 1953) ...	9·5
US Food Loan	90·4
Grants under the Colombo Plan :	
From Canada	13·3
From Australia	6·1
From New Zealand	0·9
US Technical Co-operative Assistance :	
Technical Co-operation Agreement, January 1952 ...	23·8
Supplementary Technical Co-operation Agreement, November 1952	18·0
Other Aid (including aid from Norway and from the Ford Foundation)	2·8
	189·0

Of the assistance thus made available, about Rs. 106 crores have been utilised to finance development expenditure in the

period 1951-52. For 1952-53, according to the estimates of the Planning Commission, Rs. 28 crores will be available from external assistance for financing the Plan. The difference between the aggregate of Rs. 189 crores received from abroad and the credits taken in the Union Government budgets so far represents partly the undrawn balances and partly the loss suffered, as for instance in the case of American Wheat Loan, in raising the rupee counterparts.

The aggregate of internal resources raised by the public sector and appropriations from external assistance thus amounted to Rs. 269 crores in 1951-52 and Rs. 200 crores in 1952-53. Development outlays in these two years were of the order of Rs. 262 crores and Rs. 322 crores, respectively. In the aggregate, therefore, there was an excess of resources over requirements in 1951-52 amounting to Rs. 7 crores, while in 1952-53 there was a short-fall of Rs. 122 crores. The excess of resources in 1951-52 was wholly due to a large surplus at the Centre, made possible by the abnormal receipts on revenue account. In that year, the States had an overall deficit of about Rs. 48 crores. In 1952-53 (revised estimates) however, development outlay has been deficit financed both at the Centre and at the States, to the extent of Rs. 64 crores and Rs. 58 crores, respectively. As regards 1953-54, it is estimated that aggregate resources at Rs. 227 crores would fall short of the estimated planned outlay of Rs. 413 crores by Rs. 186 crores, of which Rs. 138 crores would be in respect of the Centre and about Rs. 48 crores would be in respect of the States. The deficit in 1953-54 is to be covered through an increase in floating debt including advances from commercial banks (Rs. 110 crores at the Centre and Rs. 21 crores in the States), sale of securities by the States (Rs. 22 crores) and withdrawal from cash reserves (amounting to Rs. 28 crores in the case of the Centre and Rs. 5 crores in the States). Out of a total of Rs. 726 crores, which the Centre is expected to raise over the five-year period from their revenue and capital accounts, about Rs. 262 crores have been found in the first two years and it is expected that another Rs. 120 crores will be provided in 1953-54. The States however have been able to find only about Rs. 101 crores in the first two years as against Rs. 532 crores expected to be raised in the period 1951-56. The following table sets out the manner in which the development expenditure is to be financed :

(Crores of rupees)

	States				Centre			
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1951-56	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1951-56
Outlay of the Plan ...	133·5	165·4	236·9	1240·5	128·0	157·2	176·1	828·2
Budget Resources ...	127·1	56·5	31·3	497·2	79·5	99·5	128·3	760·3
Savings of public authorities—								
(*a*) from current revenues	121·1	4·2	29·5	160·0	68·8	57·1	63·0	411·7
(*b*) from railways ...	37·7	20·7	20·4	170·0	...	...	...	...
Private savings absorbed through—								
(*a*) loans from the public	–34·2	– 1·2	–16·7	36·0	11·5	15·1	14·1	79·0
(*b*) small savings and other unfunded debt (excluding floating debt)	48·6	54·4	55·7	270·0	...	...	...	...
(*c*) deposits, funds and other miscellaneous sources	–14·8	25·8	30·8	90·0	–34·0	–17·5	–2·3	–40·8

(Crores of rupees)

	Centre				States			
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1951-56	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1951-56
Internal inter-governmental transfers in connection with the Plan (*i.e.* Central assistance)	−31·4	−46·8	−48·4	−228·8	33·3	44·8	53·5	228·8
Gap in Resources ...	6·4	108·9	165·6	743·3	48·5	57·7	47·8	67·9
External Assistance ...	61·7	44·4	27·6	...	...	...	...	...
Grants	4·1	13·6	29·7	...	...	...	...	...
Loans	57·6	30·8	− 2·1	...	...	...	...	...
Deficit	−55·3	64·5	138·0	...	48·5	57·7	47·8	67·9
Covered by (*a*) increase in floating debt	−32·2	−13·3	109·9	...	− 0·3	20·8	20·8	...
(*b*) sale of securities held in reserve ...	−22·2	− 5·0	...	...	34·2	32·9	22·0	67·9 (for (*b*) and (*c*))
(*c*) withdrawal from cash reserves ...	− 0·9	82·9	28·1		14·6	4·9	5·0	

The performance of the States in raising resources for development has fallen short of expectations largely due to the fact that only some of them were able to resort to increased taxation. The aggregate revenue from State taxes shows an increase from Rs. 222 crores in 1950-51 to only Rs. 230 crores in 1952-53 (revised estimates). The small rise is mainly due to increase under land revenue following land reforms carried out in some of the States ; but this has practically been offset by payments of compensation and other administrative expenditure connected with such reforms. As regards borrowing, the States have been fairly successful and in the two years 1951-53 they have been able to raise altogether a net amount of Rs. 23 crores through long-term loans.

5. TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMISSION

The Taxation Enquiry Commission was set up in April, 1953, and its terms of reference are :

(*i*) to examine the incidence of Central, State and Local Taxation on various classes of people and in different States ;

(*ii*) to examine the suitability of the present system of taxation—Central, State and Local—with reference to (*a*) the development programme of the country and the resources required for it, and (*b*) the objective of reducing inequalities of income ;

(*iii*) to examine the effects of the structure and level of taxation of income on capital formation and maintenance and development of productive enterprise ;

(*iv*) to examine the use of taxation as a fiscal instrument in dealing with inflationary or deflationary situations ;

(*v*) to consider other relevant matters ; and

(*vi*) to make recommendations in particular with regard to (*a*) modifications required in the present system of taxation and (*b*) fresh avenues of taxation.

The Commission is expected to submit its report in about two years.

6. STERLING BALANCES AGREEMENT IN 1953

The Governments of India and the U.K. entered into a financial agreement on 20th July 1953 at New Delhi with

regard to the release of India's sterling balances. The agreement has retrospective effect from 1st July 1951 and will remain in force for six years, that is, up to 30th June, 1957. This agreement does not contain any new provision. It only ratifies and consolidates the agreement of 8th February, 1952. India's sterling balances are held in two accounts, *viz.*, No. 1 Account (current account) and No. 2 Account (blocked account). The current account is credited with any sterling received by the Reserve Bank of India in respect of current transactions and any sums transferred from No. 2 Account. The No. 2 Account will be credited with the proceeds, at maturity, or on realisation, of any investments purchased in accordance with established custom, out of funds standing to the credit of that account. The No. 2 Account will also be credited with any sum, transferred from No. 1 Account which has been paid into it (*a*) after 15th July 1947, in respect of the settlement of any matter outstanding under the Defence expenditure plan and of any other accounts relating to transactions which were connected with the war and took place prior to 15th July, 1947 (the date from which the first agreement came into force) ; (*b*) any amount equal to the net capital movement from the other scheduled territories to India, and (*c*) such other items as may be agreed upon between the two Governments.

The main provision of the agreement is that the amount of £310 million unblocked and transferred to the current account under the Agreement of October 1951, will be retained as a currency reserve and will not be drawn upon without prior consultation with the U.K. Government. The other provisions of the agreement are intended to regulate the flow of the annual instalment transferred from No. 2 Account to No. 1 Account. Every year, during the life of the agreement, a sum of £35 million will be transferred to the No. 1 Account. Such transfers will be made only as and when necessary to maintain a minimum balance of £30 million on No. 1 Account, in addition to the aforesaid sum of £310 million held as currency, and will be available for utilisation during each year. Any part of the unutilised portion of the sum transferable in any year will be carried forward and added to the sums available in the later periods, provided the minimum balance of £30 million is retained in addition to the currency reserve. Subject to this condition, Government of India is free to overdraw in any year

to the extent of £5 million without previous consultation with the U.K. Government. If during any particular year India requires to draw an additional amount, it should consult the U.K. Government. Any balance standing on No. 2 Account on 30th June, 1957 will be transferred to No. 1 Account.

On 3rd July, 1953, India's sterling balances stood at £533·68 million.

7. THE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India was established by the Industrial Finance Corporation Act of 1948, in order to make medium and long-term credits readily available to industrial concerns in India. The Corporation was established in July 1948. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 10 crores. It is divided into twenty thousand fully paid-up shares of Rs. 5,000 each. Of these, ten thousand of the total value of Rs. 5 crores were issued in the first instance. The shares were distributed as follows on June 30, 1952:

		No. of shares.
1.	Central Government	2,000
2.	Reserve Bank of India	2,054
3.	Scheduled Banks	2,435
4.	Insurance Companies, investment trusts and other financial institutions ...	2,568
5.	Co-operative Banks	943

The Corporation is authorised to:

(*a*) guarantee loans raised by industrial concerns which are repayable within a period of twenty-five years and are floated in the public market;

(*b*) underwrite the issue of stocks, shares, bonds or debentures by industrial concerns;

(*c*) grant loans or advances to or subscribe to the debentures of industrial concerns, repayable within twenty-five years.

The Corporation is prohibited from:

(*a*) accepting deposits as provided by the Act;

(*b*) subscribing directly to the shares of public limited companies.

The loans sanctioned by the Corporation since its inception to 30th June, 1953, aggregated Rs. 15·48 crores. Of this, a sum of Rs. 2·31 crores was not at all availed of by industrial concerns. The total amount of bonds outstanding at the end of June 30, 1953, remained at Rs. 5·80 crores. Arrangements are however stated to have been made for the sale of further bonds of the face value of Rs. 2 crores. With the rising cost of borrowing, the Corporation has raised its rate of interest on its loans to 6½ per cent with a rebate of ½ per cent for prompt payment of interest and instalments of principal on the due dates.

The Corporation continued as usual to render financial assistance to various types of industries. The types of industries and the amount of accommodation sanctioned to each of them during the year, as compared with those of the previous year, together with the aggregate figures up to the end of 1952-53 are as follows:

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Amount sanctioned during year ended 30-6-52	Amount sanctioned up to year	Total
Textile machinery	...	64·00	64·00
Mechanical engineering	5·00	68·00	73·00
Electrical engineering	12·00	1,14·50	1,26·50
Cotton textiles	65·00	2,04·75	2,69·75
Woollen textiles	...	35·00	35·00
Rayon industry	...	50·00	50·00
Chemicals	11·75	1,86·00	1,97·75
Cement	...	90·00	90·00
Ceramics and glass	...	1,19·00	1,19·00
Oil mills	3·50	2·50	6·00
Electric power	25·00	17·50	42·50
Metallurgical Industry (non-ferrous metals)	...	35·00	35·00
Iron and Steel (light engineering) ...	17·50	50·50	68·00
Aluminium industry	...	50·00	50·00
Sugar industry	...	1,15·00	1,15·00
Mining	...	30·00	30·00
Paper industry	...	74·00	74·00
Automobile and tractor	...	50·00	50·00
Unclassified	3·50	47·70	51·20
Total ...	1,43·25	14,03·45	15,46·70

The above figures include loans aggregating Rs. 2·31 crores made available but not utilised by borrowers. The textile industry stands foremost among the borrowers from the Corporation, accounting as it does, for nearly a fifth of the total amount sanctioned.

8. FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The final Five-Year Plan (presented to Parliament on Dec. 8, 1952) is the first of a series which in 27 years from now is calculated to double India's per capita income.

Unlike the draft outline, the Plan in its final form is a single, indivisible national plan, welcoming, but not dependent on, foreign assistance. While the outline anticipated expenditure of Rs. 1,500 crores during the plan period, the outlay has now increased to Rs. 2,069 crores.

The increased estimated expenditure is due both to inclusion of new projects and expansion of the scope of schemes already under way.

The increased emphasis on agriculture and rural development schemes has been proved by the striking rise in the allocation for agriculture, community development projects, irrigation and power. In the original draft, the proposed expenditure on these items amounted to Rs. 642 crores. Now the allotment has risen to about Rs. 922 crores. (See *ante* 'Development Expenditure').

A proportionate increase has, of necessity, been made in transport and communications on which about Rs. 497 crores will be spent compared to Rs. 388 crores in the original draft. Likewise, industry secures an allocation of Rs. 173 crores against Rs. 101 crores in the draft. The increase in expenditure on social services amounts to about Rs. 86 crores, the original allocation being Rs. 254 crores.

The Plan accords the highest priority to agriculture on which direct and indirect expenditure appears to exceed half the outlay on the Plan. In view of the anxiety to reach the planned targets of agricultural production, a sum of Rs. 90 crores has

been sanctioned for the community development projects and an additional Rs. 30 crores for minor irrigation programmes and the scheme for establishment of a National Extension Organization. The problem of agriculture remains primarily one of providing irrigation, fertilizers and manure, better seeds and, to the farmer, knowledge of improved methods of agriculture.

Important among agricultural targets is foodgrains whose production is expected to increase from 52·7 m. tons in 1950-51 to 61·6 m. tons in 1955-56. The corresponding increase in cotton will be from 2·97 m. bales to 4·22 m. bales ; jute from 3·3 m. bales to 5·30 m. bales ; sugar-cane from 5·6 m. tons to 6·3 m. tons and oil-seeds from 5·1 m. tons to 6·5 m. tons.

The targets for irrigation and power are also impressive. New irrigation projects will increase the irrigated area from 50 m. acres to 69·7 m. acres by 1955-56. The installed capacity of electrical energy will rise from 2·3 m. kw's. to 3·5 m. kw's.

The first Five-Year Plan aims mainly at completion of irrigation and power projects already under construction. These are estimated to cost, on completion, Rs. 765 crores. During the plan period, it is proposed to spend in all a sum of Rs. 558 crores on them. The projects have been so planned that progressive benefit will accrue both to irrigation and power. Extension of minor irrigation schemes is an important feature of the final Plan.

Realizing that improvement in agriculture cannot go far unless the surplus working force is progressively diverted to industries and services, the Plan lays emphasis on the need to expand industrial production. Provision of Rs. 94 crores on industrial projects under the Central and State Governments is, therefore, made.

The projects under implementation in the public sector will, it is expected, be completed within the scheduled time. The most important new provision is for a sum of Rs. 30 crores for the newly proposed iron and steel project on which Rs. 80 crores is likely to be spent over a period of six years. In addition to the expenditure of Rs. 94 crores on industries, the Plan provides a sum of Rs. 50 crores for the development of basic industries including ancillary transport.

Responsibility for securing the necessary expansion over the bulk of the field of industry will devolve on private enter-

prise. The Commission has worked out detailed expansion programmes for 42 organized industries. The total capital investment necessary for expansion in the private sector is estimated at Rs. 233 crores. About 80% of this investment will be in the sector of capital goods and producer goods industries, the most important being iron and steel, petroleum refinery, cement, aluminium, fertilizers, heavy chemicals and power alcohol.

In the sphere of consumer goods emphasis during the period of the Five-Year Plan is mainly on increased production through fuller utilization of the existing capacity. Considerable investment is, however, envisaged in certain new lines.

In the programme for expansion of transport and communications, a little more than four-fifths of the total outlay is on railways, whose most serious problem is the task of rehabilitation and provision of adequate equipment. An average expenditure of Rs. 80 crores for five years, it is expected, will enable the railways to handle efficiently passenger and goods traffic at present levels. A substantial part of Rs. 50 crores, allotted to basic industries, will also be spent on railways.

The Plan will be financed to the extent of Rs. 1,258 crores from the normal budgetary resources of the Central and State Governments. The savings out of current revenues are expected to amount to Rs. 738 crores. Private savings, likely to be available to the public sector, through loans, small savings, deposits and funds and other miscellaneous channels are estimated at Rs. 520 crores.

In addition to these normal budgetary resources, totalling Rs. 1,258 crores, credit is taken for external assistance already received from the International Bank, the U.S.A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc., amounting to Rs. 156 crores to date. This leaves a gap of Rs. 655 crores to be covered to the extent of Rs. 290 crores by deficit financing. The balance will be drawn from other external sources or, if necessary, from additional measures of internal taxation and borrowing.

The first Five-Year Plan will only meet the most urgent needs of national economy. It has to be viewed, it is stated, primarily as a plan of preparation for more rapid rates of increase in investment, income, employment and consumption in the future.

The Final Plan

(In Crores of Rupees)

	Outlay during 1951-56	Percentage of total outlay
Agriculture and Community Development ...	360·43	17·4
Irrigation and Power	561·41	27·2
Transport and Communication	497·10	24·0
Industry	173·04	8·4
Social Services	339·81	16·4
Rehabilitation	85·00	4·1
Miscellaneous	51·99	2·5
Total ...	2,068·78	100·0

Important Targets of Production

	1950-51	1955-56
I. AGRICULTURE:		
Foodgrains (in million tons)	52·7	61·6
Cotton (lakh bales)	29·7	42·2
Jute (lakh bales)	33·0	53·9
Sugar-cane (million tons)	5·6	6·3
Oil-seeds (million tons)	5·1	5·5
II. IRRIGATION AND POWER:		
Major and Minor Irrigation (million acres)	50·0	69·7
Electrical Energy (installed capacity in million kws.)	2·3	3·5
III. INDUSTRY:		
Pig Iron available for foundries (lakh tons)	3·5	6·6
Finished Steel (lakh tons)	9·8	13·7
Cement (lakh tons)	26·9	48·0
Aluminium (thousand tons)	3·7	12·0
Fertilizers (thousand tons) Ammonium Sulphate	46·3	450·0
Superphosphate	55·1	180·0
Locomotives (Nos.)	—	170
Machine Tools (Nos. in thousand) ...	1·1	4·6
Petroleum Refining		
Liquid Petroleum (million gallons) ...	—	403·0
Bitumen (thousand tons)	—	37·5
Cotton Manufacture Yarn (million lbs.) ...	1,179	1,640
Mill Cloth (million yards)	3,718	4,706
Handloom (million yards)	810	1,700
Jute Manufacture (thousand tons) ...	892	1,200

Important Targets of Production —*Contd.*

	1950-51	1955-56
IV. TRANSPORT :		
Shipping (tonnage)		
Coastal (grt. thousands)	211·0	315·0
Overseas (grt. thousands)	173·5	283·0
Roads :		
National Highways (thousand miles) ...	11·9	12·5
State Roads (thousand miles) ...	17·6	20·6

PROGRESS OF THE PLAN: 1951-53

A review of the progress of the Five-Year Plan during the first two years of its operation—1951-53—was presented to Parliament on May 15, 1953, by the Government. Although the Commission has obtained considerable data concerning the progress of individual schemes, "a clear enough picture" will take some time (as stated in May, 1953). This progress report, therefore, should be considered as a preliminary document to be followed subsequently by a number of special studies by the Planning Commission on different aspects of the Programme.

Control of Inflation: A striking development during the period has been the control of inflation, both open as well as latent. This was partly the result of external influences, but the financial policy of the Government—enforced through budgetary, credit and foreign trade measures—has been an important contributory factor making it possible to take advantage of the change in external conditions.

The expenditure of the Plan during the first two years amounted to Rs. 585 crores, as against the planned outlay for the entire period, of Rs. 2,069 crores. Thus, over 70 per cent of the expenditure has still to be incurred during the remaining three years. During the period, the Central assistance to the States amount to Rs. 71·7 crores.

Agricultural Production: Detailed estimates of additional production have not yet been gained by the State Governments but a tentative estimate made by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture indicates that during 1951-52 under the Grow-More-Food Account the increase in foodgrains production was of the order of 8·8 lakh tons. Besides, an increase of about 2·7 lakh tons is also estimated on account of increased irrigation to about 8 lakhs acres during 1951-52 by the major irrigation schemes.

Other important developments in the agricultural sector of the Plan include construction of a large number of minor irrigation works and tubewells, reclamation by the Central Tractor Organisation of nearly 4·14 lakh acres of land, distribution of large quantities of fertilisers, measures towards consolidation of holdings and increased loans to the cultivators for agricultural purposes.

In 1952-53 the acreage under cultivation of *Kharif* cereals increased by 6 million acres, or by nearly 5½ per cent of the total area under *Kharif* cereals. Increase in the production of agricultural crops is as follows: Jute, 1·4 million bales; Cotton, 3·9 lakh bales; Sugarcane, 0·3 million tons; Foodgrains, 11·5 tons.

Irrigation and Power Projects: Irrigation and power projects included in the Plan have progressed satisfactorily both in terms of expenditure incurred as well as the benefits offered. As against the target expenditure of Rs. 206 crores on these projects during the first two years of the Plan the actual amount spent up to the end of 1952-53, was Rs. 190 crores. The additional area irrigated by these major projects is 1·42 million acres. In the sphere of power generation the target has actually been exceeded, the actual power generated being 315,000 kw's. as against the target of 239,000 kw's. This includes 50,000 kw's. by the Bokharo Thermal Power Station of the Damodar Valley Project.

The Central multi-purpose projects account for additional irrigation of 106,000 acres of land and produce 54,000 kw's. of power. The projects run by the State Governments have brought 1,310,000 acres of new land under irrigation and generated 261,000 kw's. of power.

All-round progress in the execution of the projects at Hirakud, Kakrapar, Bhakra-Nangal and Damodar Valley is recorded in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for 1952-53. According to the report, the earthen parts of the Hirakud dam are under construction, and concreting of the foundation of the 3,800 foot concrete portion has begun. Some sections of the earthen dykes have been completed and the canal system is well under way. During 1953-54, in addition to work continuing on the dam, the dykes and the canal systems, it is proposed to take up the power house, sub-station, transmission lines and other appurtenant works.

At Kakrapara, the 2,000-ft. long stone masonry weir on the Tapti river was completed in June 1953. The regulators on the left bank canal and several cross drainage works are expected to be completed in 1953-54. Substantial progress has been made on excavation of canals.

The Nangal dam—part of the Bhakra-Nangal scheme—has been completed except for the installation of gates and gearing, which will be fitted during 1953-54. The diversion tunnels at the Bhakra dam site has been ready since June 1953. Partial irrigation, however, has already started. The construction of the first power house on the hydel channel is in an advanced stage.

The Damodar Valley Corporation now in its fifth year of construction programme has so far spent about Rs. 45 crores out of the revised estimates of Rs. 83·8 crores for the first phase of development. The Tilaiya project is in final stages and the opening ceremony of the dam was performed by the Prime Minister on February 21, 1953. About 5,000 acres were irrigated from the reservoir here during the year 1953. Two generating sets of 2,000 Kw. each are being installed. About 55 per cent of the earth dam and 63 per cent of the concrete dam at Konar has been completed. It has been ready since June 1953. The gates will be fixed by the end of this year (1953). At Maithon, the right embankment has been built. The river has been diverted through a tunnel, and work on the main earth dam is proceeding. In the Panchet Hill area good progress has been made on the diversion channel.

The first unit of 50,000 Kw. at the Bokaro thermal power station began to operate on February 21, 1953. Two more units will be installed by June 1953. The transmission system to distribute the power produced at Bokaro was to be completed by June, 1953.

The Ministry of Irrigation and Power completed investigations of the Sabarmati, Ganga Barrage, Narmada Valley (the Tawa, Punasa and Baroach dams), and Herangi (Coorg) projects. It is now examining the reports and drawing up designs and estimates. Nearing completion are investigations regarding the Belka dam on the Kosi. During 1953 it is proposed to finish studies regarding the Jonk and upper Mahanadi projects and the Mahanadi Delta. Hydrological data is being collected for the Tikarpara and Naraj dams and the Assam projects.

Five new projects have been adopted by the Planning Commission. These are: Chambal, Kosi, Koyna, Rihand and a project on the Krishna River.

The Kakrapara weir (Bombay) was opened on June 29, 1953, at a cost of Rs. 12·16 crores. It will irrigate 6·52 lakh acres. The Tungabhadra Dam, one of the major river valley project in the South India, was opened in July 1953. The Tungabhadra project is a joint venture of the Governments of Madras and Hyderabad and will serve the famine area of Raylaseema in Madras and the adjoining areas of Hyderabad. With the creation of the Andhra State from October 1, 1953, the Tungabhadra Board has been appointed by the President to take charge of the project.

As regards power development, load surveys were carried out in those parts of Orissa which are likely to be served by the Hirakud dam project, and in Rajasthan and PEPSU for the utilisation of power to be available from the Bhakra-Nangal and Uhl river inter-connected power system. Load surveys in Himachal Pradesh and Assam will be undertaken in 1953-54.

Major Projects under Implementation: Important projects falling in this category are the expansion of the iron and steel capacity of the IISCO-SCOB and TISCO, expansion of aluminium and soda ash production by the existing units, of paper, stale fibre and vegetable oils by a number of firms and the establishment of petroleum refineries. The main difficulty in the way of iron and steel expansion, viz., finance, has at last been settled. In regard to the petroleum refineries, ancillary developments, like post and road and rail transport facilities, provision of water and electricity have been taken in hand and close co-ordination is being maintained.

Progress in the Public Sector: Of the industrial undertakings of the Central Government, the Sindri Fertiliser Factory, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory, Indian Telephone Industries, Indian Rare Earths Ltd., the New Mint, Alipore, and Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambarnath (Defence Industry) have gone into production during the period 1951-53. Similarly the U.P. Government Precision Instruments factory has begun the manufacture of water meters and microscopes. As regards the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the schemes

under implementation at the commencement of the period of the Plan have nearly been completed.

On 15th August, 1953, the Government signed at Bonn, an agreement with a German combine, consisting of the world famous steel plants and armament manufacturers, Krupps and Demaag, for the construction of an iron and steel plant, with their technical and financial co-operation at a cost of Rs. 72 crores.

The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have turned out 91 broad gauge locomotives since it started operation for the last three years. The 100th moved out on January 4, 1954.

To make the Sindri Fertiliser Factory independent of supplies, an order for a coke oven was placed with Carl Still of Germany. The cost of establishing this coke oven plant is estimated to be Rs. 2·35 crores and this will go into production in 1954. The first preliminary steps for the further expansion of Sindri so as to produce alternative nitrogenous fertilisers based on the by-product gases of the coke oven were taken early in 1953 with the aid of the T.C.A. The report of the team of experts sent to visit the fertiliser plants in Japan, U.S.A. and Europe will be available soon and this will enable the Sindri Fertiliser Factory to process the expansion schemes further.

The Hindusthan Shipyard Ltd., completed construction of 3 ships during 1952, bringing the total number of ships so far built in the yard to 10. The yard is now building two vessels of similar tonnage and design. The shipyard has, in hand, orders for five 7,000 tonners and two 8,000 tonners of Maierform design with diesel engines.

The commissioning of the third berth at the Vishakhapatnam shipyard, construction of which has been completed, will to some extent increase the capacity of the yard.

As regards the penicillin and DDT factories, the stage is now set for the commencement of the construction of the plants and it is expected that at the end of a year they will be ready to commence manufacturing operations. In the case of the former, a bottling plant with an annual capacity of 1·5 million megg units has been installed at the Haffkine Institute which is now packing penicillin imported in bulk from abroad.

9. COLOMBO PLAN REVISED

The revised six year Development Plan (Colombo Plan) involved an outlay of Rs. 23,337 million. The table below compares the expenditures in the original Colombo Plan with the revised one.

MAJOR PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

(Rs. million)

	Programme in 1950 Report		Revised total programme	
	Cost	Percentage of total	Cost	Percentage of total
Agriculture & Irrigation	3,574·1	19·4	3,984·1	17·1
Multipurpose Irrigation projects	2,505·5	13·6	2,284·1	9·8
Transport & Communications	7,027·4	38·2	6,515·4	27·9
Fuel and Power ...	575·9	3·2	1,443·4	6·2
Mining & Industry ...	1,799·8	9·7	1,239·9	5·3
Social Capital & Miscellaneous	2,912·7	15·9	4,269·8	18·3
Unallocated yet ...	...	...	3,600·0	15·4
	18,395·4	100·4	23,336·7	100·0

This revision has been effected in the light of more detailed investigations carried out in connection with the preparation of the Five-Year Plan by the Planning Commission and after estimating the probable expenditure for the additional year not covered by the Five-Year Plan.

PROGRESS OF THE COLOMBO PLAN, 1952-53

An important aspect of the assistance that is provided under the Colombo Plan is in the sphere of technology. It was recognised at the outset that the South-East Asian region's development could be accomplished only through a judicious use of science and technology. A body, known as the Council of Technical Co-operation, was established and a £8 million fund set up for providing assistance to countries of the area. The framers of the Plan also recognised that, in addition to technological

aid, the countries would need capital assistance, for which they relied on the utilisation of external assets of the countries of the area, such as sterling balances, foreign private investments, assistance by international institutions like the World Bank, and assistance on a Government-to-Government basis.

Much ground has already been covered since the Colombo Plan officially came into operation on July 1, 1951. The Technical Co-operation Bureau, established in pursuance of the Plan, has successfully met the very large number of requests for specialists in every field in which development is planned. The Colombo Plan region has had the benefit of the services of 188 experts and over 1,260 places have been provided for training local personnel to take part in the expansion plans of the countries to which they belong. Financial assistance, too, has been provided by some of the countries, which are members of the Consultative Committee. The Government of Australia, for instance, has promised to make available £A 51·25 million over the six-year period, its contribution for the first year being £A 8·75 million. Similarly, the Government of Canada has offered to finance development projects in India and Pakistan to the tune of $25 million. The New Zealand Government has offered to provide £3 million. The U.K., of course, has done nothing more than releasing the accummulated sterling balances. The U.S. made available $70 million in 1950-51 and another $150 million in 1951-52, to the countries of this region. Since July, 1950, it has also provided about $280 million as loans to the area, including the wheat loan of $190 million to India.

India has both received and offered technical and financial assistance. Its Five-Year Plan envisages a total expenditure of Rs. 2,069 crores, (in the first two years of the Plan Rs. 585 crores have been spent), of which total as much as Rs. 521 crores (excluding the deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 290 crores) are estimated to be beyond its resources. Foreign assistance is thus vitally necessary for the implementation of the Plan. The amount of foreign financial assistance so far received by India includes (1) loan from the U.S.A. for $190 million or Rs. 90 crores for the supply of two million tons of wheat; (2) five loans from the World Bank of $109·8 million or Rs. 52 crores; (3) economic assistance from the U.S.A. for $88·35 million or Rs. 42 crores, and assistance from Norway for Kr. 10 million

or Rs. ·67 lakhs. Under the Colombo Plan, India received during the two years ended June 1953, £7·2 million from Australia for wheat, equipment, etc. ; $28·8 million from Canada during the same period for wheat and vehicles ; £250,000 in 1952 from New Zealand. New Zealand has also earmarked £375,000 to this country to be spent in the current year. In the sphere of technical assistance, India has received experts as well as training facilities for Indians to study in advanced countries.

India has, in its turn, contributed £750,000 (about Rs. 1 crore) to the £8 million Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Plan. It has so far offered 75 scholarships to students from the Colombo region who have received training in the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, the Customs Collectorate, Bombay, All-India Radio, New Delhi and the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack. Facilities for training in a number of other technical institutions, such as the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, and National Chemical Laboratory, Poona, have also been offered.

10. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

In 75 development blocks spread all over the country, field operations on community projects were to begin on October 2, 1952. The 75 blocks represented at least one block in each of the 55 project areas. The 55 project areas cover an area of 26, 950 square miles in 18,464 villages with a population of 15·9 million. (Actually work started on 81 blocks).

The community development projects aim at intensive development of the resources of an area through an integrated attack on the problems in rural community development. The projects will facilitate and step up agricultural development social education, improvement of the health of the population and introduction of new skills and occupations. The development programme falls into two separate but closely related parts. The first is the programme to be supervised by the Community Projects Adminstration, with the financial assistance provided from the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Fund. The projects falling under this part of the programme consist of three

main types, *viz.*, (1) the 'basic' community development projects, (2) the composite development projects and (3) the training centres for instructing village workers. In the basic community development projects the primary emphasis is on increasing agricultural production, with some work in other spheres such as public health, education and road construction. Generally, each project area is expected to cover about 300 villages, 2 lakhs of population, 500 square miles of area and 150,000 acres of cultivated land. A project area consists of 3 development blocks, each block covering 100 villages. The cost of a basic community development project has been provisionally estimated at Rs. 65 lakhs.

In the 'composite' development projects and blocks, the emphasis is to be laid on development of small industries as well as on agricultural production. The industrial phase of composite projects is based on the pattern of the present industrial development projects in Nilokheri and Faridabad. The cost of a composite development project has been tentatively estimated at Rs. 111 lakhs. The training centres, on the other hand, are likely to be located either in or near the community development project centres or blocks so as to facilitate the practical training of the student village-workers.

The second part of the overall community development programme is that which is sponsored by the Ford Foundation. These projects are directly supervised by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture with financial aid from the Ford Foundation. This programme was put under operation many months earlier than that of the Community Projects Administration. The projects in this case, however, cover a small area and consist of only 100 villages each. Each of the training centres will provide facilities for practical training in village work for about 50 trainees at a time. Work in some of these centres has already started.

IMPLEMENTATION : The programmes will cover about 17,500 villages, and a population of nearly 12 million. For the first period (1952), however, it was proposed to proceed with about 45 community development projects and 26 development blocks under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement, and 10 development projects, 5 training-cum-development projects and 25 training centres under the auspices of the Ford Foundation.

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

States	Indo-US Technical Co-operation Fund and Community Projects Administration: Community Projects	Indo-US Technical Co-operation Fund and Community Projects Administration: Blocks	Joint Auspices: Training Centres	Ford Foundation and Food Ministry: Development Projects	Ford Foundation and Food Ministry: Training-cum-Development Projects
Part A ...	32	16	16	3	4
Part B ...	11	2	6	4	1
Part C ...	2	8	3	3	...
Total ...	45	26	25	10	5

FINANCES: Under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement, the U.S. Government is to contribute $50 million by the end of June 1952, which is to be deposited into a special fund called the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Fund. The Government of India is also to contribute an equal amount in rupees to the said Fund. The total amount available for financing the development schemes will be about $135 million or approximately Rs. 65 crores. The Fund is to be administered jointly by a duly appointed officer of the Government of India and by the U.S. Director of Technical Co-operation in India. The contribution of the Government of India for the implementation of these projects is estimated at about Rs. 41 crores. The Government of India either by itself or in co-operation with the Governments of the States in India, is to make available supplementary finance, in rupees, in agreed proportion, as required for each project.

The Trustees of the Ford Foundation have so far approved two grants. The first amounted to 1 million dollars which is to be utilized for organising 10 village development centres and 5 training-cum-development centres. The second grant of $1,873,485 is to cover current expenses of organising and operating 25 additional centres for training the staff required for carrying on the work of the Community Development Projects.

OPERATIONAL AGREEMENTS UNDER THE INDO-US TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT

Item	Expenditure by US Government (in dollars)	*Expenditure by the US Government (in rupees)	Government of India's Expenditure (in rupees)	Total Expenditure (in rupees)	Expenditure by the US Government as % of the total Expenditure
1. Supply of Fertilisers ...	10,650,000	51,199,875	4,400,000	55,599,875	92·08
2. Supply of Iron & Steel	8,385,000	40,310,888	1,200,000	41,510,888	97·11
3. Locust Control ...	230,000	1,105,725	248,000	1,353,725	81·67
4. Research on soil and use of Fertilisers ...	200,000	961,500	842,540	1,804,040	53·30
5. Development of Marine Fisheries	2,462,000	11,836,065	6,895,000	18,731,065	63·19
6. Construction of 2,000 Tubewells	13,700,000	65,862,750	44,450,000	110,312,750	59·70
7. Training of Village-Level Workers ...	166,000	798,045	7,537,000	8,335,045	9·58
8. Community Development Projects ...	8,671,000	41,685,832	343,834,000	385,519,832	10·81
9. Malaria Control ...	648,000	3,115,260	37,350	3,152,610	98·82
10. Forest Research and Desert Control ...	104,000	499,980	208,000	707,980	70·62
11. River Valley Scheme ...	4,784,000	22,999,080	500,000	23,499,080	97·87
Total	50,000,000	240,375,000	410,151,890	650,526,890	36·95

* Rs. 480¾ = $100.

PROGRESS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

In 81 development blocks, in which work started on October 2, 1952, the Government expenditure during the period under review has been Rs. 116·79 lakhs ; as against this, the total contribution by the people has been Rs. 108·62 lakhs composed of about Rs. 48·36 lakhs as the value of contribution made in the form of labour and Rs. 60·26 lakhs in cash and other forms of contribution, for example, land.

The details available also reveal that the progress in terms of physical achievement has been considerably greater during the last three months of the period than at the initial period of six months, presumably because the initial period was utilised largely in connection with preliminary work, survey, initiating the people in the role they have to play in community programme, training of personnel, etc. The following statement showing progress under two heads—(1) for the first six months, and (2) for the total period of nine months—would indicate the rate of progress :

The statement shows that with the preliminaries largely over by March 31, the pace of actual achievement gathered momentum, and in many fields the achievement during the last three months was at least double that of the six previous months. While agriculture and allied subjects like animal husbandry, horticulture, etc., received their due share of attention, the other aspects of community programme, namely, improvement of health and sanitation, increase of literacy, construction of roads and improvement of communications, arts and crafts also received attention.

Reports received from State Governments show that village roads have been constructed mainly through the efforts of the villagers themselves, minor irrigation works have been completed and essential supplies have been distributed to cultivators. Demonstration centres have been started, showing the method and result of agricultural operations.

Social and cultural activities include the starting of new schools and adult education centres, greater attention to health and sanitation and the prevention of disease through large-scale vaccination and inoculation of people. Extensive veterinary services were provided to protect cattle against diseases.

Existing cottage industries were improved through the provision of loans and training in improved technique. New co-operative societies were organised and credit societies converted into multi-purpose societies in a number of places.

Item of work	Progress	
	For six months (Oct. 1952-March '53)	For nine months (Oct. 1952-March '53)
Compost pits dug	43,761	80,091
Fertilisers distributed	60,135 mds.	2,89,890 mds. plus 60,833 bags.
Demonstration farms started ...	82	434
Area brought under fruits ...	6,177 acres	6,478 acres
Area brought under vegetables ...	3,553 acres	6,337 acres
Waste land reclaimed	21,057 acres	35,437 acres
Additional area brought under irrigation	24,776 acres	88,986 acres
Breeding and artificial insemination centres started	92 and 4 key village centres	141 and 4 key village centres
Cattle inoculated and vaccinated ...	403,358	628,971
Soakage pits constructed ...	11,182	13,698
Drains constructed	41,023 yards	58,146 yards
Wells constructed	207	764
Wells renovated	381	988
Schools converted into basic type ...	70	209
New schools started	464	1,086
Adult education centres started ...	1,426	2,353
Adults under training	17,718	30,285
Pucca roads constructed ...	66 miles	$98\frac{5}{8}$ miles
Kachcha roads constructed ...	$1,632\frac{3}{4}$ miles	2133 $\frac{5}{6}$ miles & 3 bridges
Additional employment in arts and crafts	463	811
Number of village-level workers and other supervisory personnel trained	580	1,753
Village houses constructed ...	488	985

People have taken up the community programme with enthusiasm; voluntary contributions of money, material and labour in the construction of roads, canals, tanks and other irrigation works and in building schools, "Panchayat Ghars" and health centres have increased. Some of the more important items of work done in individual States are given below.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS PROGRAMME IN 1953-54

Forty-eight more development blocks comprising about 4,800 villages will be taken under the community development programme during the year 1953-54. A decision on this has been taken recently by the Planning Commission in its capacity as the Central Committee for the community projects. Shortly, 7 more blocks will be selected completing the total of 55 development blocks for which a supplementary agreement was signed early this year with the United States of America under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement.

The blocks will be in addition to the 81 blocks in 55 community project areas in which work started on October 2, 1952. This is also linked up with the decision already taken by the Government of India to launch in October, 1953, the comprehensive National Extension Service-cum-Community Development Projects (see *poste*).

The blocks have been selected in most of the States of India in consultation with the State Governments, and their allocation is as below:

Assam 3, Bihar 1, Bombay 6, Madhya Pradesh 4, Madras 6, Orissa 2, Punjab 4, Uttar Pradesh 7, West Bengal 2 (composite type), Hyderabad 2, Madhya Bharat 1, PEPSU 1, Rajasthan 2, Saurshtra 1, Travancore-Cochin 1, Bhopal 1, Coorg 1, Vindhya Pradesh 2 and Bilaspur 1.

XIV. NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE GETS A START

The Planning Commission has approved the allotment of 200 development blocks under the National Extension Service for the year 1953-54. Of these, 170 blocks have been specifically allotted to individual States and the remaining 30 would be allotted to West Bengal, Madras, Delhi and Tripura from which proposals are yet awaited. These blocks involve about 20,000 villages and a population of about 13,200,000. Work on these blocks are to commence from October 2, 1953, *i.e.*, just after a year from the date when the Community Projects were inaugurated all over India.

The allotment of these 200 blocks symbolises the beginning of the National Extension Service, which aims to cover, during

the rest of the Five-Year Plan period, nearly one-fourth of the total rural population of India.

With the allotment of the 200 new blocks under the extension programme, the State Governments proceeded immediately with the preliminary work, for example, survey, organisation, etc., so that the actual operations could start in all spheres on October 2, the day when the programme officially began. This was essential because otherwise the benefits of the programme would not be reflected in the coming *rabi season*.

The Statewise allotment of the blocks is based on the proposals received from the State Governments. The breakdown of the 170 blocks, specifically allotted to 19 States, is as follows:

Assam 12; Bihar 14; Bombay 20; Madhya Pradesh 30; Punjab 7; Uttar Pradesh 36; Hyderabad 11; Mysore 7; PEPSU 4; Rajasthan 10; Saurashtra 3; Travancore-Cochin 3; Ajmer 1; Bhopal 2; Bilaspur 1; Coorg 1; Himachal Pradesh 4; Kutch 1; Vindhya Pradesh 3; of the remaining States, allotment to Madras, West Bengal, Delhi and Tripura is yet to be made. Orissa, Madhya Bharat and Manipur do not propose to take up any National Extension Service blocks during this year owing to paucity of trained personnel.

The total estimated expenditure involved on these 200 blocks for the three year period would be about Rs. 15 crores, the estimated expenditure on each block being about Rs. 7½ lakhs.

Out of 1,200 blocks to be taken up under the National Extension Service during the Plan period, the aim is to develop 700 blocks or about 70,000 villages under the intensive development programme and the remaining 500 blocks representing about 50,000 villages under the extension programme.

XV. RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

The Five-Year Plan has emphasised the importance of river valley projects and has given them high priority. The Plan's success depends on their completion according to schedule. During the period of the Plan 110 projects will be completed and a start made on five more new projects. All these under construction, investigation and consideration will require Rs. 2,000 crores and would eventually add about 40 million

acres of canal-fed land and generate an additional 7 million kw. of power. The total cost of projects now in hand will, however, be of the order of Rs. 830 crores, including Rs. 153 crores spent prior to the commencement of the Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 558 crores is envisaged during the Plan period which is nearly 27 per cent of the entire amount to be spent under the Plan. These projects will irrigate an additional 8·5 million acres and produce 1·08 million kw's. extra power. The increase in foodgrains will be about 2·1 million tons annually. On their complete development, the irrigated area will increase by 16·9 million acres and power by 1·4 million kw's.

The five new projects Kosi (Stage 1), Koyna (Stage 1), Krishna (scope not defined), Chambal and Rihand, will cost over Rs. 200 crores, of which Rs. 40 crores will be spent during the period of the Plan.

At the end of 1953, the projects as a whole were faced, according to the Planning Minister Gulzarilal Nanda, with the following main problems: "urgent need of technicians for which a pool of State engineers is to be made is 1954; and corruption which is in evidence in purchases of machinery and storage, besides, bogus entries in log books, fictitious measurements, mis-recording, etc."

The 110 projects are mostly being executed by the State Governments, but where the limited resources of the State Governments do not permit this, the Centre has undertaken the work. In this category are Hirakud, Kakrapara weir and canal projects. Among the important projects being executed by the States alone or jointly with or without the Centre's financial or technical help are Bhakra-Nangal (Punjab, PEPSU and Rajasthan), Tungabhadra (Madras and Hyderabad), Machkund (Madras and Orissa), Mayurakshi (West Bengal), Lower Bhavani (Madras), Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal (Bombay) and Gangapur (Bombay). The Damodar Valley Project is being administered by an autonomous Corporation.

Some of these projects are among the biggest in the world. When completed India will have the highest straight gravity dam at Bhakra, and the longest multi-purpose earth dam at Hirakud (15,748 feet). The two important earth dams in the United States—Fort Peck and Garrison, though 21,026 feet and 12,000 feet long and 250 feet and 210 feet high respectively, are not multipurpose projects in the same sense as Hirakud.

Fort Peck has no irrigation aspect while Garrison dam has no power generation plants. Hirakud covers irrigation, flood control, hydro-electric generation and navigation.

The chief features of some of the important projects, as originally expected and estimated, are given below.

BHAKRA-NANGAL PROJECT

The chief features of the Bhakra-Nangal project begun in 1952 consist of a main storage dam at Bhakra with power plants, a diversion dam at Nangal, the Nangal and Bhakra canal system.

When the Bhakra-Nangal project is completed, it will irrigate 3,600,000 acres in Punjab, PEPSU and Rajasthan and generate 400,000 kws. of firm power. Non-perennial irrigation facilities may be available in some acres in 1953-54. Meanwhile, seasonal irrigation commenced in an area of 19,200 acres in 1951-52. This is expected to increase to 100,000 acres by the end of the year 1953. On completion of the project, the increase in wheat and other foodgrains will be about 1·3 million tons a year, cotton 0·8 million tons, sugarcane 0·5 million tons, pulses and oil seeds 0·1 million tons.

HIRAKUD PROJECT

On the east coast of India, the Hirakud project is the first of the three multipurpose schemes to harness the capricious Mahanadi. The Hirakud project aims at flood control in the deltaic areas, irrigating 1·93 million acres of land and producing 199,500 kws. of firm power.

The ultimate power expected from this project at main dam is 123,000 kws. This will be augmented to 199,500 kws., if it is eventually decided to construct a subsidiary dam and power channel. An area of 791,000 acres of Sambalpur district and 137,000 acres in the delta districts will be irrigated and food production will increase by 735,000 tons and sugarcane by 297,000 tons a year. It is expected that the first irrigation waters will be available by 1956. The revised estimate for the whole project as scrutinized by the Advisory Committee works out to about Rs. 92 crores, the cost of the first stage, comprising the main dam, power house, and canals, being about Rs. 67 crores.

In addition to the increase in agricultural production, the power produced will hasten industrialisation of the area which

is rich in minerals principally iron, lead, manganese, copper, coal and mica.

SOUTH INDIAN DAMS

Jointly sponsored by the Madras and Hyderabad States, the Tungabhadra dam in South India is nearing completion. Begun in February 1945, it will cost Rs. 50 crores and release the first waters for irrigation in June 1953. About 250,000 acres in Madras and 450,000 acres in Hyderabad are expected to be irrigated by two canals, one 225 miles long and the other 127 miles, taking off from either sides of the dam. The maximum length of the reservoir will be 100 miles with a water-spread of 85,120 acres and capacity of 2·18 million acre feet. The hydro-electric supply from this project will be 65,000 kws. Food production will increase by 140,000 tons.

Further south, the waters of the Lower Bhavani, a tributary of the Cauvery, are already flowing into parched fields. The masonry dam is about 1,500 feet long and a little more than 200 feet high over the deepest foundation. Earth dams totalling about 28,000 feet in length will be built on either side of the masonry section. The 120 mile canal from this dam will irrigate 207,000 acres, and it is intended to develop seasonal power of 10,000 kws. It was started in 1948 and will cost Rs. 9·61 crores, and food production will increase by 50,000 tons per year.

MACHKUND HYDEL PROJECT

The Hydel project at Machkund on the Madras-Orissa border was also expected to go into production in 1953. A 134 feet high and 1,300 feet long storage dam has been constructed at Jalalpur on the Machkund river to store 588,000 acre feet of water. There will be three generating units each of 17,250 kws. capacity. Later, three more units will be installed and the total power output brought up to 102,000 kws. Intended to be developed in stages, the construction of the project was taken in hand in 1943. Its cost will be Rs. 814 lakhs.

THE DAMODAR VALLEY PROJECT

The Damodar Valley Corporation put into operation its first dam at Tilaiya in 1953. It is one of the four dams which will

be constructed across the Damodar and its tributaries. The other dams are located at Maithon on the Barakar, Panchet Hill on the Damodar and across the Konar. All dams together will impound 2·89 million acre feet of water. Generation of power is provided for at all dams and their output will be about 134,000 kws. Another thermal station at Bokaro will begin functioning early this year; and it will ultimately produce 200,000 kws.

A barrage at Durgapur, which is now in progress, will pick up the regulated flow from these dams and divert it into a canal network to irrigate 1,026,000 acres of kharif and 300,000 acres of rabi crops. A sector of the canal system will also be used for navigation between Raniganj coalfields and Calcutta.

The cost of the first phase of development is estimated to be about Rs. 90 crores. The ultimate power procured from all projects in this area will be 284,000 kws. of which 193,000 kws. will be firm at 55 per cent load factor.

Future possibilities may be judged by the fact that not more than one-twelfth of the entire annual flow of Indian rivers, which is enough to cover the country to a depth of two feet, was being utilised before the commencement of the Five-Year Plan.

XVI. ECONOMIC POSITION

1. AGRICULTURE

Agricultural production in 1951-52, on the whole, showed an improvement, as a result of continued efforts under the Integrated Production Programme. Increases were mainly noticed in respect of cotton, jute and sugar, whereas production of food-grains and oilseeds showed a decline of 1·2 per cent and 6·1 per cent respectively. During 1952-53, there was an increase in acreage under foodgrains and a rise in output is expected.

Foodgrains: The total production of cereals declined from 41·8 million tons in 1950-51 to 41·3 million tons in 1951-52, mainly on account of unfavourable seasonal conditions. These resulted in damage to the standing kharif crops and delayed the sowing of rabi crops. The production of rice, jowar, maize and small millets, however, showed an improvement, but this was more than offset by decreases in the production of

wheat, bajra, ragi and barley. The production of gram and other pulses also declined from 8·3 million tons in 1950-51 to 7·7 million tons in 1951-52.

During 1951-52, the additional production under the Grow More Food campaign was estimated at 8·8 lakh tons as against the target of 14 lakh tons fixed for the year. In addition, the estimated foodgrains production, as a result of the major irrigation schemes, has been placed at 2·7 lakh tons.

The crop prospects for 1952-53 are reported to be better than in the preceding two years. The available final forecasts for kharif cereals for 1952-53 show an increase in the area of 4·7 per cent and in the output of 12·4 per cent over the corresponding estimates for the previous year.

Other Agricultural Products: (*a*) *Cotton*: Cotton production increased from 29·7 lakh bales in 1950-51 to 31·3 lakh bales in 1951-52. The measures taken by the Government for increasing cotton production included, among others, facilities for extension of irrigation to areas under cotton, grant of interest-free loans and subsidies to the cotton-growing States for the purchase of improved varieties of seeds and fertilisers, and appointment of extension staff for carrying on progaganda and offering technical advice to cotton-growers. In addition, in 1952-53, the 'floor' prices of the basic varieties of cotton were increased by Rs. 55/- per candy over those for the previous season. Production in 1952-53 is however expected to be a little lower than that in 1951-52, owing to deficient rains and adverse weather conditions in some cotton-growing areas.

(*b*) *Jute*: After the sharp rise in production during the previous year, there was a further, though slight, increase in production in 1952-53 to 46·95 lakh bales from 46·78 lakh bales in 1951-52. The total area under jute, however, showed a decline from 1·95 million acres in 1951-52 to 1·83 million acres in 1952-53, mainly due to a sharp decline in prices of raw jute and jute goods prior to sowing.

(*c*) *Sugar* (*Raw*): The dual price policy for sugar, which was continued during 1951-52 also, yielded encouraging results. The production in terms of raw sugar increased from 5·6 million tons in 1950-51 to 5·9 million tons in 1951-52. A substantial increase in production was recorded in the Punjab, the U.P. and Bombay, which was slightly offset by a fall in Bihar, Madras and Saurashtra, mainly due to unfavourable weather

conditions. The production of white sugar showed a substantial increase from 11·2 lakh tons in the 1950-51 season to 14·9 lakh tons in 1951-52, and nearly attained the target of 15 lakh tons fixed under the Five-Year Plan. In 1952-53, however, it is expected to show a decline mainly due to (1) decrease in the area under cane; (2) diversion of cane in the factory zones to the production of gur (the prices of which are relatively high); and (3) late commencement of crushing by factories.

(*d*) *Oilseeds*: The total production of the five major oilseeds (groundnut, linseed, castorseed, sesamum and rape and mustard) declined from 51·03 lakh tons in 1950-51 to 47·91 lakh tons in 1951-52, due mainly to a fall in the production of groundnut, sesamum and linseed. This was attributed to unfavourable weather conditions.

2. LIVESTOCK

Indian agriculture is carried on mainly with the help of bullocks. Milk and milk-products are derived from the cow and the buffalo.

India possesses the largest cattle population in the world, America having the second position. A census of livestock is taken every 5 years. The latest figures are not available though a non-official estimate in 1947 put the cattle population in the Indian Union at 283 million. The number of poultry which mainly consisted (1945) of fowls and ducks was 58 million.

But the quality of the livestock is poor and the economic service they render is often not worth the cost of upkeep.

The estimated value of animal products in the Indian Union are shown in the following table. (*The Eastern Economist*, Annual Number 1951, p. 1,950).

VALUE OF SOME ANIMAL PRODUCTS

(Rs. in million)

	1946-47 (Undivided India)	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
Milk ...	4,266	3,276	3,903	3,490	3,713
Meat ...	679	567	709	717	771
Eggs ...	252	217	291	327	365
Hides & Skins	205	166	196	210	223
Bones, etc. ...	18	25	30	32	53
Wool & Hair ...	79	68	80	61	90
Hunting ...	6	6	7	7	8

3. FISHERY

The annual production of fish in India has been estimated at 12,000,000 mds. of which one-third is fresh-water fish. This allows a per capita consumption of 0·2 oz. a day for the fish-eating population. (A large section of the people are vegetarian). The minimum daily need for protein food is generally taken to be 2 oz. per head per day.

If the supply of fresh fish is to be increased, methods of capture, preservation, transport and marketing need to be greatly improved.

In deep-sea fisheries just a beginning was made in West Bengal in 1950, though the actual results have been so far disappointing.

4. MINERALS

India is rich in almost all the minerals required for modern industries, *e.g.*, coal, iron-ore, manganese ore, mica, bauxite, etc. The metallurgical industries employ a large body of labourers (4,17,023 in 1946 of which collieries—3,23,992) and are the most important consumers of high-grade coking coal.

It must be admitted that India is under serious deficiency as regards a few minerals such as petroleum, gypsum, sulphur—a problem which has aggravated by the formation of Pakistan as a separate State.

Coal: Indian coal deposits belong to two main geological divisions—the Gondwana coalfields and the Tertiary coalfields. The Gondwana coalfields which extend over West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and C. P. supply almost 90 p.c. of the coal. The most important among the coalfields are Jharia and Ranigunge which supply about 70 p.c. of total output and almost the entire quantity of high-grade coal. Of 960 collieries working in India at present, 883 are located in Bengal and Bihar and only 77 outside this region. The annual extraction of coal has now exceeded the 30 million ton mark (U. K., 200 m. tons); internal consumption has considerably increased. Exports, formerly considerable in amount, have progressively diminished. The coalfields are centralised and the distribution of coal to outlying industrial centres presents a tremendous problem for transport.

Mechanization has not made much progress. Technically the industry is still largely under-developed. In 1947 out of a

total number of 902 coal mines only 448 used mechanized power. The number of coal-cutting machines worked by electricity is about 350, still very few compared with the mines of the West.

Transport difficulties have in recent years been great though now largely abated. Monthly coal allocations need to be related to the transport available.

The index of profits for the industry, taking 1928 as the base year 100, shows that profits in 1945 stood at 359·7 ; in 1946 at 276·5 ; in 1947 at 239·4 and in 1948 at 280·1.

Wages are said to represent 70 p.c. of the price for coal now.

Workers numbered 3,08,263 in 1948 (the total mining labour in 1948 was 4,00,058), 3,18,354 in 1949 and 3,49,889 in 1950, far more than are employed in coalfields in other coal-producing countries. With progress in mechanization the number seems likely to fall.

Iron-Ore : India possesses one of the richest ironfields in the world, the iron content of the ore being as high as 75-80 p.c. The total quantity of iron in the iron belt of India has been estimated to be about 2,800 m. tons. The present rate of extraction being about 2·6 m. tons per year, these resources will last for over a thousand years. The relative position in production in 1948 was as follows (in 000 tons) :

India—2,285 ; Canada—1,169 ; France—22,655 ; U.K.—13,092 ; U.S.A.—1,01,346.

Manganese : India produces high grade manganese, most of which is exported. The production in 1948 amounted to 4,67,000 tons, the export to 3,30,000 tons. The relative position of India in 1947 was as follows (in 000 tons) :

India—226 ; Brazil—74 ; Gold Coast—306 ; Union of South Africa—119 ; U.S.A.—69.

Labour employed in Indian manganese mines in 1948 was 16,068.

5. INDUSTRY

The economic system of ancient India was generally based on self-sufficient village communities. It was systematically destroyed by British imperialism. India remained on the basis of a colonial economy. The vacuum created by World War I enabled Bombay just to start building modern cotton textile

industry. Struggling cottage industries and a few isolated consumer goods enterprises were all that India could show by way of industrial progress till 1923. In 1923, the Government of India adopted a policy of discriminating protection which assured Government assistance to all deserving industries. In practice, however, the policy of protection was worked in such a way that only established consumers' goods industries were patronised. Progress was made in the founding of some industries like sugar, match, paper, etc. in the inter-war years.

After the end of World War II, the Government, in November 1945, appointed a new Tariff Board to consider assistance to these newly established industries. On the recommendations of the Tariff Board action was taken and protection granted to some important industries. The period of protection was limited to 2 or 3 years. To evolve a long-term fiscal policy, the Government of India appointed a Fiscal Commission which submitted their report in June 1950.

Industrial Development : India has been able to make some headway in industrial production, particularly in the consumer goods industries ; but her progress in producer goods industries is almost negligible. The position can be seen from the latest census of industries, 1950.

Census : Provisional results of the census of manufactures covering the year 1950, according to the Directorate of Industrial Statistics, Calcutta, show that 6,323 factories engaged in the 28 important industries of India added a total value of Rs. 2,702 m. by way of industrial income. Of this, Rs. 1,623 m. were paid to labour in the form of wages, salaries and other benefits, being distributed among 1·5 m. employees. Fixed capital in these industries for the year 1950 totalled Rs. 2,354 m. while Rs. 9,897 m. worth of goods were produced. The total material cost was Rs. 7,196 m.

Factories numbering 2,311 engaged in the manufacture of durable goods employed 3,15,000 persons, who earned Rs. 393 m. during 1950. The total fixed capital employed in these industries was Rs. 714 m., the material cost was Rs. 1,029 m., the value of products Rs. 1,678 m. and the value added by manufacture Rs. 648 m. Factories totalling 4,012 engaged in the manufacture of non-durable goods enployed 1,212,000 persons who earned Rs. 1,230 m. during 1950. In these industries the total fixed capital employed was

Rs. 1,638 m., the material cost was Rs. 6,166 m., the value of products Rs. 8,219 m. and the value added by manufacture Rs. 2,053 m.

Iron and steel factories numbering 140, employed 77,000 persons who earned Rs. 136 m. during the year. In this industry the total fixed capital employed was Rs. 231 m., the material cost was Rs. 313 m., the value of products Rs. 564 m., and the value added by manufacture Rs. 251 m. Fourteen cement factories employed 15,000 persons who earned Rs. 16 m. The total fixed capital employed was Rs. 80 m., the material cost was Rs. 79 m., the value of products Rs. 132 m. and the value added by manufacture Rs. 53 m.

The textile industry with 663 factories employed 920,000 prsons who earned Rs. 984 m. The total fixed capital employed was Rs. 915 m., the material cost was Rs. 3,219 m., the value of products Rs. 4,658 m., and the value added by manufacture Rs. 1,440 m. A total of 291 sugar factories employed 87,000 persons who earned Rs. 71 m. The total fixed capital employed was Rs. 147 m., the material cost was Rs. 578 m., the value of products Rs. 793 m., and the value added by manufacture Rs. 215 m.

As a result of the measures taken there was an impressive record of industrial development during 1951. (See *poste,* 'Indian Statistics').

Industrial Policy and Measures: The broad objectives of Government's industrial policy were laid down in the Resolution on Industrial Policy adopted by Parliament on April 7, 1948. The Planning Commission further defined the role of private industry in a mixed economy. According to the Commission, it will not be possible for the State to make large investments directly in industry, as the bulk of the resources will have to be mobilised for promoting development of agriculture, irrigation and power. The State will, however, control and direct investment as well as production and distribution to ensure close co-ordination between the public and private sectors essential to a centrally planned and directed economy. The Commission has ruled out, for the present, nationalization on a large scale, and the private sector will continue to play an important role in production as well as in distribution.

INDUSTRIES AMENDMENT ACT

By a notification published in a Gazette of India Extraordinary dated October 1, 1953, the Government of India have brought into force the *Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 1953,* which was passed by Parliament in May, 1953 amending the Act of 1951. The following are the more important industries which have come within the scope of the Industries Act with the enforcement of the Amendment Act. 1. Silk ; 2. Artificial silk and staple fibre ; 3. Dye-stuffs ; 4. Soap ; 5. Other toilet requisites ; 6. Ferro-manganse ; 7. Plywood ; and 8. Glue and gelatine. Including the new ones now added, there are some 45 industries which fall within the purview of the Act. All industrial undertakings pertaining to these industries employing 50 or more workers with the aid of power or 100 or more workers without the aid of power, now fall within the purview of the Act, irrespective of the capital invested therein and are required to apply for registration (to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry). Two industries have, however, been exempted from the provisions relating to registration and licensing, viz., the handloom and the glass-bangle industries.

The Amendment Act now brings also the following types of cases within the scope of licensing : (1) Manufacture of new articles ; (2) Change of location of industrial undertakings ; (3) Industrial undertakings which are ineligible on the date of commencement of the Act but becomes subsequently eligible for registration ; (4) Industrial undertakings desiring to continue their business either after failure to register themselves or after their registration has been revoked under the rules.

Rule 19 makes it obligatory on every owner of an industrial undertaking to send half-yearly returns showing the progress made in the establishment of the undertaking. Rule 19A prescribes that owners of all registered and licensed undertakings should give notice from time to time of the changes in the name or ownership, closure, etc., within prescribed periods.

IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES

Cotton Textile Industry : The first Indian-owned cotton mill was established in Bombay in 1854. The cotton textile industry at present occupies the most predominant position in the industrial life of India, contributing about 46 p.c. of the

total value of industrial output. From the point of view of cotton consumed, Indian textile industry is second in the world. It occupies the fifth place in respect of the number of spindles and looms. Capital invested in the industry is approximately Rs. 100 crores, paid-up capital being Rs. 63 crores. As Indian cotton is of short staple, import of long-stapled cotton from Egypt, Sudan, East Africa, Brazil and U.S.A. becomes necessary.

Protection was granted to this industry in 1929 and was continued in later years till it was terminated in 1947. With the elimination of competition from Japan, the need for protection had disappeared and the protective duty was abolished on the recommendation of the Tariff Board.

The Second World War was responsible for an acute shortage of cotton goods throughout the country. In 1951, cloth available per head was 10 yds., and the price was beyond the capacity of the poorer classes. Textiles therefore showed a 'slump' in 1952, and export restrictions were relaxed from January 1, 1953, to relieve the industry. (For production figures, etc., see *poste,* 'Indian Statistics').

Handloom Industry of India: The handloom industry encountered heavy crisis in 1952 and 1953 and the Government tried to secure for it relief from mill competition by increasing mill cloth prices and putting restriction on rough cloth production.

Total number of Handlooms (about)	2,500,000 (1941)
Throw-shuttle looms	64%
Flyshuttle looms	36%
No. of Power looms	11,604 (1941)
No. of weavers	2,400,000
No. of auxiliary workers	3,600,000
Total annual production of handwoven cloth ...	1,600 m. yards.

Jute: The first jute mill was started in India in 1855 and within 20 years of its inception the industry was assured of a stable future, the competition of established centre like Dundee in Scotland being easily overcome. The two wars gave considerable stimulus to this industry, whose progress has also been facilitated by a well-knit organisation. The majority of the jute mills are situated within a small radius and hence can hold mutual consultation very easily.

The area under jute has increased in the Indian Union. Pakistani jute has not been available to India on the same terms as the foreigners overseas get in spite of the Indo-Pak Trade Agreement. Pakistani raw jute slumped heavily and acreage is being restricted in 1953.

For acreage and yield of raw jute and jute manufacture see *poste*, Indian Statistics.

Iron and Steel: The history of the iron and steel industry in India really begins with the establishment of the Tata Iron and Steel Works in 1911. At present 4 units are in operation including 1 in Mysore State. The production of both pig iron and steel has considerably increased during these years but self-sufficiency has not yet been attained. The manufacture of steel received much needed encouragement in 1924 when protective tariffs were imposed on foreign steel imported into India. The Second World War saw Indian steel works turning out special varieties of steel not hitherto produced in this country. But compared with total demand ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. tons), internal production is still too small (only about 1 m. tons). Indian production of iron and steel compares very unfavourably with production in the United Kingdom (15 m. tons) or the United States (about 100 m. tons). For production figures see *poste*, 'Indian Statistics'.

A World Bank mission arrived in India on June 1, 1952, to discuss with the Government of India the proposal for a World Bank loan to increase iron and steel production in India.

An Ordinance of October 29, 1952—the Iron and Steel Companies Amalgamation Ordinance, 1952—provides that from Jan. 1, 1953, the Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd. will be amalgamated with the Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd., the amalgamated company being known by the name of the latter company, which will take over all the assets and liabilities of the former.

The Tariff Board and the Tariff Commission recommended on successive occasions that, in the larger interests of the steel industry, such amalgamation was desirable, as it would eliminate duplication and ultimately tend to reduce costs.

The Indian Iron & Steel Co. secured from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development a loan of \$31·5 m. for a major expansion of iron and steel production in India. Agreement has been signed with a German firm to establish

with capital and technical assistance, jointly with the Govt. another steel plant.

Tea : The tea industry is the foremost plantation industry in India. From very small beginnings, starting from 1834 enough tea was being produced in 1838 in Assam to export to England. India has become to-day almost the largest producer of tea in the world.

The States of Assam and West Bengal produce practically all the tea (74% of the Indian total) in North India. Taken together producing areas in North India constitute nearly 74% of the total area under tea in the Indian Union.

In South India, South Travancore, the Nilgiris and the Wynaad, contributed about 21% of the total area under tea in this country.

From about 2,500 acres in 1841 the area planted with tea in India has increased in a century, *i.e.*, by 1941, to 841,295 acres.

After the crisis in 1952, tea recovered its position fully in 1953 (see *poste*, 'Indian Statistics').

Coffee : The coffee plantations are to be found in Southern India—in Madras and some other Southern States. Indian Coffee Board constituted under the Coffee Market Expansion Act, 1942 controls the marketing and export of coffee.

Sugar : India possesses the largest area under sugar-cane in the world, but factory production of refined sugar did not begin, so to speak, before 1932 when protection was granted to the native industry. Since then the industry has made phenomenal progress, the number of sugar factories having risen about fivefold. At present, India produces sufficient sugar to meet her pre-war internal demand but post-war demand is about 50 per cent. higher. The Industrial Panel on sugar proposes to establish 20 new factories and also to extend the capacity of the existing ones. The per capita consumption of sugar in this country with *Gur* is very small, *i.e.*, 30 lbs. (*Gur* accounting for 24 lbs.) compared to 112 lbs. in U.K., 114 lbs. in Australia, 115 lbs. in New Zealand and 128 lbs. in Denmark.

Sugar prices were lowered as stock accumulated ; export market became the object of the clamour of the industry. The Sugar Excise Act, 1952, sought to compensate the loss of profits, and lower the price of sugar-cane. (See *poste*, 'Indian Statistics').

XVI. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

1. NATIONAL INCOME

The first Report of the National Income Committee, published May 1951, (see *poste,* 'Indian Statistics') placed the question on a firmer foundation as it was one of the great uncertainties of Indian economic research. The net per capita income in 1948-49 was estimated to be Rs. 255/- per annum.

But the relative position of India, as the U.N. World Economic report for 1949-50 (published in Feb. 1950) shows in the scale of nations ranged according to their national income proves that India is far away from "economic freedom".

At the top of the list is the United States. Britain is bracketed with six other countries, among them Australia, Canada, Sweden, Switzerland, in the second category having incomes of between £214 per head bracketed with Germany, Argentina and Czechoslovakia. The Union of South Africa is lower than this—in the £71-£107 group, resulting from averaging the incomes of the coloured with that of the white population.

India, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran and Iraq are in the second from the lowest category, with incomes per head of between £18 and £36.

In the lowest category of all with the pathetic 'per capita' income of under £18 a year come such countries as China, Indonesia, South Korea, Burma.

2. INDIA'S FOREIGN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Authentic details of India's Foreign Liabilities and Assets were available for the first time by a census conducted by the Reserve Bank of India with active assistance from the Central Ministry of Finance. According to the report published (1950) by the Reserve Bank of India, our foreign liabilities stood on June 30, 1948 at Rs. 1,046 crores. Of this Rs. 684 crores pertained to the official sector comprising the various Governments and quasi-Government bodies and Rs. 398 crores were liabilities of the private sector. On the same date, India's foreign assets stood at Rs. 2,391 crores of which Rs. 2,196 crores pertained to the official sector comprising sterling assets to a large extent and Rs. 195 crores to the private sector.

Of the total foreign liabilities, the Government liabilities of Rs. 426 crores represent long-term liabilities, maturing after June 1949 and Rs. 222 crores short-term liabilities which matured by June 1949. The liabilities in private accounts, namely Rs. 398 crores, include deposits, loans and advances, negotiable instruments, inter-company and inter-branch balances, etc. These also include direct obligations comprising (1) the investment in ordinary shares of Controlled Indian Joint Stock Companies (Rs. 85 crores), (2) in branches of Foreign Firms and Companies (Rs. 167 crores) and (3) in controlled partnerships.

Foreign Investments in certain Important Lines

1948 (Rs. in Lakhs)

Trade	Portfolio	Direct	Total
Jute	4,88	10,86	15,74
Cotton	5,98	5,72	11,70
Hardware	4,81	1,71	6,52
Mineral Oils	38	22,19	22,57
Electricity	4,58	14,77	19,35
Shipping	3,81	5,07	8,88
Coal	1,85	3,09	4,94
Investment	2,85	14,09	16,94
Tea Plantations	8,23	43,39	51,62
Coffee Plantations	48	73	1,21

Census of Foreign Assets and Liabilities of India

A. *Selected Official Sector* (Rs. in lakhs)

	Short term	Long term	Grand Total
IMF & IBRD	—	158,81	158,81
U.K.	80,16	1,538,92	1,619,08
International Postal Union ...	15	—	15
ILO	—	3	3
Pakistan	22,07	301,01	323,08
U.S.A.	14,31	—	14,31
Japan	1,37	52,47	54,11
Total:	139,53	2,056,11	2,195,64

B. *Selected Private Sector*

	Portfolio Total (Foreign Securities) Foreign Shares	Direct Total Equality Capital in Joint Stock
U. K.	57,95	69
Burma	41,14	6
Pakistan	39,60	4
U. S.	8,27	—
Japan	58	4
Other countries	—	—
Total :	194,35	91

To these should be added other main terms of foreign liabilities, the U.S.A. Food loan of about Rs. 90 crores in 1951, and the U.S.A. technical aid of Rs. 25 crores in Jan., 1952, and those under the 1952 Technical Assistance Agreements.

INDIA'S LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

Out of the total population of 3,566 lakhs, 2,143 lakhs of people, or 60·1 per cent, have been classified in the Census Report as 'non-earning dependants'. They do not take any part in procuring their own livelihood. In the main, they consist of women and children who are supported by the husband and father or other breadwinner of the household. They do not, however, include those women and children who take part in the cultivation of land as unpaid family helpers.

According to the report, out of 1,044 lakhs, 710 lakhs or 68·1 per cent are agriculturists and 334 lakhs or 31·9 per cent non-agriculturists. Among the agriculturists, 64·4 per cent are cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned ; cultivating labourers form only 21 per cent. Among cultivators, there is a preponderance of owner-cultivators, which is characterised by the Census Report as a "feature of our agricultural class structure".

Of the self-supporting non-agriculturists, the ratio of employers is very low—it is rather less than one in thirty. Non-agricultural employees are a clear minority. Self-employed persons, other than employers, are, on the other hand, more numerous than employers and employees combined.

Among income-earners, earners of profits are much more than twice as numerous as earners of wages and salaries.

324 lakhs of self-supporting persons are engaged in industries and services other than cultivation. Some of the highlights of industrial employment are: plantation industries 10·6 lakhs; coal mining 3·1 lakhs; processing and manufacture 92 lakhs; cotton textile 21 lakhs; metals and chemicals 12·4 lakhs; other manufacturing industries 24·3 lakhs. 59 lakhs are engaged in commerce—51 lakhs in retail trade and 4·6 lakhs in wholesale trade. 16 lakhs are engaged on construction and utilities, and 19 lakhs on transport, storage and communications.

33 lakhs of people are engaged in services, of whom 21 lakhs are engaged in public administration. Of these 5,03,000 are employees of the Central Government (including Armed Forces). There are 1·4 million people engaged in domestic services.

The average self-supporting person uses his income to support himself and at least two others. Roughly one among three self-supporting persons also provides, in addition, partial support for one earning dependent.

Independent workers outnumber both employers and employees amongst self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes. Of the 32,366,883 self-supporting persons who are engaged in various industries and services, 1,104,629 persons are employers, 14,796,001 are employees, and 16,466,253 persons are independent workers.

The classification of self-supporting persons does not include 983,529 persons who neither produce any commodity nor render any service. In this class come persons living principally on incomes from non-agricultural property; persons living principally on pensions, remittances, scholarships, and funds, inmates of jails, asylums, alms houses and recipients of doles; beggars and vagrants; and all other persons living principally on income derived from non-productive activity.

Agricultural classes account for 249,074,901 persons and non-agricultural classes 107,553,411. Among the agricultural classes, 167,326,578 persons and their dependents are cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned; 31,618,073 persons are cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned; 44,809,019 persons and their dependents are cultivating labourers; and 5,321,231 persons and their dependents are cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers.

Among the non-agricultural classes, 37,671,902 persons (including dependents) are engaged for their livelihood in production other than cultivation ; 21,311,898 persons are engaged in commerce ; 5,620,717 persons are engaged in transport ; and 42,948,894 persons in other services and miscellaneous sources.

India has an area of 11,76,864 square miles, 558,089 villages, and 3,018 towns with a total population of 356,879,304 persons. This excludes the area and population of Kashmir State and the population of the Part B tribal areas of Assam, but includes the population of Chandernagore.

Of the total population of the country, 222,424,929 live in 536,057 towns and villages with a population fewer than 2,000 ; 79,862,709 live in 23,609 towns with a population between 2,000 and 10,000 ; and 54,591,756 live in towns with a population of 10,000 and above.

2. TRANSPORT

Railways

The Indian Railway system is the biggest in Asia and the fourth largest in the world. It is also the biggest nationalised industry in the country. The total capital invested amounts to nearly Rs. 850 crores. Before August 15, 1947, India had 40,524 miles of railways. On partition 6,958 of the total went to Pakistan, 33,566 miles of it remained with India.

Progress Since 1947 : Besides the rehabilitation programme, development projects were also undertaken after 1947. The Assam Rail Link, 142 miles long, was constructed at a cost of Rs. 14 crores. On April 14, 1952, the total route mileage was 34,123·24. To this 177 miles of Kandla-Desa connection were added on October 2, 1952. Amenities were added. The Tata Locomotive and Engineering Company and the Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshops were daring ventures to manufacture locomotives within the country. The Chittaranjan workshop has been established at a cost of Rs. 14·93 crores. The Tata Locomotive Company is expected to reach the target production figure by the middle of 1953. The workshop at Chittaranjan is designed to produce 120 locomotives and 50 steam boilers annually. It has already started production and by 1956 the workshop is expected to produce to its maximum capacity.

In 1953, it produced 54 locomotives, 2 more than the target. (The 100th locomotive, "100 WG" drove ceremonially out of the workshop on January 6, 1954). Orders for 750 locomotives had to be placed abroad as a large number of worn out engines require replacement. All coaches are now produced in India. Canada has decided to supply 120 locomotives, and some boilers for Chittaranjan engines.

Re-grouping : The railway system of India has been re-grouped into six zonal areas. They were : (1) Northern (route mileage 6,007·33, Hq. Delhi) ; (2) North Eastern (4,766·87, Hq. Gorakhpur) ; (3) Eastern (5,667·24, Hq. Calcutta) ; (4) Southern (6,016·97, Madras) ; (5) Western (5,461·03, Hq. Bombay) ; and (6) Central (5,427·70, Hq. Bombay).

Finance : The following table gives some detail of finances during the last few years (cf. *ante*, 'Railway Budget').

Gross Traffic receipt in

1950-51 ... Actual	Rs. 263·01 cr.	
1952-53 (Budget)	Rs. 298·47 cr.	
Total Working Expenses	Rs. 210·48 cr.	Rs. 232·94 cr.
Net Railway Revenues	Rs. 47·56 cr.	Rs. 58·87 cr.
Dividend to General Revenues ...	Rs. 32·51 cr.	Rs. 34·00 cr.
Net Surplus ...	Rs. 15·05 cr.	Rs. 24·87 cr.

INDIAN SHIPPING : Indian shipping showed steady progress in all directions during 1951. The policy of reserving the coastal trade for Indian bottoms has been carried out as fully as possible. Indeed, Rs. 14·94 crores have been provided for loans in the Five Year Plan to enlarge Indian-owned tonnage. Some of the other outstanding developments are an addition of 57,000 tons of G.R.T. to Indian tonnage, the establishment of a Consultative Committee of Indian Shipowners and the expansion of the scheme for the training of ratings.

The total net tonnage available to Indian companies for employment on coastal and inland trade was about 210,000 tons during 1951-52 as against 205,000 in the previous year. A substantial proportion of British tonnage employed on the coast was withdrawn during the year. In terms of cargo lifting, the

share of Indian companies amounted to 94 per cent as against approximately 80 per cent during 1950-51.

The first three ships built on Government account in the Vishakhapatnam shipyard were completed during the year. Two of these have been sold to the Scindia Steam Navigation Company and the third to the Bharat Lines. The Government have also placed orders for a second lot of three ships to be built in the yard for eventual sale to Indian shipping companies. Of these, two ships have been launched.

The Vishakhapatnam shipyard has been taken over by the Government in the name of Hindusthan Shipyard Ltd. The Hindusthan Shipyard Ltd. was registered on 21st January 1952 at New Delhi in which the Government of India hold a two-thirds interest and the Scindia's one-third. From 1st March 1952, the Company took over the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. The valuation of the shipyard has been provisionally agreed at Rs. 270 lakhs.

India's deep sea tonnage amounts to about 1 lakh tons. At present, the total tonnage of all kinds stands in the neighbourhood of 3,10,000 tons.

Indian shipping industry and maritime tradition all but died under British imperialist domination, and even now shipping is under foreign grip. A vast country commanding nearly 3 per cent of world's trade, India cannot claim even 1/3 per cent of world's shipping. Even so late as 1948-49, 60% of India's overseas trade and 90% of her trade with Australia, Hong Kong, East Africa and the U.K. were carried by British ships while only 1% was carried by Indian ships. At the end of World War II India possessed a total tonnage of 150,000 and to-day it is about 350,000 tons only. Soon after attainment of independence in 1947 the Government gave indications of a plan to develop Indian Shipping to a total tonnage of three millions within ten years. Seagoing crew-cargo steamers began to be built by the Scindia's at their shipyards at Vishakhapatnam.

At present the country has only one ship-building yard, that of Scindia's at Vishakhapatnam. To bring this yard to the level of ship-building yards of U.K. or U.S.A. Rs. 4 to 5 crores more are required. The yard at Vishakhapatnam employs 4,000 skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers and 500 persons on the Administrative side.

CIVIL AVIATION

Nationalization in 1953: Nationalization of the Indian airline companies was accomplished in 1953 and two Indian Airways Corporations were formed by merging the existing companies, one internal, the other external.

The Chairman of the Indian Airways Corporation (Mr. B. Mukherji) said (on January 8, 1954) that the "lines" system in existence was to be immediately replaced by the regional type of administration, with regional managers posted at Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi.

Freight increased from 36,014,359 to 47,222,134 lb., while newspapers and mail both went up from 2,138,811 and 3,428,729 lb. to 2,289,925 and 3,752,882 lb. respectively. The capacity ton miles rose from 27,899,054 to 29,504,011.

Owing to shortage of fuel, restrictions had to be placed on non-scheduled operations, with the result that as against 3,577,084 miles flown, 34,992 passengers carried and 71,571,712 lb. of freight uplifted during the first six months of 1951, the corresponding figures for the second half of the year were 2,993,816 miles, 29,830 passengers and 58,467,309 lb. of freight.

A new subsidy scheme based on "standard cost" was announced by the Government. Under this scheme, an airline got the deficit in its revenue below the standard cost made up by a subsidy, and, in case its cost of operation was below the standard cost, it also got a bonus of 50% between its actual cost and standard cost. The subsidy ceiling was limited to what an airline could have got on the basis of eight annas per gallon of fuel consumed by it.

The previous system of basing subsidy on the number of gallons of petrol consumed was unscientific as it offered no inducement to economy and efficiency.

Seven hundred and fourteen aircraft held current certificates of registration in India at the end of 1951; of these, 154 aircraft held current certificates of airworthiness.

The number of ground engineers holding current Indian licences increased from 476 at the end of 1950 to 543 at the close of 1951. The number of 'A' and 'A1' licensees went up from 540 and 15 in December, 1950 to 561 and 19 respectively in December, 1951. The number of 'B' licensed pilots decreased from 490 to 446, many licences lapsing because of non-renewal.

The number of 'B' licensees available for commercial air transport was, however, larger for junior categories than could be immediately absorbed.

3. LABOUR

Agricultural labour is supposed to number 34 million while industrial labour is about 4 million in all.

Agricultural Labour: The total number of agricultural labour families in the Indian Union villages is estimated at 18·7 m. or 27% of the total number of rural families.

Taking the families in all the States it was found that the agricultural and non-agricultural families formed respectively 77·1% and 22·3% of the total. The families of owners formed 26·5%, of tenants 23·1%, of agricultural workers 28·1%, and of non-agriculturists 23·3%. The percentages of families of agricultural workers with and without land were estimated at 16·1% and 12·0% respectively.

Minimum Wages: Minimum wage rates for agricultural workers have been fixed in the Punjab (I), Delhi, Kutch, Bilaspur, Bihar (Patna district), Himachal Pradesh and Ajmer, while the Government of Orissa, Coorg, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh have published draft proposals.

Industrial Labour: Organised labour is employed mostly in the manufacturing industries, in transport of which the railways are the chief employers, and in mines and plantations. The Government is the biggest single employer of labour in India. (See *ante* Census of Industries, 1950). Calcutta forms the largest industrial belt while in Bombay industrial labour is more concentrated.

Labour Policy: Article 43 of the Indian Constitution lays down: "The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial, or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full employment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities." An active and positive labour policy was enunciated even earlier, in 1947, when the Hon'ble Minister of Labour (Dr. B. R. Ambedkar) declared that the policy would enable the worker to "enjoy the fruits of his labour and a fair standard of living".

Industrial peace was sought first, and the Industrial Truce Resolution, to which the Government, Capital and Labour were

parties, was accepted by the Government in April, 1948. Tripartite bodies were to be set up. A *Central Advisory Council for Labour,* composed of the representatives of the Govt., employers and workers, was constituted in September, 1948. The Council framed agreed proposals to ensure fair wages to workers, which were to be embodied into Acts. Tripartite industrial committees were set up in cotton textiles, coal mines, plantations, etc., bipartite Work Committee were being formed in various undertakings for day to day direct negotiations between the workers and employers. The Trade Disputes Act, 1929, was replaced by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, which provided for prompt and effective machinery for resolving industrial disputes. The Centre and the States established standing industrial tribunals for speedy adjudication of disputes, when the conciliating officers, the staff of the different Labour Commissioners, fail to make the parties resolve their disputes by mutual negotiations.

The year 1948 saw the passing of the consolidated *Factories Act,* the *Employees' State Insurance Act,* the *Minimum Wages Act,* and the *Coal Mine Labour Welfare Act.* The Government of India has also sponsored a scheme of profit-sharing for labourers in certain selected industries and has set up Tripartite Industrial Council for consideration of all matters relating to industrial labour.

The *Industrial Disputes* (*Appellate Tribunal*) *Act, 1950* aims at co-ordinating the Central and State Industrial Tribunals. The All-India Labour Appellate Tribunal was constituted (1950) in terms of the Act with branches at Calcutta and Bombay. The *Fair Wages Act* (*Aug. 10, 1950*) contemplated fixation of fair wages by tripartite Wages Boards.

The *Minimum Wages* (*Amendment*) *Act* (amended on April 17, 1951) extended limit for fixation of minimum wages in respect of industrial labour in specified establishments up to March 31, 1952 ; and in respect of agricultural labour up to Dec. 31, 1953.

Social security has been sought to be secured by the *Employees' State Insurance Act,* passed in 1948, and amended on April 28, 1951. The Act would be introduced first in perennial factories (to be implemented in Delhi and Kanpur first) employing 20 or more persons. The scheme is a contributory one ; its administration is entrusted to Employees' State Insur-

ance Corporation, and it is financed by the Employees' State Insurance Fund, which consists of the employees' contributions, payable by the employee and the employer, and the grants and gifts of the Centre and State Govts.

Another important measure for socail security is the *Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act,* passed in 1948, which extends the membership of the Provident Fund scheme to every coal-miner, provides for equal contribution by the miner and the employer, and makes every miner, under certain attendance qualifications, eligble to a bonus, fixed at present at one-third of his basic earnings.

The *Dock Workers (Regulation and Employment)* Act, 1948, empowers the Central Government to frame schemes to ensure *inter alia* greater regularity of employment to dock workers. The scheme for the present applies only to stevedore workers of Bombay port.

The *Fair Wages Act of 1950* embodies the general principle of fair wages agreed to by the Central Advisory Council for Labour. According to the Act, fair wages as long as the cost of living index exceeds a slab of 185 to 200 (1939=100), consists of a basic rate and a cost of living allowance, later adjustable according to such graduated scales as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

Welfare measures include the various Maternity Benefit Acts passed by the States, and *Coal-mines Labour Welfare Fund Act of 1947,* and welfare centres, reading rooms, etc., for miners. There are arrangements for recreation, canteens, mobile fair price shops, etc. in certain establishments.

Growth of Trade Unions: The number of registered unions in 1928-29 was 74 (of which 64 were reporting Unions) with 180,929 members. In 1947-48, when India was divided, 2,666 Trade Unions had 1,662,929 members and an income of Rs. 5,689,361. Since then, the United T.U. movement in India has been disrupted by a number of rival central associations: (1) All-India Trade Union Congress (dominated by the Communists ; affiliated to WFTU, founded in 1920. (2) Indian National T.U.C. (run by the Congressmen and favoured by the Government) ; affiliated to the ICFTU, founded in May 1947. (3) Hind Majdur Sabha (run by the Socialist Party) ; founded in 1948. (4) United Trade Union Congress (broke away in 1949 from the AITUC in Dec.).

The number of registered trade unions and their total membership has increased as seen below:

	No. of Unions	Membership	Average membership	Women Workers %
1946-47 ...	1,725	1,331,962	1,335	4·9
1947-48 ...	2,766	1,662,923	1,021	6·2
1948-49 ...	3,150	1,960,107	1,061	6·1

Earnings and Profits: The general level of price in India has, in common with all other countries, risen much above the pre-war average.

The following figures reveal the movement of profits:

INDEX NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL PROFITS
(Base 1939=100)

Year	All Industries	Jute	Cotton	Sugar	Iron & Steel	Coal
1942 ...	221·8	351·1	491·3	126·7	110·1	80·5
1945 ...	233·6	327·6	423·3	108·9	120·2	258·3
1948 ...	259·9	361·2	548·1	381·3	96·3	201·0
1949 ...	181·5	89·3	292·0	216·4	116·0	287·2

Source: *Ministry of Finance.*

(For 'Prices and Cost of Living' see 'Indian Statistics').

4. INSURANCE

Life Insurance maintained in 1952 the progress of the earlier years including 1951. The older and bigger companies have increased in 1952 their business, while that of the smaller and middle-sized companies tended to fall. This is taken to be a result of the Insurance (Amendment) Act of 1950. Foreign companies (generally British, only two are Canadian) have been doing business with full vigour since independence. In 1951 they advanced more than before.

The following figures show new business and business in force.

INSURANCE
(In crores of rupees)

Year	Indian Insurers (New business) sum assured	Non-Indian Insurers (New business) sum assured	Total (New business)	Total Business in force
1941 ...	34·1	5·4	39·5	291·0
1947 ...	114·1	12·3	126·4	649·1
1948 ...	107·7	12·0	119·7	667·5
1949 ...	123·1	12·2	135·3	739·5
1950 ...	118·4	13·7	132·1	744·7

NON-LIFE INSURANCE

(In lakhs of rupees)

					P. C. Indian
Fire					
1949	...	536	234	770	70%
1950	...	554	246	800	69%
Marine					
1949	...	194	184	378	51%
1950	...	203	180	383	53%
Miscellaneous					
1949	...	307	174	481	64%
1950	...	298	182	480	62%

The Estate Duty Act, 1953 : Introduced as a Bill first in Aug. 16, 1952, which provides for the imposition and collection in India of duty on the capital value of property changing hands on the death of a person, subject to an exemption limit, it came into force with effect from Thursday, October 15, 1953. The Estate Duty Bill was adopted by the House of the People on 15th September, 1953 and received the assent of the President on 6th October.

The Finance Minister, Sri C. D. Deshmukh, stated in the House of the People that the objects of the Government in introducing the Bill were twofold—to rectify, to some extent, the existing inequality in the distribution of wealth and to assist the States towards financing their development schemes.

The Estate Duty Act applies to the whole of India, except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. All properties, both movable and immovable, situated in the States of India are liable to duty. Immovable property outside the territories to which this Act applies is not dutiable, but foreign moveable properties of a person domiciled in India at the time of his death attract the duty.

Estate duty is a mutation duty in that it is charged according to the value of the property changing hands on death irrespective of to whom it passes. Duty is payable on the capital value of all property, real or personal, settled or not settled, which "passes" or is "deemed to pass" on the death of any person on or after October 15, 1953.

The inclusive definition of property has been given as (*a*) any interest in movable or immovable property ; (*b*) proceeds of sale of the interest mentioned in (*a*) ; (*c*) any money or investment for the time being representing the proceeds mentioned in (*b*) ; (*d*) any property converted from one species into

another by any method ; (*e*) equitable interests ; (*f*) debts created by a person or with his consent enforceable against him ; (*g*) choses in action ; (*h*) any other right capable of being reduced to a money value ; and (*i*) benefit conferred by the extinguishment of a debt or right at the expense of the deceased.

Property deemed to pass : There are also certain properties which do not actually pass on death, but for which provision has been made for deeming them to pass on death. These are :

(*a*) Property which the deceased was competent to dispose of.

(*b*) Property in which the deceased or any person had an interest ceasing on the death of the deceased.

(This also covers the co-parcenary interest of the deceased in the joint family property governed by the Mitakshara, Marumakkattayam or Aliyasantana law. However, a concession has been given and no duty is payable if a deceased member of a joint Hindu family had not attained the age of 18 years. If the deceased member is governed by the Mitakshara law, duty is payable even if he was less than 18 years of age provided no male ascendant of his was a co-parcener in the family at the time of his death.)

(*c*) Property taken as a *donatio mortis causa* (*i.e.* gift in contemplation of death). This is because the gift is not irrevocable before death.

(*d*) Property taken as a gift *inter vivos* (*i.e.* between living persons) made by the deceased either within six months or two years of death, according as the gift is made for public charitable purposes or to others respectively, or at any time where the donor has reserved some benefit for himself by contract or otherwise. But gifts made in consideration of marriage or proved to have been part of the normal expenditure of the deceased, but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate, do not fall under this provision.

(*e*) Property in which a life interest, limited to cease on the death of the deceased, was disposed of or determined, whether for value or not, where such disposition was made or determination effected : (*i*) within the statutory period of six months in the case of public charitable purposes and two years in other cases ; or (*ii*) at any time with reservation. Reservation here means either retention of enjoyment of the property by

the original beneficiaries or some collateral benefit accorded to him.

(*f*) Property comprised in a settlement made by the deceased, reserving for himself for life any sort of interest in that settlement.

(*g*) Property which the deceased vested in himself and another person jointly either by transfer or by purchase in the joint names, and the other person takes it by survivorship.

(*h*) Money payable under a policy of insurance effected by the deceased and kept up, either by him or under a settlement made by him, for the benefit of a nominee or assignee or a proportion thereof where the deceased partly kept up the policy.

(*i*) Annuities and other benefits purchased or provided by the deceased, either by himself or by arrangement with some other person, to the extent of the benefit accruing or arising on his death.

(*j*) Assets of a company controlled by not more than five persons where the deceased made a transfer of property to the company and received, or had power to obtain, benefits from the company during the three years ending with his death. The duty is payable on that part of the assets which bears to the total assets of the company the same proportion as the benefits accrued, due or received by the deceased in the last three accounting years (actual or potential) bore to the net income of the company for the said years.

Not Liable to Duty : Certain kinds of property do not pass on death, and are therefore not liable to duty, *e.g.*, property in which the deceased had an interest only as holder of an office, that held as a trustee, that settled on the deceased for life, etc.

For the purposes of determining the rate at which estate duty is to be levied, all property passing on the death of the deceased has to be aggregated (subject to certain exceptions) so as to form one "estate".

Correct valuation, *i.e.*, that which it would fetch in the open market according to the Collector, is the main issue involved in the determination of estate duty. In the case of any joint family governed by the Mitakshara, Marumakkattayam or Aliyasantana law of inheritance, the interest that ceases on death will be valued as if a partition had taken place imme-

diately before the death of the deceased. Such a partition will be purely notional for the purposes of ascertaining the duty and ignores the point whether the deceased had any right to claim partition.

In determining the principal value of an estate for the purpose of estate duty certain debts and encumbrances have to be allowed. The deductions permissible under the Act are (*a*) funeral expenses not exceeding Rs. 1,000, (*b*) *bona fide* debts and encumbrances, (*c*) dower debts not exceeding Rs. 5,000, and (*d*) cost of administering or realising foreign property not exceeding 5 per cent of the value of the property.

Rates of Duty: The rates of duty, prescribed in the Act, have been fixed under a slab system, that is to say, different rates of duty are applicable to each successive slab in an ascending scale. No duty is payable on the first slab of Rs. 50,000 of the property which consists of an interest in a Hindu family governed by the Mitakshara, Marumakkattayam or Aliyasantana law. In the case of others, no duty is pay able on the first slab of Rs. 100,000. These first slabs on which no duty is calculated are called exemption limits.

Exemption: Certain properties are exempt from duty but are to be included in the principal value of the estate for the purpose of rate: Gifts for public charitable purposes made within six months of death to the extent of Rs. 2,500 ; Gifts for any other purpose within two years of death to the extent of Rs. 1,500 ; Insurance policies not exceeding Rs. 50,000 ; etc.

Relief has been provided for quick succession to the property. If there is a succession to the same property or part of it within five years, duty payable will be reduced by 50 per cent, 40 per cent, 30 per cent, 20 per cent, or 10 per cent, according as the second death occurred within 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 years. It is to be noted that in the U.K. this relief is restricted to land and business only.

It is the duty of every accountable person to deliver to the Controller, within six months of death, a verified statement of account of all property within his knowledge and belief in respect of which duty is payable.

Estate duty forms first charge on the immovable property of the deceased, and any transfer of the property would be void or would be subject to the claim in respect of the duty.

CHAPTER IV

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Science is as old as civilization, and technology as old as the first tools made by early man. But science came of age only in the modern period of history, and that undoubtedly with the Renaissance in West. The achievements of the Indian people in the positive sciences in ancient and mediaeval times disprove the cheap generalisation that science and technology are something foreign to Indian way of life and thought. Yet modern science was late to begin in India. It came in the wake of British political and economic domination which, at the same time, denied science all normal facilities of growth in the colonial conditions that British imperialism imposed on India.

The establishment of the 'Asiatick Society of Bengal' in 1784 marked the beginning of modern science in India. The Survey of India was started in 1800, the Geological Survey in 1851, the Botanical Survey in 1869 and the Zoological Survey in 1916. The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, founded through the private initiative of Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarkar and other Indians in 1876, was the first institute of its kind which showed that Indians were conscious of what modern science signified. Modern science, however thwarted, was started and began to advance in India, though the tempo of its progress in modern world (which include Japan in the East) was naturally much quicker. India is still far from overtaking it.

The problem of co-ordination of scientific research arose, however, in India in the first decade of this century. This was later sought to be met by the creation of several scientific societies and co-ordinating organisations. The Indian Science Congress Association, inaugurated in 1914, provides common forum for the scientists of the country. The National Institute of Science (1935) is engaged in bringing about co-ordination between scientific societies, institutions and Government scientific departments. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was established by the Government in 1941, and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research in 1952

INSTITUTIONS

A. *Learned Societies*

1. Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal ; founded in 1784 by Sir William Jones as 'The Asiatick Society', assumed the present title in 1936.
2. Mining, Metallurgical and Geological Institute of India, Calcutta (1906).
3. Indian Mathematical Society, Poona (1907).
4. Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta (1914).
5. Institution of Engineers, India, Calcutta (1920).
6. Indian Botanical Society, Calcutta (1921).
7. Indian Chemical Society, Calcutta (1921).
8. Indian Psycho-Analytic Society, Calcutta (1922).
9. Indian Society of Soil Science, Calcutta (1924).
10. Institution of Chemists, India, Calcutta (1927).
11. National Academy of Science, Allahabad (1930).
12. Society of Biological Chemists, Bangalore (1931).
13. Indian Physical Society, Calcutta (1934).
14. Indian Physiological Society, Calcutta (1935).
15. Indian Academy of Science, Bangalore (1934).
16. National Institute of Science of India, New Delhi (1935).
17. Indian Science News Association, Calcutta (1935).
18. Zoological Society of India, Calcutta (1939).
19. Science Club, Calcutta (1939).
20. Indian Ecological Society, Benares (1941).
21. Bangiya Bijnan Parishad, Calcutta (1947).
22. Indian Institution of Chemical Engineers (1947).
23. Indian Phytopathological Society, New Delhi (1947)
24. Indian Institute of Metals, Calcutta (1948).
25. Indian Society for Quality Control, Calcutta (1948).
26. Aeronautical Society of India, New Delhi (1948).
27. Indian Medical Association.
28. Entomological Society of India.
29. Helminthological Society of India.
30. Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics.

B. *Research Laboratories*

The following are some important research institutes belonging to the Central or State Governments :

1. Haffkine Institute, Bombay (1899) : original name 'Plague Research Laboratories'.
2. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar and Izzatnagar, U.P., started as Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Poona (1890). Celebrated Golden Jubilee in 1951.
3. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa (1903).
4. Central Research Institute, Kasauli (1906).
5. Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun (1906).
6. Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore (1923).
7. Indian Lac Research Institute, Namkum, Ranchi (1925).
8. Indian Stastistical Institute, Calcutta (1931).
9. All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta (1934).
10. School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta (1934).

C. *National Laboratories*

The following are the new institutes, National Laboratories, set up by the Central Government since the last war and functioning under the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research and other such new research and technological institutions :

1. National Chemical Laboratory, Poona (Jan. 3, 1950).
2. National Physical Laboratory, Delhi (Jan. 21, 1950).
3. Central Fuel Research Institute, Digwadih (Jharia Coalfields) (April 22, 1950).
4. Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Jadavpur, Calcutta (August 26, 1950).
5. Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore (Oct. 21, 1950).
6. National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur (Nov. 26, 1950).
7. Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow (Feb. 17, 1951).
8. Central Road Research Institute, Delhi (July 16, 1952).
9. Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi, Madras (Jan. 1953).

10. Central Leather Research Institute, Madras (Jan. 1953).
11. Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee (to be founded).
12. Central Salt Research Institute, Bhavanagar (to be founded).

Technological Institutes founded are :—

13. Indian Institute of Technology, Hijli (West Bengal, 1950).
14. Madras Institute of Technology (1949).
15. Engineering College (proposed), Sindri, Bihar.
16. Institute of Radio-physics and Electronics, Calcutta (founded 1949).
17. Indian Rare Earth Factory, Alwaye (Travancore), opened November 24, 1952.

D. *Non-Official Research Organisations*

The following are some important non-official research organisations.

1. Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta (1876).
2. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (1911).
3. Bose Research Institute, Calcutta (1917).
4. Indian Institute of Medical Research, Calcutta (1940).
5. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay (1947).
6. Sir Shri Ram Industrial Institute, Delhi (1947).
7. Raman Research Institute, Bangalore (1948).
8. Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow (1940).
9. Institute of Jute Technology, Calcutta (1951).
10. Technical Service Laboratory, Calcutta (November 24, 1951) of the I.C.I.

Besides these, there are research laboratories attached to almost all universities and many industrial and commercial organisations.

NUCLEAR RESEARCH

Pioneering work in the field was started by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay. The Institute of Nuclear Physics was opened by Madame Juliot Curie in Calcutta in 1950.

The Atomic Energy Commission was set up in August, 1948, to deal with all matters connected with the development and production of atomic energy. The Commission is also responsible for setting up the Indian Rare Earths Ltd. in Travancore-Cochin, and (assisted by Cosmic Ray Committee) promotes Cosmic Research in Universities.

JOURNALS

(*Unless otherwise mentioned, all journals are monthlies*)

1. Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi.
2. Current Science, published by the Indian Academy of Science, Bangalore.
3. Science and Culture, published by the Indian Science News Association, Calcutta.
4. Journal of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
5. Jnan-O-Bijnan (Bengali), published by the Vangiya Vijnan Parishad, Calcutta.
6. Indian Farming, published by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.
7. Kheti (Hindi), published by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.
8. Indian Journal of Agricultural Science (quarterly), published by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.
9. Indian Journal of Dairy Science, Bangalore.
10. Indian Medical Gazette, Calcutta.
11. Journal of the Indian Medical Association, Calcutta.
12. Indian Journal of Medical Research, Calcutta.
13. Medico-Surgical Journal of the Tropics, Calcutta.
14. Indian Journal of Pediatrics (quarterly), Calcutta.
15. Indian Journal of Venereal Diseases, Bombay.
16. Indian Medical Record, Calcutta.
17. Annals of Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine (quarterly), Calcutta.
18. Indian Journal of Psychology (quarterly), Calcutta.
19. Indian Journal of Malariology, published by the Indian Institute of Malaria, New Delhi.
20. Therapeutic Notes, Bombay.
21. People's Health, Madras.
22. Antiseptic, Madras.

23. Indian Journal of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, New Delhi.
24. Journal of Ayurveda, Calcutta.
25. Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay.
26. Journal of the Indian Chemical Society, Calcutta.
27. Journal of the Indian Physical Society, Calcutta.
28. Journal of the Indian Mathematical Society (quarterly), Poona.
29. Journal of the Indian Botanical Society, Bombay.
30. The Tanner, Madras.
31. Soap Journal, published by the Soap-Makers' Association of India, Calcutta.
32. Journal of the Institution of Engineers (India), Calcutta.
33. 'Sankhya', the Indian Journal of Statistics (quarterly), organ of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta.
34. Journal of Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics. Published since January, 1948 ; summary in Hindi.
35. Indian Journal of Helminthology. Organ of the Helminthological Society of India ; first published October, 1948 ; biennial.
36. Indian Phytopathology, New Delhi. Organ of the Phytopathological Society of India ; first published 1949 ; biennial.
37. Journal of the Zoological Society of India, Calcutta. First published 1949 ; biennial.
38. Journal of the Aeronautical Society of India, New Delhi. First published 1949 (quarterly).
39. Bulletin of the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi. First published 1949 (quarterly).

RECENT PROGRESS

A. Research

X-Radiations : A new discovery concerning X-radiations which opens up fresh avenues of research was made by Nobel Prize winner Sir C. V. Raman and his collaborators in the newly-opened X-ray laboratory attached to the Raman Research Institute at Bangalore.

Sir C. V. Raman said that though forty years had elapsed since reflection of X-rays by crystals had been demonstrated in

the celebrated experiments of Laue Friederich and Knipping no attempt apparently has been made to confirm by direct observation the theoretical result that a beam of X-rays including a continuous range of wave lengths is monochromatised by such reflection ; in other words each spot in a Laue pattern records an X-ray beam of precisely specifiable wave-lengths selected from the incident continuous spectrum of wave-lengths.

The degree of monochromatism expected to be realised in such manner is determined solely by the perfection of the crystal employed and the angular width of the incident beam.

Using two perfect diamonds, one to give a Laue reflection and the other as an analysing X-ray spectrometer Sir C. V. Raman and Mr. A. Jayaraman have confirmed the predictions of theory and obtained monochromatic X-rays greatly transcending in their spectral sharpness the characteristic X-Radiations from metallic targets such as copper.

Invention of Sun-Cooker: Sri Manindra Kumar Ghose, a senior chemist of the Tata Iron & Steel Company's chemical laboratory, invented this "Sun-Cooker".

Uniform Calendar for India: The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has set up a Committee to consider the question of introducing a Uniform Calendar for India. At present different parts of the country follow different calendars and all of them are inaccurate. The Committee will study all aspects of the subject and formulate proposals for an accurate Calendar. The members of the Committee are: Prof. M. N. Shaha (Chairman), Prof. A. C. Banerjee, Dr. K. L. Daftry, Prof. S. N. Bose, Dr. Akbar Ali, Mr. J. S. Karandikar and Prof. R. V. Baidya.

B. Technology

Sindri Fertiliser Factory (Bihar, 16 miles west of Dhanbad): The factory started production in the last quarter of 1951. As decided the factory has been handed over to a Government-sponsored company in 1952 with an authorised capital of Rs. 30 crores to control and manage Asia's biggest fertiliser factory here. The President of India would hold 99% of the share capital while one or two shares would be held by selected officials.

The Government wanted to have an autonomous body to manage the factory which would "produce goods worth over Rs. 12 crores and its income would be more than the revenue of Orissa. How could the control over such an organization be vested in distant Delhi? In a venture of this type, the power to take decisions must rest with the people on the spot. The Government's methods of managing its personnel are not best suited to the concern like the Sindri factory."

Newsprint Factory: The first newsprint factory in India, expected to start production shortly and producing 30,000 tons annually is being built at Chandni (Khandwa dist.) in M. P. with the help of Canadian experts. The M. P. Government is giving all the needed facilities to the National Newsprint and Paper Mills, Ltd., who own the factory. Present demand for newsprint in India is 90,000 tons.

Locomotive Factory: The foundation stone of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory, the first of its kind in India, was laid by the Minister for Railways and Transport in January 1949 at Chittaranjan (near Mihijam, Burdwan Dt.) in W. B. The opening ceremony was performed by the President Rajendra Prasad (1951). The factory which will produce 120 steam locomotives and 30 spare boilers annually will cost Rs. 8½ crores. It went into production from January 1950. The Maithon Dam cross the river Barakar will supply power.

Telephone Manufacture: The Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore, has gone into production and is assembling and finishing instruments at the rate of 300 per week.

Power Alcohol: The biggest power alcohol plant in India producing 3,000 gallons daily, was inaugurated in Mirganj (Saran dist.) in Bihar in April last.

Penicillin Factory: The Government of India have decided to set up a plant for the manufacture of penicillin, sulpha drugs and anti-malarials in Bombay at a cost of Rs. 3 crores.

Machine Tools: Negotiations for an agreement have been successfully completed between the Government of India and a Swiss firm for the establishment of a factory making machine tools. The factory which is expected to be completed in 4 years will cost Rs. 12 crores. The Swiss firm will assist in erecting the factory, in supervising production and in training personnel (here and in Switzerland) for 20 years.

Raw Film Factory : A Swiss firm in collaboration with an Indian firm has worked out a programme for production of 19 m. sq. ft. of raw films per year. India's annual requirement is 25 m. sq. ft. The factory is to be located near Krishnarayasagar Dam, Mysore.

Cosmic Ray Experiments in India: The Cosmic rays which reach India, part of which is on the magnetic equator, are more energetic than those which reach Europe or U.S. and for some time past the Indian scientists financed by the Indian Atomic Energy Commission have been conducting high altitude experiments on cosmic rays in an attempt to probe more into the secrets of the stratosphere. The experiments are now being conducted from the National Physical Laboratory by a group of physicists of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research under the general guidance of its Director, Dr. Homi J. Bhaba, F.R.S., one of the leading scientists of India. In these experiments, an investigating apparatus (comprising cosmic ray telescopes, pressure and temperature-measuring instruments and a radio-transmitter) is sent into the stratosphere by means of hydrogen-filled balloons. Wireless transmitters attached to the apparatus send signals giving data regarding intensity of rays, altitude and temperature which are automatically recorded on the ground. Experiments in this connection were first carried on at Bangalore which is on the magnetic equator with the help of a specially equipped aeroplane. At that time Dr. Bhaba and his co-workers were able to measure cosmic radiation penetrating various thicknesses ranging from 2 to 30 centimetres to an altitude of 40,000 ft. As the penetrating power of radium rays used in the treatment of cancer is only three to four centimetres, some idea can be had of the penetrating power of the cosmic rays measured. The maximum height reached in these experiments, however, had a natural limit of about 40,000 feet. Therefore they were later carried on by means of free balloon ascents using radio-sonde technique, at Delhi in 1948, at Poona in 1949 and again at Bangalore in 1950. All these experiments were conducted by a group of four workers headed by A. S. Rao of the Tata Institute and the results obtained have been published in leading Indian and foreign scientific journals. The long series of flights made from Bangalore at the end of last year and the beginning of this year yielded an important result establishing the fact that the intensity of the penetrating cosmic

rays reaches its maximum at an altitude of some 50,000 feet and then decreases towards the top of the stratosphere. This effect was reported at the International Conference on Elementary Particles held in Bombay in December, 1950, and has since been confirmed by the observation of American scientists. It is indeed gratifying to note that the special equipment for these experiments was built entirely in the Tata Institute in Bombay.

Report on Various Bodies

1. *Council of Scientific and Industrial Research*: This is the organisation through which the scientific activities of the Government of India are conducted. A Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (with Hon'ble Sri Prakasa in charge) was announced to administer the Council, Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar being the Director.

(*a*) *Organisation*: The Council is an autonomous body assisted by three advisory bodies—(*i*) Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, which functions as the Advisory Body to the Council, is assisted by 24 Research Committees of experts. (*ii*) Board of Research in Atomic Energy. (*iii*) Industrial Liaison Committee which has 6 members, of which 2 are industrialists, to advise the Council on proper utilisation of the results of research schemes. The functions of the Council are exercised through a Governing Body of 22 members.

(2) *National Laboratories*: (*i*) The *National Physical Laboratory* in Delhi, the largest of these laboratories, will have eight divisions dealing with weights and measures, applied mechanics and materials, heat and power, optics, electricity, electronics and sound, hydraulics and analytical chemistry.

(*ii*) The *National Chemical Laboratory* at Poona will have seven main divisions devoted to inorganic chemistry, physical chemistry, chemistry of high polymers, organic chemistry, biochemistry, chemical engineering, and survey and intelligence.

(*iii*) The *National Metallurgical Laboratory* opened on Nov. 26, 1950, at Jamshedpur in collaboration with the Tata's will, besides metallurgical research, undertake research on ores, minerals and refractories, as applied to metallurgy.

(*iv*) The *Fuel Research Institute* at Digwadih will undertake work in connection with Government's plans for the production of synthetic liquid fuel, low temperature carbonisation,

utilisation of coal tar products and introduction of pulverised coal in boilers.

(*v*) In the *Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute* in Calcutta a sand-washing plant has already been installed and a pilot plant for the manufacture of optical glass is proposed to be set up.

(*vi*) Plans have been drawn up for a *Central Leather Research Institute* in Madras. Sections will be devoted to leather testing, chemistry, bacteriology, microscopy and physics.

(*vii*) The *Central Food Technological Research Institute* has started functioning in the Cheluvamba Mansion in Mysore. There will be ten sections: storage and preservation; food surveys and raw materials; dietetics and field studies; food information and statistics; food containers; food adulteration; food sanitation; food processing; food engineering; biochemistry and nutrition.

(*viii*) The *Central Drug Research Institute* at Lucknow is to be housed in the Chattar Manzil Palace. It will have five main divisions dealing with chemistry, botany, pharmacology, biochemistry, microbiology and clinical science.

(*ix*) The main function of the *Electro-Chemical Research Institute* in *Karaikudi* will be research of an applied nature for enlarging the production capacity and efficiency of existing industries and for fostering new industries based on Indian raw materials. To start with, there will be two main divisions, electrolytic and electrothermic.

(*x*) The *Central Road Research Institute* founded in New Delhi on Sept. 6, 1950, will study the technique of construction and maintenance of roads with due regard to the use of indigenous materials.

(*xi*) The *Central Building Research Institute* at Roorkee is proposed to include in its functions examination of building materials in common use and methods of applying them.

(*xii*) *Indian Standards Institution*. The Institution has brought out the new Standards which are now available to the members of the public from the Secretary (Publications), I.S.I., Block II, Old Secretariat, Delhi 2.

(*xiii*) *Atomic Energy Commission*. The Atomic Energy Commission was set up according to the Atomic Energy Act, 1948, with Dr. H. J. Bhaba (Director, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research) as Chairman, and Dr. K. S. Krishnan

and Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar as members. Its terms of reference are: to survey Indian territories for useful 'atomic' minerals and to promote in its own laboratories, and subsidise in other laboratories, research on nuclear physics.

(xiv) Rare Earth Factory, Alwaye. The Indian Rare Earth Factory was opened at Alwaye, Travancore-Cochin, on 24th November, 1952, for processing monazite sand. The factory will process 1,500 tons of monazite sand a year and, normally, it will produce 1,000 tons of chlorides and 450 tons of carbonates. The by-products of the factory will be used in another factory by the Atomic Energy Commission for the production of uranium and thorium compounds. India requires thorium nitrate for her gas mantle industry. Until now, India has had to import thorium nitrates from abroad, mainly from the U.S.A.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCES, 1953-54

The 40th Science Congress Session was inaugurated by Sri Jawaharlal Nehru on January 2, 1953 at Lucknow with Prof. D. M. Bose, Director, Bose Institute (Cal.), as the General President. The Sectional Presidents were as follows: Prof. V. V. Narlikar, Banaras (Mathematics), Dr. H. C. Sinha, Calcutta (Statistics), Dr. N. R. Tawde, Bombay (Physics), Dr. U. P. Basu, Calcutta (Chemistry), Prof. N. L. Sharma, Dhanbad (Geology and Geography), Sri R. K. Saksena, Allahabad (Botany), Dr. N. K. Panikar, Mandapam (Zoology and Entomology), Pt. M. S. Vats, New Delhi (Anthropology and Archaeology), Dr. S. C. A. Datta, Izatnagar (Medical and Veterinary Sciences), Dr. N. Parthasarathy, New Delhi (Agricultural Sciences), Dr. N. D. Kehar, Izatnagar (Physiology), Prof. Jamuna Prasad, Ranchi (Psychology and Educational Sciences) and Sri S. K. Sirkar, Manbhum (Engineering and Metallurgy).

The 41st Session of the Indian Science Congress was inaugurated in Hyderabad by Pandit J. L. Nehru on Jan. 2, 1954.

The following were the presidents of the various sections of the session:

Mathematics—Dr. S. K. Chakrabarty (Calcutta); Satistics—Dr. K. R. Nair (Dehra Dun); Physics—Dr. T. S. Gill (Ali-

garh) ; Chemistry—Dr. Subramaniah (Mysore) ; Geology and Geography—Dr. H. L. Chibber (Banaras) ; Botany—Dr. S. L. Das Gupta (Lucknow) ; Anthropology and Archaeology—Dr. Dharani Dhar Sen (Lucknow) ; Zoology and Entomology—Dr. D. V. Bhat (Bombay) ; Medical and Veternity—Dr. R. N. Chaudhury (Calcutta) ; Agricultural Sciences—Dr. B. P. Pal (New Delhi) ; Physiology—Dr. P. B. Sen (Calcutta)); Phychology and Educational Sciences—Dr. Suhrit Sinha (Calcutta) ; Engineering—Dr. H. N. Srivastava (Jubbalpore).

New Office-Bearers and Members of the Council of National Institute of Sciences

The following were elected to the Council of the National Institute of Sciences of India (1953-54) :

President—Dr. K. S. Krishnan (Delhi), Vice-Presidents—Prof. K. N. Bahl (Patna) and Prof. S. K. Banerji (Calcutta), Treasurer—Prof. D. S. Kothari (Delhi), Foreign Secretary—Prof. P. C. Mahalanabis (Calcutta), Secretaries—Prof. R. C. Majumbar (Delhi) and Dr. B. P. Pal (Delhi), Editor of Publication—Prof. M. Sen (Calcutta).

Members of Council : Prof. K. N. Bagchi (Calcutta), Prof. A. C. Joshi (Jullundur), Dr. V. R. Khanolkar (Bombay), Prof. C. Mahadevan (Waltair), Prof. S. K. Mitra (Calcutta), Dr. M. A. Moghe (Poona), Dr. B. Mukherji (Lucknow), Dr. H. S. Pruthi (Delhi), Prof. Sanjiva Rao (Bangalore), Prof. M. N. Saha (Calcutta), Dr. V. Subramanya (Mysore), Dr. A. C. Ukil (Calcutta) and Dr. K. Venkataraman (Bombay).

The following were nominated representatives on the Council of the Institute by the Government of India and Co-operating Academies :

Government of India—Dr. S. Krishna, Asiatic Society, Dr. S. P. Agharkar (Additional Vice-President), Dr. U. P. Basu (Additional Member of Council). National Academy of Sciences—Prof. A. C. Banerji (Additional Vice-President) and Dr. R. K. saksena (Additional Member of Council). Indian Science Congress Association—Dr. D. M. Bose (Additional Vice-President) and Dr. B. N. Prasad (Additional Member of Council).

The following were elected ordinary and honorary fellows of the Institute:

Ordinary: Khurshed Framro Antia (Bombay), Ernst Car Buchl (Calcutta), Harbans Lal Chibber (Banaras), M. V. Govindaswamy (Bangalore), Raj Prasad Mitra (Delhi), Kshirode Chandra Mukherjee (Calcutta), Mukat Behari Raizeda (Dehra Dun), Atma Ram (Calcutta), B. S. Madhav Rao (Bangalore), H. Santapu (Bombay), Bagepalli Ramchandra Seshachar (Bangalore), Maneklal Thaker (Bangalore), W. M. Vaidya (New Delhi).

Honorary Fellows: Prof. Reginald Ajdaly, Geological Museum, Combridge (Mass), U.S.A., Prof. J. B. Haldane, Professor of Biometry, University College, London, Prof. Hermann Wayl, Institute for advanced studies, Princeton.

CHAPTER V

ART AND LITERATURE

PAINTING, SCULPTURE AND ARCHITECTURE

Important Art Collections: Public

A. *India*: (1) Vangiya Sahitya Parishad (Calcutta), illustrated manuscripts and sculpture chiefly of *Pala* School, Bengal. (2) Baroda Museum and Picture Gallery, comprehensive collection. (3) Bharat Kala Parishad (Banaras), comprehensive collection of different schools, including modern. (4) Bhuri Singh Museum (Chamba), representative collection; but specialises in Kangra & Pahari painting; has been closed. (5) Calcutta University Ashutosh Museum (Senate House), collection of painting and sculpture chiefly of Bengal and Orissa. (6) Central Asian Antiquities Museum (New Delhi), fresco painting and painted scrolls of third to ninth century. (7) Indian Museum (Calcutta), representative collection. (8) Jaipur Pothikhana, very fine collection of Rajput and Mughal paintings. (9) Jodhpur Museum, Rajput painting. (10) Khuda Buksh Library (Bankipur), fair collection of Indian art including Persian manuscripts, many with miniatures. (11) Museum of Archaeology (Delhi), historical portraits. (12) Mysore State Art Gallery, Indian painting chiefly of Ravi Varma School. (13) Nepal State Museum, collection of Buddhist and Tibetan art. (14) Palace of Pudukottah, portraits in the South Indian style. (15) Prince of Wales Museum (Bombay), good general collection including Marhatta and Gujrati portraits. (16) Rajkot Durbar, Gujrati Folk Art chiefly of nineteenth century. (17) Sarnath Museum (Banaras), Buddhist sculpture. (18) School of Arts & Crafts (Madras), small but interesting series of portraits in South Indian style. This institution specialises in sculpture. (19) Tanjore Palau, portraits in the South Indian style. (20) Udaipur State Collection, Rajput painting. (21) Victoria Memorial (Calcutta), mainly historical collection.

B. *Pakistan*: (1) Central Museum (Lahore), specialises in historical portraits, paintings of the Punjab School and Gandhara sculpture. (2) Dacca Museum, mainly Bengal sculpture. (3) Provincial Museum (Peshawar), specialises in Gandhara sculpture.

C. *America*: Boston Museum of Fine Arts, largest collection of Indian art outside India.

D. *England*: (1) British Museum (London), miscellaneous. (2) India Office (London), Rajput, Mughal and modern. (3) Victoria and Albert Museum (South Kensington),) a large collection of Indian art (re-arranged in 1952).

E. *France*: Louvre (Paris), a fair collection of Indian art.

IMPORTANT ART COLLECTIOINS: PRIVATE

A. *India*: (1) Ajit Ghosh (Calcutta), representative collection including Jain, Mughal, Rajput and Bengal school paintings—a large part of the collection has been acquired by the U.S.A. bodies. (2) The late Sir Akbar Hydari, his collection is at present in the Prince of Wales Museum of Bombay. (3) The Hon'ble Justice Mr. A. N. Sen (Calcutta), Rajput and Mughal painting. (4) Bijoy Singh Nahar (Calcutta), representative collection. (5) The late Bhawani Charan Laha (Calcutta), comprehensive collection. (6) H. H. Maharajah of Burdwan, modern Indian painting. (7) Maharaja of Cossimbazar, representative collection. (8) G. K. Kanoria (Bombay), Rajput art. (9) Jahangir Gazdar (Bombay), Mughal and Gujrati painting. (10) Kala Bhawan (Santiniketan), specialises in Bengal school of painting. (11) Kasturbhai Lalbhai (Ahmedabad), representative collection. (12) Madura Temple Museum, South Indian Art. (13) The late Manooch of Patna, his collection is in England. (14) Mukundilal (Bareilley), Garhwal art and paintings of Motaram. (15) N. C. Mehta (Himachal Pradesh), Kangra, Gujrati and Rajput painting. (16) Prof. O. C. Gangooly (Calcutta), Mughal and Rajput painting and Nepali sculpture. (17) P. N. Tagore, Bar-at-Law (Calcutta), modern Indian painting. (18) The late Maharaja Pradyot Kumar Tagore (Calcutta), Rajput and Mughal painting. (19) Rabindra Roy (Behala, Calcutta), Rajput painting. (20) Radhakrishna Jalan (Patna), Nepalese and Mughal art. (21) Rai Rajeswar Bali (Dariabad), Hindu Medieval. (22) H. H. Nawab of Rampur, Mughal art.

B. *America*: The late Mr. Anand Coomaraswamy's collection is in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

C. *England* : (1) The late Col. Handley, his collection is in the Washington Museum. (2) R. Chester Beatie (London), a collection of Mughal art.

D. *France* : The late Victor Goloubew, his collection is in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Art Institutions : A. *India* : 1. Andhra Kalashala, Muslipattam. 2. Assam School of Arts, Gauhati, 1952. 3. Baroda Kala Bhawan, Baroda. 4. Government Art School, Patna. 5. Government School of Art, Calcutta. 6. Indian Art Studio School, Mussoorie. 7. J. J. J. School of Art, Bombay. 8. Kala Bhawan, Santiniketan. 9. Kashi Silpakendra, Banaras. 10. Raval School of Art, Almorah. 11. School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow. 12. School of Arts and Crafts, Madras. 13. Sreyas, Ahmedabad. 14. Ukil School of Art, Delhi.

B. *Pakistan* : 1. Art Institute, Dacca. 2. Lahore Art School, Lahore.

Art Journals : 1. *Marg*, a quarterly art journal, published from Bombay. 2. *Kalanidhi*, monthly, published from Bombay. 3. *Silpi*, an English periodical, published from Madras.

PERSONALITIES

A. *India* : 1. Ashit Kumar Halder (Lucknow). A disciple of the late Abanindra Nath Tagore (died 1951), founder of the new School of Indian Art in India ; the first Indian to become a Principal of a Government School of Art ; developed a new technique in lacquer painting on wood. Works : *Akbar as a Builder, Krishna's Dance, Kunala—the blind son of Asoka, Rama and Guhaka*, etc.

2. Atul Bose (Calcutta). Artist and a foremost portrait painter in European style ; Ex-Principal, Government School of Arts (Calcutta) ; *Bengal Tiger* (Asutosh), *Rabindranath, Halt for a While, Birth of Kalki*, etc.

3. Deviprasad Ray Choudhury (Madras). A member of the Tagore Group and the present Principal of the Government School of Arts (Madras) ; specialised in portraits both in Indian and European technique and daringly assimilated Western lessons for his own purpose ; one of the best "elder sculptors" of India, "direct, dynamic and daring" ; a good imaginative writer also. Statue of *Ashutosh Mukherji*, portraits of *Lepcha Maid, Bhutia Maid, A Study in Green*, etc.

4. Fyzee Rahim (Bombay). The frescoes of the New Delhi Assembly rooms are painted by Rahim.

5. Gopal Ghosh, recognized as a genius among the new artists ; lyric feeling for landscape and poetic vision of life are expressed by delicacy of lines and bold harmonious blending of colour, and excellent composition.

6. Jamini Ray (Calcutta). A great Impressionist painter of daring modernity ; received international recognition for his originality as a master ; started life as a portrait painter with a Whistlerian quality ; later on exploited the conventions of Bengal folk art and the old *pat* paintings, putting them to newer purpose. *Mother and Child, Krishna and Radha, The Last Supper, Wooden Toy Horse,* etc.

7. Lalit Mohan Sen (Lucknow). The frescoes on the walls of India Office, London, were executed by him and his two brethren of the Tagore Group, Ukil and Ray ; also remarkable in portrait and landscape painting.

8. Mukul Dey (Calcutta). Introduced etching in India, a portrait painter in the European technique. *The Ganges in th Moonlight, On the Way to Ajanta, Annie Besant, Harin Chattopadhyay,* etc.

9. Nandalal Bose (Santiniketan). Most talented disciple of the master Abanindranath Tagore turned turned his attention to the master-pieces of mediaeval sculpture and painting (Ajanta) and deduced from them types and patterns, which fill his 'creations' with a rich array of new inventions. His presentation of Shiva is a new contribution to Shaivait mythology. The recent frescoes executed by him at Baroda are excellent models in their restrained and reticent beauty upholding the essential qualities of wall-painting. b. 1883.

10. Benod Behari Mukhopadhyay, a disciple of Nandalal Bose, now the Curator of the Nepal Museum, has brought a new era in the history of landscape painting. *Shiva Mourning over Parvati, Nataraj, Sati, Garuda, Kaikeyi, Karna, Sujata,* etc.

11. Promode Kumar Chattopadhyay. A mystic, whose works reveal his close touch with Tibetan art, was associated with the Andhra Kalasala. *Chandrasekhara, Purusha-Prakriti, Lakshmi, Ambapali—the Dancer,* etc.

12. Ramendranath Cakrabarty (Calcutta). One of the best graphic artists of India and the present Principal of the Government School of Art, Calcutta, absorbed, while in France,

the latest developments in French painting. *The Life of Buddha, Mahatma Gandhi, Independence Celebration, Mother Bengal,* etc.

13. Ramkinkar Baij (Santiniketan). One of the few established sculptors of India. Developing a new, vigorous line in painting and sculpture since 1949-50 which is a departure from Santiniketan tradition *Kali,* etc.

14. Sailoz Mukherji (Delhi): referred to by the London *Studio* as "one of India's most mature painters"; making an experiment with the post-impressionist lessons he has learnt and the Indian traditions he has inherited in art. *Confessions, Blossoms.*

15. Sridhar Maharana (Bhubaneswar). A powerful sculptor following the traditional Indian technique of carving figures of gods. *Dev-Devir Nritya,* etc.

B. *Pakistan*: Pakistan has some important artists: 1. M. Abdur Rahman Chagtai (Lahore) is the most renowned painter —by birth a Mughal, by tradition Persian—reviving the Indo-Persian tradition in the 20th century. Works: Illustration of *Galib, Life, the Poet, Hermit,* etc. 2. Zainul Abedin; and 3. Safiuddin Ahmed are on the teaching staff of Dacca Art Institute, founded in 1948. Their works were exhibited at UNESCO's Exposition Internationale d' Arte Moderne in Paris in 1946 and at the Art Exhibition of the Royal Academy held in London in 1947-48.

Other Important and Outstanding Artists: Barada Ukil (Delhi). Bireswar Sen (Lucknow). Dilip Das Gupta (Bengal, of the *Addict and Odette*). Gopal Kanungo (Puri). Hiranmoy Ghosal (Sculptor, Bengal). K. K. Bebbar (Bombay). Kanu Desai (Gujrat). Kshitish Ray (Sculptor, Bengal). Manindrabhusan Gupta (Calcutta). Muralidhar Tali (Sambalpur). Pradosh Das Gupta (Sculptor). Pulin Dutt (Bombay). Ram Kumar (Delhi). Ranada Ukil (Delhi). Rani Chanda (Santiniketan). Rasiklal Parikh (Ahmedabad). Rathindra Mitra (Calcutta). Satish Sinha (Calcutta). Shomlal Saha (Ahmedabad). Sudhir Ranjan Khastagir (Bengal). Sunil Pal (Sculptor). Vinayak Masoji (Santiniketan). Y. K. Sukla (Ahmedabad), etc.

Popular Cartoonists: Ahmed (Delhi); Piciel (Calcutta); and Shankar (Delhi).

Recent Trends: Of late quite a good number of individual artists and groups of artists have risen to fame and they are

more international than national in outlook and have accepted the methods and manners of modern Europe instead of adopting the 'Lingua Franca' of Indian art. Western influence in fact has dominited Indian artists everywhere, except those of the so-called "Bengal School", which is really the "Neo-Indian Art" School of Abanindra Nath Tagore. Side by side with him worked the late Gaganendra Nath Tagore in amazing independence, a master too. There were others even in Bengal who did not break away from the European style. Outside, Amrit Sher Gill, who died so early (1941), has come to be regarded as a remarkable pioneer in some respects. She turned more to the Post-Impressionists to help her to express the India of today, the colour and character of the Indian life she saw around her. In Bombay centre, artists like Ara, F. Husein, D. B. Jog, N. S. Bendre, V. A. Mali and V. D. Chinchalkar are clever interpreters of western methods. George Keyt of Ceylon and Sheila Auden of Bengal have adopted a language which has not sprung from the Indian soil. Sailoz Mukherji of Delhi follows the language of French Impressionists and some of his recent works present Rajput scenes and types without being 'Rajput' in technique. The artists of Calcutta Group, formed a few years ago, accepted the point of view of a section of modern European artists of the post-Impressionist group. The Group is dead or dying ; but it has served to focus attention on the new spirit that was striving for expression. The important members of this group were Abani Sen, Kamala Dasgupta, Nirad Mazumdar (now in Paris), Paritosh Sen, Pradosh Das Gupta, Prankrishna Pal and Rathin Maitra, who are now well-established artists.

A number of the "Modern" artists, like Sailoz Mukherjee, Ram Kinkar, Sheila Auden, Husein, Raza, Cade, Chavda, P. L. Narasimhamurty, K. Sreenivasulu, Hebbar, Paritosh Sen and Kalyan Sen, were represented in the 1951 Salon de Mai (Paris), an international exhibition of avant-guarde painters.

1953 : The chief event was the exhibition of International Art, a representative collection of modern painting, which was open to the people of the chief cities of India. Estimation would vary as the taste and inclination of the spectator varies ; the big modern Chinese canvases, the modern 'abstract' paintings of France, the anarchic work of modern Germany and Japan, as well as the work done by Indonesian artists, the

Czech and Yugoslav artists and the graphic work done by some of Scandinavian artists undoubtedly challenged attention.

A representative collection of Indian Art was exhibited in Moscow and was attended by thousands.

Places of Artistic Interest : India and Pakistan : Ajanta, Agra, Amarnath, Bagh, Bharhut, Bhubaneswar, Buddha-Gaya, Elephanta, Ellora, Fatehpur Sikri, Harappa, Khajuraho, Konarak, Madurai, Mahabalipuram, Mathura, Mohenjo-daro, Mount Abu, Rameswaram, Sarnath, Taxila, Tanjore, Sanchi, etc.

Greater India : Angkor (Cambodia), Anuradhpur (Ceylon), Borobudur (Java), Prambanam (Java), Kuala Lampur (Malay), etc.

Specimens of present-day Indian Architecture : Belur Math (Bengal), Birla Temple (Delhi), Kanpur Agricultural College, Hindu University (Banaras), Jaipur Museum, Lucknow Medical College, Lucknow University, Palaces of Bikaner, Gwalior, Jodhpur, Mysore, Udaipur, etc. Santiniketan Buildings—after Indian and Bengal style. Victoria Memorial—British Indian.

DANCE

Indian dance owes its revival in modern times to the inspiration and efforts of Rabindranath Tagore. It was limited as a living art to certain folk dances (like *Garba, Kajri,* etc.) and to the people of South Kerala (*Kathakali, Bharat Natyam*) and Manipur in East India. Santiniketan became the modern centre. Honour goes to Udaysankar, who had his training with Anna Pavlova, for giving Indian dance in about 1927, the first sure expression and international status. Udaysankar's 'Art Centre' at Almora served its purpose in drawing together and training up talented artists who are to-day dispersed all over India.

1. Bala Saraswati. She comes of the hereditary family of the Devadasis. Trained by her grandmother, the musical and dancing talent of her times, Veenadhanam, she is reviving Bharat Natyam.

2. Gopinath. An exponent of Kathakali dance, he joined Udaysankar at the time of the latter's visit to Europe. He started a school of dancing at Madras.

3. La Meri. A leader in the oriental dance in America, she learnt Kathak and Bharat Natyam style of dancing at Delhi

and Lahore and in South India. In 1949 she opened a school with the dancer Ruth St. Denis in New York. In 1950 she gave a performance of 'Bach' in terms of Indian dance.

4. Meenakshi Sundaram Pillay. A teacher at Pandanaur, which preserves the traditions of the old Tanjore School of dancing ; he is a great exponent of Bharat Natyam style. His disciples including Ram Gopal, Rukmini Devi and others form an important group of modern Indian dancers.

5. Ram Gopal. A widely-travelled dancer, he is mainly an exponent of Bharat Natyam.

6. Rukmini Devi. A disciple of Pavlova, she has founded a dancing centre at Adyar, Madras.

7. Srimati Santa. A student of poet Vallothal and Revunni Menon of Kerala Kalamandalam, she is an exponent of Kathakali dance.

8. Sm. Simkie. A French lady and formerly a dance-partner of Udaysankar, she has opened a dancing school in Bombay.

9. Udaysankar. The most famous and most widely-travelled of Indian dancers, he had his schooling from Anna Pavlova and Sankaram Nambudri and has blended all the Indian traditions with modern currents.

Other Important and Popular Dancers: 1. Achchan Maharaj (Kathak). 2. Aruna Devi (Stage & Screen), Bengal. 3. Asha Ojha (Kathak). 4. Azurie (Stage & Screen), Ceylon. 5. Brajabashi Singh (Manipuri). 6. Enakshi Rama Rao (Kathakali).) 7. Gita Nizami (Stage & Screen). 8. Kumari Jayam (Bharat Natyam). 9. Jumnaprasad (Miscellaneous). 10. Kalyan Das (Kathak), now in Raigarh. 11. Kartick Ram (Kathak), now in Raigarh. 12. Kelu Nair (Kathakali), Malabar. 13. Leela Desai (Stage & Screen), Bengal. 14. Madhab Menon (Kathakali), Cochin. 15. Kumari Mangalyam (Bharat Natyam). 16. Mani Bardhan (Manipuri), Bengal. 17. Mrinalini Sarabhai (Bharat Natyam & Kathakali), Madras. 18. Mumtaz Ali (Stage and Screen). 19. Nataraj Vashi (Miscellaneous), Baroda. 20. Prabina (Miscellaneous). 21. Raj Kumar (Stage & Screen). 22. Samar Ghosh *alias* Shyamsundar (Stage & Screen), Bengal. 23. Shambhu Maharaj (Kathak). 24. Shantidev Ghosh (Santiniketan), Bengal. 25. Shivaram (Kathakali), Malabar. 26. Sohanlal (Miscellaneous), Jaipur. 27. Srimati Tagore (Santiniketan), Bengal. 28. Thambala Devi (Manipuri). 29. Usha

Devi (Bharat Natyam), Bengal. 30. Ustad Zande Khan (Kathak). 31. Zohra Seigal (Miscellaneous).

1953 : The festival of folk music and dance organised at the New Delhi stadium on the occasion of the Republic Day was a notable event.

Dance-centres : 1. Darpan (Ahmedabad). Founded by Srimati Mrinalini Sarabhai. 2. Kalakshetra (Adyar, Madras). Founded by Rukmini Devi. 3. Kerala Kalamandalam (South India). Great centre of classical Indian dance founded by the poet Vallothal Narayan Menon. The late Sankaran Nambudri, distinguished dancer and one of the teachers of Udaysankar, was on the teaching staff of this institution. 4. Manipur. Famous for Manipuri style of classical dancing. 5. Purva-Parishad (Calcutta). 6. Santiniketan (Bengal). Founded by Poet Tagore. 7. Bharatiya Nritya-Kala Kendra (Patna), directed by Uppal.

MUSIC

North Indian Classical Music : Indian classical music now is a fine monument of the fusion of Hindu and Islamic cultures of the mediaeval age. In its development the contribution of Nayak Gopal is said to be as important as that of his contemporary Amir Khusru, the Persian poet and court musician of Alauddin Khilji. And if Raja Man, Mira Bai and Surdas have given it something new, Miyan Tan Sen, Sultan Hussain Shirqui of Jaunpur and Mohammed Shah have given it something newer, if not more valuable.

In music India and Pakistan stand united. Dacca claims an honoured place as a centre of Indian music.

Names of some of the important vocalists of classical music and instrumental players of the day are given below. Exponents of popular song being too numerous have been omitted.

PERSONALITIES

1. *Vocalists* : Amir Khan (Delhi) ; B. R. Patwardhan (Poona) ; Bade Ghulam Ali Khan (Lahore) ; Balawanta Rao Bhatt (Bhawanagar) ; Bhismadev Chattopadhyay (Bengal) ; Sm. Damayanti Joshi (Bombay) ; Dilip Kumar Roy (Pondicherry) ; B. V. Paluskar (Poona) ; Gangubai Hublikar ; Gangubai Hangal (Bombay) ; Gopeswar Banerjee (Bengal) ; Hirabai Barodkar

(Bombay) ; Jamini Ganguli (Bengal) ; Sm. Kesharbai Kerkar (Bombay) ; Krishna Ch. Dey (Blind Singer—Bengal) ; Kumar Gandharva (Bombay) ; Sm. Manik Dadarkar (Poona) ; Muzaffar Hussain Khan (Delhi) ; Sm. Meera Chatterjee (Bengal) ; Narayan Rao Vyas (Bombay) ; Nissar Hussain (Bombay) ; Omkarnath Thakur (Bombay) ; Sm. Padmvati Saligram (Kolhapur) ; Sm. Rajeswari Bai ; Sm. Rousenara Begum (Bombay) ; Sachin Das Motilal (Bengal) ; Srikrishna Ratanjankar (Lucknow) ; Sm. Subhaluxmi (Madras) ; Tarapada Chakravarti (Bengal), etc.

2. *Instrumentalists* : Abdul Aziz Khan (Patiala), Vichitra Veena ; Ahmad Jan *alias* Theraqua (Rampur) ; Ali Akbar Khan (Jodhpur), Sarode ; and Alla Rakkha (Bombay), Tabla ; Allauddin Khan (Bengal), Sarode and Violin ; Anokhelal (Benares), Tabla ; B. V. Jog (Bombay), Violin ; Bilayet Khan (Calcutta), Setar ; Birendra Kishore Ray Chowdhury (Bengal), Surasringar and Veen ; Bishnudas Sirali (Patiala), Tabla ; Bismilla (Benares), Sanai ; Bundoo Khan (Delhi), Sarenghee ; Chandrika Prosad Dubey (Gaya), Esraj ; Gopal Mishra (Benares), Sarenghee ; Habibuddin Khan (Meerut), Tabla ; Hafiz Ali Khan (Gwalior), Sarode ; Hirendra Kumar Ganguli *alias* Hiru Babu (Bengal), Tabla ; Kanthey Maharaj (Benares), Tabla ; Kebal Khalifa Muhammad Dabir Khan (Calcutta), Veen ; Babu Arun Prakesh Adhikari (Bengal), Pakhwaj ; Keramatulla Khan (Calcutta), Tabla ; Khalifa Wazed Hussain (Lucknow), Tabla ; Mehli Mehta (Bombay), Violin ; Kumar Mrigendra Singh (Patiala) ; Mustaq Ali Khan (Calcutta), Setar ; Nandalal (Banaras), Sanai ; Pandit Dhundiraj Paluskar, Violin ; Parbat Singh (Gwalior), Pakhwaj ; Rabishankar (Bengal), Setar ; Radhika Mohan Maitra (Bengal), Sarode ; Sakharam (Lucknow), Pakhwaj ; Shyam Ganguli (Bengal), Sarode ; Timirbaran Bhattacharyya (Bengal), Sarode ; etc.

Academies : 1. Academy of Music (Gwalior) ; 2. Academy of Music (Madras) ; 3. Bhatkande University of Indian Music (Lucknow) ; 4. Gandharva Vidyalaya (Poona) ; 5. Geeta Bitan (Calcutta) ; 6. Sangeet Bhawan (Santiniketan) ; etc.

Recent Trends : A. Kheyal, Thumri and Gazal are now holding their sway. This era being one of strict individualism, lyricism and craftsmanship are dominant notes. Such temperament fits best with Kheyal, Thumri and Gazal. Dhrupad is on the wane. Kheyal again is absorbing all the best elements of

Dhrupad save and except the style and mode of singing it. The music conferences held during the year show that Kheyal is still exploiting Dhrupad at its best.

B. In South India, Karnataka style of Music, which is in many respects different from that of Northern India, holds its sway with its very able and large number of exponents.

C. Adhunik Sangeet style of Bengal is a typical creation of Bengali music. The Kirtan, Bengali folk tunes, and, above everything else, remoulding of classical forms go to make up this delicate branch heterodox and free. It may be said to include *Rabindra Sangit* which, though a class by itself, means more than 1,500 songs and tunes, Nazrul's contributions and those of the present-day composers. Jyotirindra Mitra of *Nava-Jivaner Gan,* and Salil Chaudhuri of peace, and other songs with questionable innovations, deserve to be noted among the "progressive school". But the Bengali *loka-gitis* specially the Baul, Bhatiali, etc., of E. Bengal, deserve a separate note like Kirtan.

D. Cinema-Sangeet, the hybrid music, is naturally a new growth.

STAGE AND SCREEN

Stage in modern India must await the growth of a dramatic literature in the main languages of India. Though drama as a form of literature exists in many of them, the dramas are poor in quality when compared even with the other forms of literature like poetry, fiction, etc. ; and only the Bengali and the Maharastri are so far said to possess a public stage. The two centres of them are Calcutta and Bombay respectively. Hindi stage has now a great artist in Prithviraj Kapoor, who has been giving fine shows in Bombay. In 1952, "the Prithvi Theatre" as repertoire group went visiting the main cities of Northern India, including Calcutta, with the idea of giving Hindi not only a permanent stage, but also giving India a National Theatre.

The stage, at least in Calcutta, has many patrons, but financially and in popularity, is badly hit by the silver screen which has seduced many of the best talents. Unless supported by the national or municipal authorities with handsome subsidies, the Bengali stage appears to be destined to die after less than a century of proud struggle. The stage in Calcutta

draws on the amateur dramatic groups of Bengal which have been always the nursery of talents. The public stage in Calcutta is controlled by interests which, though in difficulty, or because of it, perhaps, generally do not look favourably on these amateur groups. A number of them like the "Bahurupi", who have deservedly won public applause, do not often get even for reasonable hire the benefit of the existing boards.

Bengali Stage: Leaving the old folk dramatic performances of *Yatra, Nat*, etc., out of account, the Bengali stage has passed through the following phases of its growth in modern times:

I. *The Age of Patrons*—marked by amateur shows and first assays in dramatic literature, continued from about the year 1854 to the founding of the National Theatre in 1872, the first beginning of a public stage. (The earliest known performance in Bengali was given in 1795 by a Russian, Lebedov, when two dramas, the *Disguise* and *Love is the best Doctor*, in translation, were staged).

II. *The Public Stage*: 1. *The First Phase*. The National Theatre which brought forth Ardhendu Sekhar Mustafi and Girish Chandra Ghose and Binodini marked a new beginning. The phase may said to have continued till the days of Tarasundari and Dani Babu, and saw the age of Swadeshi and patriotic, romantic and Pauranic dramas.

2. *The Second Phase* may be called the age of University Artistes, which started in 1920 with Sj. Sisir Kumar Bhaduri joining the professional stage. A number of men like Sj. Bhaduri, Naresh Mitra, Radhikananda Mukherjee were old University Institute student artistes, while others like Ahindra Choudhuri, Durgadas Banerjee, Monoranjan Bhattacharya, came from other amateur dramatic sets. It was an age of great promise partly realized, and good achievements, unfortunately not consolidated properly. Unforgettable among the performances were *Sita, Karnarjun, Alamgir, Sorashi*, etc.

III. *The Third Phase*: The Age of Realism began with Indian Peoples' Theatre's "Navanna" (1944), and Sj. Bhaduri's direction of *Dukkhir Iman* and is continued (1953) by small dramatic groups, "Bahurupi", "Natyachakra", etc.

Sj. Sisir Kumar Bhaduri remains the doyen of the stage and the best exponent of what may be called the romantic, individualistic school of acting and production. Advanced in

years, he is without a peer, and gave excellent exhibition of his genius throughout the year 1953 in the old rolls, Chanakya, Aurangzib, Shah Jahan, Jivananda, etc., as well as in that of Nimchand in *Sadavar Ekadasi*. A new talent, however, has appeared. Shambhu Mitra of "Bahurupi" gives the best example of harmonious teamwork in production, borrowing technique from film art. The group has still to secure a permanent stage for themselves.

Five houses in Calcutta continued with plays.

The real progress in Bengali stage was marked by the performances of the amateur dramatic groups. First and foremost among them is the "Bahurupi" led by Sambhu Mitra, which includes Tripti Mitra (*Dasa-Chakra*, an adaptation of Ibsen's *Enemy of the People*, *Chenra-Tar*), Monoranjan Bhattacharya (*Pathik*), Tulsi Lahiri (*Chhenra-Tar, Pathik*), Kali Ghosh (*Chhenra-Tar, Pathik*), and *Sabita Datta* (*Char-Adhyay, Chhenra-Tar*). Their 1952 successes, *Dasa-Chakra, Chhenra-Tar* and *Pathik* still hold the field ; the production and performance of *Char-Adhyay* (Tagore's novelette on terrorism dramatised by now) was another landmark in 1952, and *Bibhav Natak* (1952) a short clever picture of the times by artistes who are denied the use of stage but cannot deny their gifts and social sense. The Gana Natya Sangha, IPTA, has taken seriously to their slogan "art for the people" ; with its many branches and performances, the IPTA is striking its roots deeper, but its artistic lead is not as sure as before. Another amateur group, "Uttar Sarathi", had their say on the refugee problem with their play, *Natun Yihudi*.

An active body, the Little Theatre, gave good account of itself in successfully staging some English and Bengali plays, *e.g.*, *Arms and the Man*.

Obituary : Bengali stage and screen also lost Tinkari Chakravarti who joined public stage in mature years in 1923, Jiban Ganguli who joined it as a young man (Lov in *Sita*) ; and in the beginning of the year, on Jan. 22, 1954, died Manoranjan Bhattacharyya (65), 'Maharshi' of the Bengali theatre world, who besides being one of the stalwart of the Sisir Bhaduri band of artists, was connected with the new drama movement of Bengal as well, and led the culture delegation of India to Moscow in 1951.

SCREEN

Indian film industry started about the year 1916-17, and is now quite well-established with, as the Film Inquiry Committee found in their investigation in 1950-51, 3,250 cinemas, 60 studios and about 275 productions a year. It represents, according to the Report of the Committee (Oct., 1951), a capital investment of Rs. 32 crores in fixed assets and another Rs. 9 crores in working capital. Its earnings total 20 crores annually and over 600 million people see the films in India every year.

The main centre of the industry is in Bombay, and while Calcutta (Tollygunj) is definitely eclipsed, Madras has appeared to claim a new position in the film map of India.

The film as the art of the twentieth century is also an industry, and, more than any other art, blatantly commercial in its outlook and method. India of course receives a very large number of foreign pictures, mostly Hollywood, which, though the talk is generally in English, have a ready market. Indian films, especially of the era of talkies, have naturally to base themselves again on one or other of the main modern languages, and Hindi as the language understood by the most numerous section of Indians secures the largest amount of the producers' and artistes' attention. The whole of the film industry, particularly the Hindustani section of it, located in Bombay, is hit by the slump,—and by its own indiscretion. Bengali films, with the barriers that frequently arise between the two Bengals, have now a difficult time. Tamil and Telegu are taking rapid strides. On the entire industry the stamp of Hollywood is indelible but the influence of Hollywood has not been altogether a healthy one. The film festival of 1951-52 has influenced individuals, artistes with talents and foresight, but did not touch the 'bosses' of the Indian film world to any noticeable extent so far.

Film Inquiry Committee Report, 1951 : The report (published on Oct. 11, 1951) says: "We have found in the industry an unfortunate tendency to ascribe all its difficulties to external factors as opposed to those within the competence of the industry. We are quite convinced that the industry is not at present in a position to undertake the difficult burden of self-introspection and self-reform. The evils that have crept into the system are far too deep for any superficial treatment,

the defects are far too widespread for any sporadic application of remedies."

The Film Inquiry Committee in its report have suggested rationalization of taxes which affect the industry.

The report sums up the Committee's investigation of the production, distribution, exhibition, training and technological aspects of film-making in India. Though second only to the U.S.A., the Indian film industry "is deficient in organization, finance, choice and handling of themes, availability of talent and trained personnel and supply of goods and services".

The Committee made four basic recommendations, the founding of a Film Council, a Production Code of Administration, a Film Finance Corporation, and a Film Academy—which are expected to cover the needs of the industry in organisational, socio-moral, financial, and artistic aspects.

Functions: The proposed Film Council is to be an 18-member body, including producers, directors, exhibitors, artistes and a labour representative. The chairman, to be nominated by the Central Government, should be a person of high judicial status.

Funds for the Council will be raised mainly through a cess on raw cinema film imported into or manufactured in this country, exported cinematographic films from abroad and 10% of the net income derived from the levy of entertainment tax on the exhibition of films. The proceeds of the cess will be utilized in research and training institutions for the industry. The Council will also run institutes for training film artistes and technicians.

The Production Code Administration, with its panel of experts, will scrutinize every script and exercise some control over the production. In particular, the PCA will have to approve films for export.

The Film Finance Corporation will have initial capital of Rs. 1 crore subscribed by the State, industry and public. It may borrow an equal sum, with the approval of the Reserve Bank.

Notes and News, 1952-53

In Bengal: In 1951, Calcutta had about 64 houses, which showed about 410 new pictures in different languages between Oct., 1950 and Oct., 1951. Of these 268 were in English, 98

in Hindi, and 45 in Bengali—a record for the Bengali pictures so far. Of the Bengali films about 28 p.c. were crime pictures (*Kankal, Jighansa, Bhairav-Mantra*, etc.), though only 16 p.c. of the pictures in English and 12 p.c. of the pictures in Hindi shown in Calcutta had crime as the motif. Of the Bengali pictures *Babla* (Master Niren in the cast), won international recognition. Among Bengali films in 1952 the following deserve mention: *Bindur Chhele, Darpa-Churna*, etc. Italian new realism and Soviet realism appear to have made (in 1953) some impression on Bengali directors who have some sense of responsibility. Though low budgets and less advanced technical methods are a handicap, Bengali films, which made no bid to compete with Bombay or Madras opulence, have scored some remarkable successes since *Chhinnamul* and *Babla*. In 1953, it had to its credit *Do Bigha Zamin* (Hindi and Bengali, which is a Bombay production, and is supposed to have set Bombay thinking), *Banser Kella* (not a box office success), *Pathik, Bana Hansi, Niskriti* (the Saratchandra novelette), *Shesher Kavita* (the Tagore novel) and, lastly, *Bhagwan Sri Krishna Chaitanya*. War and social misery are as crudely sought to be exploited at times as crime, sex and religion. In fact, light comedy and religion are considered to guarantee a safe house, when the art is so unsafe financially.

Organisations and Personalities: Notable among the film production units in India are the New Theatres Ltd., Bengal, Bombay Talkies Ltd., Filmistan (India) Ltd., Ranjit Movie tones, and the Gemini Films, all being well-equipped and self-contained.

Devaki Bose, Nitin Bose, Bimal Roy, V. Shantaram, Kishore Sahu, Mehboob, Yakub and Yusuf can be named as the leading Directors of Indian films.

Among film-stars, the following need mention: Bharati Devi, Binata Ray, Chandravati, Kanan Devi, Malina Devi, Mira Misra, Mira Sarkar, Nirupa Roy, Sandhyarani, Sobha Sen, Sunanda Devi, Durga Khote, Suraiya, Kamini Kaushal, Nargis, Nigar, Rehana, Madhubala, Ramola, Jayasree, Munwar Sultana and Sitara; Pahari Sanyal, Chhabi Biswas, Jahar Ganguli, Ashok Kumar, Raj Kapur, Dev Anand, Dilip Kumar, Balraj Sahani, Sohrab Modi, Kishore Sahu, Mubarak, Yakub, Prem Adib and Sheik Mukhtar.

LITERATURE

A. Old Indian Literature (C. 1500 B.C.—C. 1000 A.D.)

India can proudly claim to have produced what is probably world's oldest, and one of the noblest bodies of literature extant, *viz.*, the hymns of the Vedas and the musings of speculations of the Upanishads. Apart from them, Sanskrit includes a vast and various field of literature, religious and secular, and bears witness to the continued development of the creative spirit and the creative effort of the Indian people through more than two thousand five hundred years. (For, though the language is "dead", writings, and even literary efforts in Sanskrit, have never altogether ceased). Besides, the various Prakritas, conventionalised from the once-current "people's speech", old and new, the Pali, which was for long the language par excellence of Buddhism, and Ardha-Magadhi, a variety which was again the language of Jainism, embody a very important body of literature. In the South, old Tamil literature is equally old and independent. Lastly, Sauraseni Apabhransa, from which Western Hindustani or Braja Bhakha would trace its lineage and which had become between 600 A.D.—1,000 A.D. a sort of Rastra Bhasa favoured by the Northern Indian Rajput Courts, has to its credit a large body of lyric verses written about the time and even later. No student of current Indian literature can ignore the enormous body of old Indian Literature. For they testify, first, to the capacity for imagination and expression of the Indian people ; secondly, they embody a heritage which is still living ; and lastly, they present a world of thoughts and ideas and literary forms which all the Indian people and their literature draw upon—just as in present times they draw upon the world of English literature.

B. Modern Indian Literature (C. 1,000 A.D.—Present Times)

About 1,000 A.D. however, it is held, the *Modern Indian Languages* began to be born. Of course, development has been uneven ; some were late to be born, and some were late to flower, and almost all of them, with the exception of one or two judged by the standard of world literature, are still too poor and too insignificant to deserve that title. Still fourteen Indian

languages (including Sanskrit) have been accorded the honour of being 'State Languages' by the New Constitution ; viz. :—

1. Assamese, 2. Bengali, 3. Gujarati, 4. Hindi, 5. Kannada, 6. Kashmiri, 7. Malayalam, 8. Marathi, 9. Oriya, 10. Punjabi, 11. Sanskrit, 12. Tamil, 13. Telegu, 14. Urdu.

The new times are bound to increase the urge for quicker enlightenment of mind and expression of the spirit ; and the new sense of pride and importance is likely to stimulate the development of the literature of those languages in the coming decades. We can in the current literature of India and Pakistan include only a few, and offer a brief glimpse of their position and of the broad tendencies that are apparent in them.

General Characteristic: The general characteristic that marks Indian literature of the present day is evident from that of the present-day Indian life. Over a large part of the sub-continent, the old world is dying, but is not yet dead ;—and it is so with its literature, in which also "dead" ideas, thoughts, conventions, forms and conceits persist, although they have no force. Over the other portion, where the old world was not only dying but the new one was also struggling to be born, the spiritual crisis, trial and travail are at last leading to a new clearer conception of life and awareness of reality. Since World War I (a very rough line of demarcation, which can be pushed back further), this awareness has broadly meant *an acceptance of realism in literature and humanism as the view-point*. The long romantic period of idealism and nationalist isolationism, of aestheticism and 'art for art's sake' cult is by no means over. It even seeks to don on now the false and borrowed garb of Gandhian ideology and "Hindu Nationalism" with the idea of securing state patronage. But the scientific spirit of criticism and creative urge will more and more find in everyday life and work-a-day experience the true subject-matter for literature, and in the progress of Man, the true objective, the real purpose, of all art and literature.

1. Asamiya Literature

The earliest names in the history of Asamiya literature are those of the saint Sankara Deva (1449-1569—founder of the Mahapurukhiya school of the Bhakti cult), Madhava Kandali, and Madhava Deva. A thing of unique pride is the Buranjis,

historical works, of 17th-18th centuries, and in prose. But Asamiya till then was in Kamarupiya speech, very close to Bengali. The new Asamiya literature based on the speech of the people of Sibsagar-Dibrugarh area was born in the last decade of the 19th century, thanks to the valiant efforts of the pioneers, Hemchandra Barua (poet, dramatist, lexicographer, 1835-96), Hemchandra Goswami (1879-1928), Lakshminath Bez-Baruah (1868-1938) and Chandranath Agarwalla (1867). A small but proud body of literature thus grew up in the 20th century.

Personalities: A few of the important writers are:

1. Ambikagiri Ray Choudhury. A patriotic poet to whom pride and delight in his country's past has become a religious faith. *Songs of the* Sea (translated into English), *Tumi*. 2. Dandinath Kalita. A writer of satires mainly social in theme. *Sadhana, Phul, Rahaghar, Ragarh, Dipti, Agni-pariksha, Satir Tej,* etc. 3. Dharanidhar. A powerful post-war lyric poet. *Siksha*, etc. 4. Dinanath Sarma. A popular short story writer and novelist. *Usha,* etc. 5. Jatindranath Duarah. A deep touch of melancholy and a brooding sadness are the characteristics of his lyrics. *Katha Kabita,* Translation of *Omar Khaiyam*. 6. Mafizuddin Ahmed, Poet of *Jiyan Malini*. 7. Nalinibala Devi. A mystic poet. *Swajaner Sur,* etc. 8. Raghunath Chaudhuri, the oldest poet, and the doyen of Asamiya literature of to-day. 9. Sarat Chandra Goswami (1886-1944). Short story writer. 10. Siladhar Rajkhowa.

2. Bengali Literature

Bengali literature, it should not be forgotten, is the common heritage of the Bengali people, and is equally owned and shared by them all, whether one be an East Pakistani or a West Bengali. In the past, West Bengal took the lead in the fields as in others; in future, East Bengal Muslims, who are already coming to their own, may contribute to the joint stream more distinctive and peculiar offerings, which will be to the good and strength of their common literature.

The past falls into three broad periods, with necessary subdivisions:

I. Old Bengali Period (about 950 A.D.—1200 A.D.) would be dark but for the Charyapadas, some 47 mystic songs of the *siddhas* and *natha gurus*.

II. The Middle Bengali Period (about 1200—1800 A.D.) begins with (A) Transition Period (about 1200—1350 A.D.), the age of Turki conquest and devastation, which is barren of all production. (B) Then followed the Early Middle Bengali Period (about 1350—1500 A.D.), the pre-Chaitanya age. It claims recognition for at least two important names, Chandidasa, the poet of *Sri Krishna Kirtana*, and Krittivasa, the first poet of the Bengali *Ramayana*. (C) The Late Middle Bengali Period (about 1500—1800 A.D.) saw the real development of medieval Bengali literature owing, above everything, to the Vaishnava Renaissance in Bengal which grew out of the life and work and preachings of the great Bengali saint Sri Chaitanya (1486-1533) and his illustrious galaxy of followers. The period is easily sub-divided into two, (*i*) The Age of Chaitanya (1500-1700 A.D.), when the best and most of the wonderful Vaishnava *padavalis*, the lyric poems on the spiritual love of Radha and Krishna, were written by Govinda Dasa (1507-1612), Jnana Dasa (b. 1530), Balaram Dasa, Narottama Dasa, etc. ; when the Vaishnava biographies of Sri Chaitanya and other devotees were composed ; and the popular cults and sagas about the lives and exploits of Behula-Lakhindar (favourites of Manasa), of Lausena (favourite of Dharma), of Kalaketu-Phullara (favourites of Chandi), etc., were being shaped into a number of *Mangala Kavyas, i.e.*, voluminous narrative poems, like the *Manasa Mangala* (by a dozen writers), the *Dharma Mangala* (2 or 3 versions are extant), *Chandi Mangala* (by about half a dozen writers), etc., which were also chanted. Of these, at least one, *Chandi Mangala* of Mukundarama (late 16th century) deserves immortality. Besides these, the usual free renderings of the *Ramayanas, Mahabharatas, Bhagavatas,* etc., continued. The patronage showered by the Gour Court (of Husein Shah, 1493-1519, and his son Ilyas Shah) to the poets was emulated by their General Paragal Khan at Paragalpur in Chittagong. (Still later, *i.e.*, in the next Age the Arakan Court, the Kuchbehar Court, and Krishnanagar Court carried on the tradition).

The last Age is (*ii*) the Age of the Nawabs (1700—1800 A.D.) during which Perso-Arabic matter and ideas seem to have become at last naturalised in Bengali literature. It is marked by the works of Alaol (at Arakan) and other Muslim writers as well as by the devotional songs of Ramprasad (d.

1775) and the artificial but masterly poetry of the *Annada Mangala* by Bharat Chandra (1712-1760).

III. Modern Bengali Period (about 1800—) was ushered in by the establishment of the British rule in Bengal (1774) and by the introduction of Bengali printing in Serampur (1778). The ferment created by the knowledge of English literature and Western civilization stimulated it. Ram Mohun Roy stands at the head of the age. It was at first an age of pamphlets and journals and educational writings. Creative literature came at the top of what is called "Bengali Renaissance" and "Bengali Reformation". 1859-60 may be taken as the starting point of this new literature, when Michael Madhusudan Dutt, the great poet, and Dinabandhu Mitra, an early dramatist, entered the field. Madhusudan made the first revolution in Bengali letters. The second revolution it owes to another genius, *viz.*, the novelist and essayist Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay (*Durgeshnandini,* his first novel, was published in 1865, and *Rajsinha,* his last novel, was rewritten in 1893). Bankim Chandra ruled the domain with masterly care and responsibility. He was succeeded by the greatest poet of modern India, Rabindra Nath Tagore (1861-1941). Tagore's vision, versatility and humanism enabled him, with a growing band of literary artists to follow his lead, to help Bengali literature cross over from the backwaters of a provincial and traditional life to the broad and life-giving currents of modern world literature. A new age, an age of transition from Tagore, is in its mid-way now. But one must know the great spirits who were great forces until yesterday, *e.g.*, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, the educationist, Rameshchandra Dutt, the statesman-novelist, Biharilal Chakravarti, the lyric poet of the 19th century ; Satyendra Nath Datta, the poet, Devendra Nath Sen, the poet, Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay, the prince among novelists, Ramendra Sundar Trivedi, the philosopher-essayist, Haraprasad Sastri, the historian, Dwijendralal Roy, the dramatist and poet—to name only a few of the many great who are no more. Thanks to them, Bengali in many a sense is really a modern literature, reflects the multifarious tendencies that can be seen in world literature and is served by a growing number of poor, but able, men and women, who are damped by no economic or political division and disaster.

Obituary: Bengali literature has lost Abdul Karim, Sahityavisarad (82) of Chittagong, whose service particularly in the cause of the old *mss.* must remain unforgettable to all students of the literature, and Dr. Girindra Sekhar Basu (65 ?), who wrote a fine children's book, set a model of style in his scientific and research works, *e.g., Svapna, Puran-Praves,* etc.

Notable Publications: Among notable publications of the year 1953 are a few novels, *e.g.,* Susil Jana's *Belabhumir Gan,* Bimal Mitra's *Saheb-Bibi-Golam,* Narendra Nath Mitra's novels and short stories, a book of Poems by Jivanananda Das, Naresh Guha, Manindra Roy each, Dr. Sushil Kumar De's *Vangla Pravad* and Dr. Sashibhusan Dasgupta's *Sri Radhar Kramabikash.*

Some Prominent Writers

Achintya Kumar Sen Gupta (Born 1903): Writer of many novels, short stories, etc., noted for his own distinctive style and as an early romantic-cynic rebel, then as a portrayer of careful pictures of diverse social sections, has turned to writing devotional-mystic biography of Ramakrishna. *Bede, Jalan Bibi, Kallol Jug, Parampurus Sri Ramakrishna,* etc.

Annada Sankar Roy (Born 1904): Acute and brilliant as a prose writer and a fine intellectual, his style has a rare grace and penetration which is almost unique in Bengali. A novel *Satyasatya* (in 6 volumes), *Pathe-Prabase,* etc.

Ashapurna Devi: Well-known for her humorous short stories. *Balaygras, Prem-o-Prayojan, Jal-ar-Agun, Mittir Bari,* 'Best Stories' (collection), etc.

Atul Gupta: An eminent lawyer, literary critic and essayist, was one of the forces behind the late Pramatha Choudhury's (1868-1947) *'Sabuj Patra'*. *Kavya Jijnasa* is considered to be the best exposition in Bengali of Indian poetics.

Banaphul (pen-name of Balaichand Mukhopadhyay, M.B.; born 1899): Banaphul is original and unique and is at his best in his short stories, which are really short and really stories. Two biographical dramas, *Sri Madhusudan* and *Vidyasagar*; his novels include *Sthavar* (first part completed in 1951), *Jangam* (comprising about 1,000 characters), *Ratri, Dwairath, Mrigaya, Saptarshi, Nain-Tatpurus,* etc.

Bani Roy : A notable woman poet, novelist and short story writer. *Prem, Jupiter, Punarabritti, Ranjan Rashmi,* etc.

Bibhuti Mukhopadhyay (Born 1896) : Novelist and humorous short writer. *Ranur Pratham Bhag, Nilanguriya,* etc.

Bishnu De (Born 1909) : Bishnu De is a powerful modern poet, particularly keen on "formal" expression like T. S. Elliot. *Chora Bali, Swandiper Char, Ruchi-O-Pragati, Anvista* (1950). Criticism : *Sahityer Bhavisyat,* 1952.

Buddhadeva Bose (Born 1908) : Starting as a "rebel", he is settled down as a strong Tagorean now. *Bandir Bandana, Droupadir Sari, Rhododendron Guchchha, Sara, Kaler Putul, Kalo-Haoa,* etc.

Dakshinaranjan Mitra Majumdar : His two volumes of juvenile classics *Thakurmar Jhuli* and *Thakurdadar Jhola* created a name for the author.

Devi prasad Chattopadhyay : Professor of Philosophy, writer of essays, and writer and editor of a series of children's literature of knowledge *Vijnan Bichitra,* and *Yuger Par Yug.*

Dhurjati Prosad Mukhopadhyay : Reader of Sociology in Lucknow, critic, essayist, novelist. A trilogy *Abarta,* etc., and essays, *Chintayasi, Amra-O-Tahara,* etc.

Gajendra Mitra (Born 1909) : Prolific short story writer and novelist. *Striascharitram, Mone Chhilo Asha, Ratrir Tapasya,* etc.

Golam Quddus : Poet, novel *Bandi* (1952).

Gopal Haldar (Born 1902) : Novelist and Essayist. *Ekada, Sanskritir Rupantar,* etc. Edits *Parichaya.*

Jagannath Chakravarti (Born 1924) : Professor of English. A very powerful modern poet. *Nagar Sandhya, Karar Prarthana, Vindhyachal* (dramatic lyric).

"Jajabar" (Benoy Bhushan Mukhopadhyay) : *Dristipat* set a fashion, and has been followed by *Janantik* (1952).

Jibanananda Das (Born 1899) : A poet of nature, thinker with rare artistic and lyrical gifts ; collected poems published in 1953.

Kalidas Roy (Born 1899) : An "elder" poet, critic and educationist. *Parnaput, Brajabenu, Prachin Banga Sahitya,* etc. Awarded Jagattarini Gold Medal (1952).

Karunanidhan Bandyopadhyay : An "elder" poet, in retirement. Awarded Jagattarini Gold Medal (1951). *Satadal,* etc.

Kazi Nazrul Islam (Born 1899): Introduced into Bengali poetry energy and strength and political 'leftism', and first introduced Gazal in Bengali music. The poet at present is in a state of mental derangement. *Agni Bina, Pralay Shikha, Bisher Banshi, Nazrul Gitika*, etc.

Kumud Ranjan Mallik: An "elder" poet. *Ajay, Ujani, Ban Tulsi*, etc.

Manik Bandyopadhayay (Born 1908): His first novel *Padmanadir Majhi* broke new grounds with the boatmen as his heroes. With virtuosity and vision, he is original in his artistic creation, though a little biased for the abnormal and 'life in raw'. *Putul Nacher Itikatha, Dibaratrir Kavya, Janani, Chinha, Sahartali, Atasi Mami, Swadhinatar Swad, Sahar-baser Itikatha*, etc.

Manindra Lal Bose: Novelist of *Ramola*.

Manoj Basu: Dramatist, short story writer and novelist. *Bhuli Nai, Sainik, Banamarmar, August 1942, Banser Kella; Natun Prabhat, Jale-Jangale* (1952), etc.

Nani Bhaumik: Short story writer. Edits *Parichay*.

Narayan Ganguly (Born 1918): Novelist and short story writer, most popular now. *Upanibesh, Shilalipi, Lal-mati*, etc.

Narendra Nath Mitra: Best known for short stories, a selection has been published, also for novelettes. *Durabhasini*.

Parasuram (pen-name of Rajsekhar Bose, born 1880): Best humorous writer. *Gaddalika, Kajjali, Hanumaner Swapna*. Adaptations: *Meghdoot, Ramayana, Mahabharata*, etc. Author of the Dictionary *Chalantika*.

Pavitra Ganguly (b. 1889), well-known for his translations; published his reminiscences, *Chalaman Jagat* (1952).

Parimal Goswami, journalist, photo-artist, well-appreciated for his mild satire, and humorous stories.

Premendra Mitra (Born 1904): One of the very best artists who is lost in film now. *Prathama, Samrat, Ferari Fouz, Michhil, Benami Bandar, Pank, Kuasha, Mrittika*, etc.

Prabodh Sanyal (Born 1907): Short story writer, novelist and journalist. *Mahaprasthaner Pathe, Priya Bandhabi, Hasu-Banu, Bana-Hansi*, etc.

Pramatha Bisi: Poet, essayist, dramatist, novelist, critic and journalist. Also signs 'Pronabi' (in imitation of "G. B. S."). *Padma, Santiniketan, Rabindra Natya Prabaha*, etc.

Radharani Devi : Poetess. Awarded Bhuvan Mohini Dasi Gold Medal (1951).

Ramesh Ch. Sen, in mature years started writing stories and novels. *Kurpala, Kajal, Gaurigram.*

Sailajananda Mukhopadhyay (Born 1901) : Sailajananda may be called the first novelist of the "realist" school. At present he is engaged in production of films. *Narimedh, Kailakuthi, Nandini, Niharika Watch Co.,* etc.

Sajani Kanta Das (Born 1901) : Poet and journalist, Editor of *Sanibarer Chithi.* He has a sense of satire, and is considered a powerful critic of all 'progressive tendencies and movements'. *Rajhansa, Manas Sarovar, Path-Chalte Ghaser Phul,* etc. Now writing his memoirs, *Atma-smriti.*

Samaresh Basu. Young writer of short stories and novels. *Kotranga, B. T. Roder Dhare* (1952).

Saroj Ray Chaudhury : Novelist, short story writer, journalist. *Satabdir Avhisap, Kalo Ghora,* etc.

Saradindu Bandyopadhyay : A senior novelist, whose romantic imagination has invested his historical and detective novels with a new charm. *Kaler Mandira, Byomkeser Diary.*

Sati Nath Bhaduri : Novelist of *Jagari, Dhorai-Charit Manas, Satyi Bhraman Kahini.*

Srikumar Bandyopadhyay. With profound erudition and a scholarly style, he is one of the best literary critics of the day ; *Bangla Sahitye Upanyaser Dhara,* etc.

Subhas Mukhopadhyay (Born 1919) : Marxist poet leapt into fame with his first poetical work, *Padatik, Agnikon, Chirkut* (1950), *Amar Bangla* (1951).

Subodh Bose : Witty short story writer and novelist. *Padma Pramatta Nadi, Manaber Satru Nari,* etc.

Subodh Ghosh : Short story writer, novelist and journalist. *Fossil, Tilanjali, Triyama* (1950).

Subodh Sen Gupta : A professor of English literature and profound critic ; *Saratchandra, Rabindranath, Bankimchandra, Great Sentinel, The Art of Bernard Shaw,* etc.

Sudhindra Nath Dutta : Poet of *Orchestra.* Almost retired from literature. *Swagata.* Founded and edited *Parichay.*

Suniti Kumar Chattopadhyay : Philologist, essayist, art critic, etc., he is a versatile writer. *Jati, Sanskriti-O-Sahitya, Europe 1938, Bhasha Tattwer Bhumika,* etc.

Susil Jana (1918 ?), well-known for short stories of fine sensibility and craftsmanship, a novelist of rising fame.

Tarasankar Bandyopadhyay (Born 1898); The most popular novelist after Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay. Noted for short stories and dramas. *Kalindi, Dhatridevata, Kavi, Rai-Kamal, Dui Purush, Gana Devata, Panchagram, Hansuli-Banker-Upakatha, Jalsaghar,* etc.

Upendra Gangopadhyay: Novelist. *Diksul, Abhijnan, Rajpath, Asabari, Smriti-katha,* etc.

Vivekananda Mukhopadhyay: Poet, journalist, essayist, is now the editor of the *Jugantar. Biplabi Nayika, Japani Yuddher Diary, Rus-German-Sangram,* etc.

Other Important and Popular Writers of no less achievements are: Ajit Dutta (b. 1907); Amiya Chakravarty (b. 1901); Bidhayak Bhattacharyya; Dilip Kumar Ray; Jasimuddin; Jyotirmoy Ray (b. 1911); Sachindranath Sen Gupta (b. 1892); Samar Sen (b. 1916); Sanjay Bhattacharyya (b. 1909); Shaukat Usman; Shibaram Chakrabarty (b. 1905); Sumatha Ghose (b. 1910).

Famous writers of Juvenile Literature: Akhil Neogy (Swapan Buro), Lila Majumdar, Sunirmal Basu, Nripendra Krishna Chattopadhyay, Kartik Das Gupta, Dakshina Ranjan Basu, Kanak Bandyopadhyay, Dhirendra Lal Dhar, Khagen Mitra, Nihar Ranjan Gupta and others.

Recent Trends: Bengali writers in the forties developed an intense political and social consciousness which has coloured much of the literary output of the period. Mental attitudes, moral ideals and spiritual values and standards of artistic craftsmanship and of aesthetic appreciation have changed almost fundamentally.

Some genres recently in vogue are light essays (*Dristipat, Dese Videse,* etc.), reminiscences, and lastly a revival of religio-mystic biographies (*Parampurus Sri Ramkrishna*) is noticeable.

Literature of enlightenment is served by some 'series' published by the "Visvabharati", "Vangiya Vijnan Parishad", and the "Vijnan-Vichitra" concerns.

3. Gujrati Literature

Old Gujrati literature goes back to Bhakta Narasinha Mehta (15th century) and the songs of Mira Bai (Rajasthani). Modern

Gujrati literature began to develop late in the 19th century—a Sanskritic revival was initiated by a group of writers who are still read. Historical romance on the old and medieval history of Gujrat, as those of Sri Kanayalal Munshi, is still in vogue. Nanalal Dalapatram (b. 1881) is called the "poet laureate of Gujrat" for his odes, essays and novels. But the greatest contribution in modern times is that of Mahatma Gandhi and Mahadeva Desai, who have replaced pedants' Gujrati by peasants' Gujrati—simple, serious, and elegant. Their loss as also that of Nanalal Jhaverchand Meghani is irreparable.

Contemporary Gujrati literature, which had such noble spirits to inspite it, and has the richest industrial and commercial community of India to pay handsomely their writers—by Indian standards,—is in a flourishing condition. There are Kaka Kalelkar, Mushruwala, K. M. Munshi, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Indulal Yagnik, etc., who are well-known people, and also serious about writing: there are younger men like Isvar Petitkar, Panalal Patel, Govindbhai Amin, Suresh Gandhi, etc., who are naturally keen to reflect new trends in literature, particularly short story and fiction; there are young poets like "Sundaram", "Sneharasmi", Umashankar Joshi, Indulal Gandhi, etc., who in verse are trying to shape new thoughts and ideas, while Bhogilal Gandhi, Nagindas Parekh, Kantilal Shah, etc., are enriching their literature with translations from English, Bengali, Marathi and Hindi.

4. Hindi Literature

Hindi literature has a great future before it as Hindi has been accorded the highest prominence in the new Republican Constitution. Its past was also big, though it was impeded by certain factors: dialectal loyalties and difficulties, and domination of Persianised Urdu in U.P. Still *Chand Rasoi* (c. 1200) is a very old name; Malik Muhammad Jaishi's *Padumavat* (14th century) and Kavir's mystic poems in Avadhi, Mira's songs in Rajasthani, Tulsidasa's (16th century) *Ramacharit-manas* and Suradasa's (1478-1585) lyrics on Radha-Krishna love, are a noble heritage, and Tulsidasa (1573-1623) in particular is unique.

Modern Hindi literature began with Bharatendu Harishchandra of Banaras, in the last three decades of the 19th century

(Bharatendu Kal, 1869-1888). Mainly concentrating on drama, he was many-sided and energetic with the zeal for reforms and love of the country. He shaped Hindi prose and made *khari boli* the standard for that prose. After him, Pandit Mahavirprasad Dwivedi, for long the editor of *Saraswati*, figured for about 50 years as the biggest influence in Hindi literature because of his critical and creative powers. To this period (Dwivedi Yug) belonged the poets Ayodhya Prasad Upadhyay (of *Priya Pravas* fame) and Maithili Saran Gupta (of *Bharat-Bharati* fame) who is still with us. Premchand (d. 1936), the great novelist and story-writer of Hindi, came to his own in the period, more exactly, in the twenties at the early era of Gandhi movement. Fired with patriotism, and a keen desire for social reform (*e.g.*, *Sevasadan*, 1907, *Prem Ashram*, 1922, *Rangbhumi*, 1924, *Karmabhumi*, 1932), he was a genuine realist in Indian literature and more advanced than others in introducing the Indian peasant and day-labourer into his stories and novels (*e.g.*, *Godan*, 1936, *Kafan*). A new school of realism rose after Premchand in fiction and short story, the tradition being carried further by the contemporaries like Yashpal, the Marxist revolutionary, Rangeya Raghava, etc., on the one hand and by Ilachand Joshi, Bhagbati Charan Varma, Ageya, who care for the sex-cum-psychology bias on the other. But in poetry, curiously enough, an idealistic-romantic school (*Chhayavadi*, owing to the influence of Rabindranath Tagore?) freed Hindi verse form from conventional shackles. The *Chhayavadis* led by such excellent poets as "Nirala", Sumitranandan Panta, Jayasankar "Prasad", and Mahadevi Varma have put Hindi poetry on the high road of movement. In the forties there developed again a school with less mysticism and a clearer avidity for life, *e.g.*, Watsyana going into exotic aestheticism of decadence, Nagarjuna, etc. going in for vigorous didacticism of political leftism.

Amrit Rai, son of Premchand, former editor of *Hans*, is a writer known for his stories and critical essays. *Bij* (novel).

Bhagbati Charan Varma: Born 1903. A powerful poet, novelist and short-story writer. *Chitralekha*, *Terhe Merhe Raste*, etc.

Ilachand Joshi, novelist of high-standing with a bias for abnormal themes.

Jainendra Kumar Jain : Born 1905. Popular novelist, short-story writer, essayist and critic. He was the editor of *Hans. Sunita, Parakh, Tyag Patra, Tapobhumi, Phansi,* etc.

Lakshmi Narayan Misra. Hindi dramatist who studies man in new social conditions. *Asoke, Sannyasi, Sindu-ki-Holi,* etc.

Mahadevi Varma :- One of the foremost women poets of India now, writes in a spiritual idealistic vein. *Dipa-Sikha.*

Maithilisaran Gupta : Born 1886. *Bharat-Bharati* is a landmark in the history of patriotic lyrics. His translations of *Omar Khaiyam* and *Meghnad Badh* are well known.

Nagarjun (30) : A popular poet and pronounced Marxist with a capacity for genuine poetry and satire.

Dinkar (Ramdhari Singh) : Born 1908. One of the most popular modern poets of Bihar. *Hunkar, Kurukshetra, Dwandwa Geet, Kalinga Vijay,* etc.

Sachchidananda Watsyayan 'Ageya' : Born 1911. Poet and short-story writer, creator of a new prose style as a novelist, mixing up D. H. Lawrence and 'stream of consciousness' tendencies. *Bipathga, Bhagnadoot, Biswapriya, After Dawn, Prison Days and other Poems, Sekar-ke Jivani, Nadi-ke-Dip,* etc.

Pandit Sudarsan : Born 1890. Poet, short-story writer, novelist and dramatist. *Sudarsan Suman, Tirtha Yatra, Puspalata, Galpa Manjari, Bhagya-Chakra, Panghat,* etc.

Sumitranandan Pant : Born 1901. Hindi's foremost poet, a *Chhayavadi* lyricist, patriot and humanist, he has turned to mystic poetry. *Uchchhwas, Gunjan, Pallava, Granthi, Manavapan,* etc.

Suryakanta Tripathi (Nirala) : Born 1896. A powerful writer of poems, short stories, novels and essays. Born near Calcutta, "Nirala", one of the three great *Chhayavadis* of Hindi poetry, translated from many Bengali authors. *Parimal, Gitika, Apsara, Ataka, Rabindra Kavita Kanan,* etc.

Yashpal (b. 1904), a revolutionary, is accepted as the best creative revolutionary writer. Editor of *Viplava* ; works : *Party Comrade,* etc.

Other Important and Popular Writers : Balkrishna Sarma (Navin : b. 1901) ; Bechan Sarma (Ugra, b. 1901) ; Haribansha Ray (Bechan : b. 1901) ; Upendranath Ashk (b. 1910) ; Hajari Prasad Dwivedi (critic) ; Rambilas Sarma ; Rahul Sankrityayana ; Prakash Chandra Gupta ; Sivdan Singh Chauhan, etc.

5. Kannada Literature

Kannada has an old literature: The Age of Epic (900-1200), the Age of Glory (Vijayanagara period) and the Age of Revival (17th C.) cover it. Modern Kannada literature is said to start with *Ramaswamednu* of Muddana. A small but growing band of writers serves the contemporary Kannada literature: Kerur, Puttanna, to A. N. Krishna Rao, N. K. Kulkarni among the novelists; Masti, Ananda to K. C. Betigeri, Gopala Krishna Rao, among the short story writers; Mrs. Gouramma, D. R. Bendre, Panje, Rajaratna, Vinayaka are honourable names among poets.

5. Malayalam Literature

In Modern Kerala till 1914 the acknowledged master of literature was Kerala Varma Valia Koil Thampurran. The influence of Rabindranath's *Gitanjali* began to mould the new writers. The biggest and most remarkable phenomenon has been the development of the poet, Vallathol, who is now the greatest figure in southern literature. Others who are of note are Ullura S. Parameswara Aiyer, K. M. Panikkar, C. Kunhana Raja, etc.

7. Marathi Literature

Old Marathi began with Mukunda-raja (end of the 12th century), Jnana-Deva's *Jnanesvari* (about 1290), and Nama-Deva's poems. But modern Marathi literature arose in about the third quarter of the 19th century when English literature and enlightenment, as also the Christian missionary efforts breathed a new life into its old bones. It was devoted to serious essays for social uplift and Hindu political awakening. The tradition of Lokhitavadi (G. H. Deshmukh), of Chiplunkar (1850-1882), father of Marathi prose, Agarkar, continued through Tilak to S. M. Paranjpe and N. C. Kelkar and reached Sankara Rao Dev and Sane Guruji (d. 1950), who were inspired by Gandhian ideology. In literature, Madhava Julian (brain of the Ravi Kiran Mandala), poet of Sudhakara, etc. were poets who belonged to romantic school. P. K. Apte is a clever parodist. In recent times, a new movement led by poets like Kusumagraja, Rege, Mardhekar, etc. is afoot. Maharastra has a public stage like Bengal, and it is proud of it. Dramas are popular and classical

music dominates even popular plays. Kirloskar (Subhadra, 1880), Khadilkar (historical plays), Vareskar, Atre are well known for dramas. Gadkari is the most popular playwright.

In Marathi novel and short story Hari Narayan Apte was the foremost man with his pictures of historical and social life ; V. M. Joshi (Ragini) is supposed to be gifted with a keen insight into character ; N. S. Phadke is the most successful novelist of the period. G. T. Madholkar has written political novels. New trends and a new care for formal beauty as well are seen in writers like Arvind Gokhale, Madgoolkar, Bhave and others.

8. Kashmiri Literature

Kashmiri literature which goes back to the mystic, woman poet Lal Ded (14th century) counts among its honoured poets, Sheikh Nuruddin (d. 1879) and Paramananda and his 'Lila' group of poets. But modern Kashmiri literature starts with Krishna Razdan (d. 1925) and may be said to be yet young. Among the contemporary writers Abdul Wahed is notable for his patriotic and socialistic poetry ; Zinda Kaul ("Interrogation") sounds the new note and Nandalal Kaul makes new attempts to create a dramatic literature. But Kashmiri is still poor in prose and most branches of literature.

9. Oriya Literature

Radhanath Rai (1848-1908), Fakir Mohan Senapati and Madhusudan Rao (1853-1912) were the pioneers of modern Oriya literature. They were followed by Chintamani Mahanti (still living), Gopal Praharaj, Gopikanta Nanda Sharma, Syamsundar Rajguru, Mrutyunja Ratha. A good number now serves the muse both in prose and poetry, but strictly speaking both in idea and form Oriya literature still belongs to the past. Among contemporaries, some are still noteworthy.

Aswini Kumar Ghosh, his brethren and Godavari Misra owe much to the dramas of Dwijendralal Ray (1863-1913) of Bengal. *Kanarak*, etc.

Baikunthanath Pattanayak. A regular contributor to the *Utkala-Sahitya*, a monthly paper now discontinued, Baikunthanath has made experiments with sonnet forms. He has

also written one-act plays following the track of Bengali literature. *Upekshita* (one-act drama), etc.

Kalicharan Panigrahi. Besides novels and short stories, he has also composed lyrics. *Matir Manush*, etc.

Mayadhar Singh. A post-war writer, writes poetry, short stories and novels. *Dhupa, Hema-Sashya, Hema-Puspa,* etc.

Nityananda Mahapatra. A novelist of the modern period. *Matira Kshudha*, etc.

Sachi Raut Ray. A very powerful modern poet with a progressive outlook. *The Boatman's Song* is an English translation of his work, rendered by the gifted poet, Harindranath Chattopadhyay.

Other Important and Popular Writers: Godavari Misra, Harishchandra Baral, Kalindicharan Pattanayak, Lakshmikanta Mahapatra, Prof. Narayan Mohan De, Nikunja Kishore Das, etc.

10. Punjabi Literature

The oldest specimen of Punjabi literature is the Sikh *Adi Granth* (16th century). Muslims were the first to cultivate it, *e.g.*, 'Asi' (1616-1666), Sufi poems of Bulle Sah (1680-1758). Sikh consciousness and the recent effort of the East Punjab University have caused a revival of the Punjabi literature and generated an enthusiasm for it. Among the more well-known names are those of Bhai Vir Singh (1882-1932), the pioneer in poetry and novel ; Puran Singh, who discarded old metres in poetry, Charan Singh, Mohan Singh, Amrita Pritam and Kartar Singh Duggal (who shows a psychological interest in his novels), Nanak Singh (for novels and short stores) and Teja Singh (who stands for are for art's sake), and Navtej, a new writer of realistic bent.

11. Tamil Literature

Present-day Writers: (*a*) Poets: (1) Kavimani Desikavinayagam Pillai. Born 1875. *Malarum Malaiyum, Asia Jyoti, Omar Khaiyam* (translation). (2) Namakkal Ramalingam Pillai. *Avalum Avanum, Sangoli, Tamizan Idayum,* etc. (3) Swami Suddhananda Bharati. Born 1897. *Bharata Sakti Mahakavyam,* etc.

(*b*) *Novelists, Dramatists and Short-Story Writers*: (1) Chakraborty Rajagopalachari. Short stories: *Vyasar Voindhu*, etc. (2) K. N. Subramaniam. *Pasi, Paithevi.* (3) K. V. Jagannathan. *Kalagyam Thyagam, Neelamani, Aru Chan Vayru.* (4) Narana Thurai Kunnan. *Nan Yen Pennai Poianden, Ooyiroriyam.* (5) N. Pichamurthy (Nabi). *Pathinettam Perukku, Jambarum Veshliyam.* (6) Srimati Ranganayagi (Srimati Kumudhini). *Nanduvin Poinda Nal, Devan Bahadur Magal.* (7) R. Krishnamurthy (Kalgi). *Kalvanan Kathali, Thyaga Bhoomi, Parthipan Kanavu.* (8) Srimati Savithri Ammal. *Daiyvathu Kwamel, Aparajitha.* (9) V. S. Vijayaraghavachariyar (S. V. V.). *Vasanthan, Dollasa Velai.* (10) V. M. Kothanayigi Ammal. *Prathi Palan, Jeeviya Chuzal.* (11) V. Ramaswamy (Vara). *Sundari, Chinna Chambu, Nandai Chithiram.*

12. Telegu or Tenegu Literature

Present-day Writers: Chinta Dikshitulu: Born 1898. Popular writer of juvenile literature. *Ekadasi, Sabari, Lakkapidatalu, Pateerae Kathalu, Bhairava Murti Kathalu*, etc.

Devulapalli Krishnashastri. Popular poet and lyricist. *Krishnapaksha, Kauneru, Sravani* and *Kartiki, Urvashi*, etc.

Duvvuri Ramireddi. Poet of the old school. *Krushee valudu, Jalodangana, Vankumari, Madhusala*, etc.

Gudipati Venkatachalam. A powerful writer with a realistic pen and themes based on sex problems. *Stri, Chitrangi, Savitri*, etc.

Munimanikyam Narasingha Rao: Born 1898. A writer with a lighter vein. *Kantam Kathalu, Kantam Kiaphyat, Upadhyayndu, Dorababu, Meri Kagani.*

Nanduri Subba Rao. (A very popular writer of folk-songs). *Yenki Patalu.*

Viswanath Satyanarayana. Born 1895. One of the foremost of modern Telegu writers. He writes novels, poems, essays and short stories. *Kinnarasani, Patalu, Kokilamma Pelli, Veyiadagalu, Cheliyalikatta, Epic Ramayana, Mababu, Haha-Hoho, Jebudongalu*, etc.

13. Urdu Literature

Born in the 'camps' as a result of Indo-Turk-Afghan contacts, with Anur Khasru (1255-1325) as its first singer, and nourished in the Muslim courts (like those of Qutub Shah of Golconda and Adil Shah of Bijapur) of southern India during the 16th and the 17th centuries, Urdu which was the polished language of courtly poetry (based on Hindustani) of Hindus and Muslims alike of U. P. and the Punjab had some of its main centres in Lucknow, Delhi, Rampur, Patna and Hyderabad. Modern Urdu literature was reborn with Sir Syed Ahmed's educational and socio-cultural efforts. Ghalib (1797-1896) was a great name ; but Hali (1837-1914) expressed a new and fervid spirit. Dagh (1831-1905), an eminent poet, and Shibli made Urdu prose. But the Aligarh revival Persianised and Arabicised the language more and more, and Iqbal, a genius among poets, turned even to Persian later on and frequently. The wedge was being driven forcibly enough. The Nizam turned the minority language of his Dominion into the State language and medium of instruction (which encouraged text-book writing in Urdu greatly) of the Asafjahi State. But the reaction against Urdu gathered strength among the Hindus of Northern India for the above reasons. With the Partition, the future of Urdu has become very uncertain in India. Of course, Pakistan is to accept it as its State language though Eastern Pakistanis may not agree to give up Bengali in their province, and, in any case, it will take long for those Bengalis to be initiated into the spirit of Urdu literature to contribute to it anything worthy of note. It will take long again for the lovers of Urdu in India to forget its grace or greatness and cease serving the literature which they love and which deserve their love so well.

Some Prominent Writers

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Maulana Azad has few equals as a writer of excellent Urdu prose. He was the editor of the famous Urdu journal *Al Hilal,* which created a Urdu prose style, caste, elegant and factual. M. Azad is the author of an Urdu commentary on the *Quran. Tazkira* (autobiography).

Hafiz Jalandhari (Punjab). He has made a reputation as a successful writer of songs and lyric poetry. *Shanama-i-Islam,* etc.

Ibrahim Jalil. A popular leftist writer. *Ghum-e-janam, Ghum-e-dauran, Tikona Desh, Chalis Kror Bhikhari,* etc.

Ihtasham Hossain. A critic and writer with a progressive outlook. *Tankuidi Zawie, Hindustan Losaniat Ki Katha,* etc.

Josh Malihabadi. Perhaps the most popular living poet in Urdu, Josh wields a powerful pen and is an advocate of socialism. *Kaif-o-Nishat, Shola-o-Shabnam, Saif-o-Sobu, Sumbulo-Salasil,* etc.

Khwaja Ahmed Abbas. Well-known writer in Urdu and English. *Zafran-ke-Phul, Naya Sansar, Dharti-ke-Lal, Aaj aur Kal, And One Did Not Come Back, Musafir-ki-Diary,* etc.

Kisan Chandar. One of the best talented story writers of modern Urdu literature. *Annadata, Peshawar Express* (translated into English and Bengali), *Shikast, Sarai-ke-Bahar, Tute huca Tare, Ham Wahashi Hai,* etc.

Neyaz Fathehpuri. A learned scholar, novelist, short-story writer and critic. He has revolted against the old conventions of morality. *Jamalistan, Nig Haistan, Shair-ka-Anjam, Mozakerat-e-Neyaz,* etc.

Parvez Sahidi. A leftist writer of poetry and criticism. In 1951 he wrote *Yangsi-ko-Salam.*

Saadat Hussain (Mintoo). A powerful writer with a realistic pen. *Dhuan, Minto-ke-Drame, Dhuan Chhoghad, Minto-ke-Mazamin,* etc.

Sardar Jafri. A powerful leftist poet. *Nayi Duniya ko Salam, Khun-ki-Jakir, Parwaz,* etc. In 1950, poems *Asia se bhag jao, Aman ka Sitara.*

Saghar Nizami. A pupil of Maulana Simab Akbarabadi, he belongs to the same school as Josh Malihabadi. He was the editor of *Asia.*

Other Important and Popular Writers : Akhtar Hussain Raipuri, Akhtar Shairani, Ashig Hussain Batalwi, Azam Kuraiwi, Basir Ahmad Hasani, Ehsan-bin-Danish (Lahore), Faiz Ahmad Faiz (Lahore), Kafi Azmi (Bombay), Kaji Abdul Gaffar, Khaja Hussain Nizami (Delhi), M. Charag Hasan Hasrat (Sindabad Jahaji), (Majnu Gorakhpuri, Mirza Muhammad Said, Nishar Akhtar (Delhi), Quazi Rampuri, Raghupati Sahai Firaq, Rajendra Singh Bedi, Ram Babu Saksena, Rashid Ahmad, Raza Ali Washat (Dacca), S. A. Bokhari (Pitras), Sadiq Al-Khairi, Sajjad Zahir (Lahore), Saukat Thanvi, Sukhdeo Prasad Bismil

(Allahabad), Syed Ali Muhammad (Shad), Dr. Tassaduq Hussain, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (Lahore).

Recent Trends: A great change has come over Urdu literature, particularly after the last World War. The great majority of young writers developed an intense politico-economic consciousness in course of the last few years. They have revolted against the old notions of virtue and morality. Short story has progressed immensely and gazal which was very popular even in the beginning of the present century has been either discarded or changed in its content and tone. Modern poets have adopted topics of social welfare and reform as themes for verse and *nazm-i-azad* or free verse as its medium of expression.

LITERARY ORGANISATIONS

All-India Centre of P.E.N. Federation, Malabar Hills, Bombay.

All-India Progressive Writers' Association.

Andhra Sahitya Parishad (Telegu Academy), Ramaraopeta, Coconada; East Godavari District.

Anjuman Taraqui-E-Urdu (India), Daryaganj, Delhi.

Central Provinces and Berar Literary Academy, Nagpur.

Compilation and Translation Bureau, Lallaguda, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Thyagaryanagar, Madras.

Ganganath Jha Research Institute, Allahabad.

Gujrati Vernacular Society, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad.

Hindustani Academy, Kamala Nehru Road, Allahabad.

Hindusthani Prachar Sabha, Wardha.

Indian Institute of Culture, Basavagudi, Bangalore 4.

Kannada Sahitya Parishad, Chamarapet, Bangalore City.

Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, Tilak Road, Poona.

Maithili Sahitya Parishad, Darbhanga.

Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Banaras.

Oriental Publication Bureau and Dairat-ul Maarif, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Pragati Lekhak Sangha (P.W.A.), 46, Dharamtalla Street, Calcutta—12.

The Sanskrit Sahitya Parishad, R. G. Kar Road, Calcutta.

Shibli Academy, Azamgârh, U.P.
Vangiya Sahitya Parisad, Calcutta.

For a full list *vide* 'Humanistic Institutions and Societies of India, 1950', Ministry of Education.

LIBRARIES

An important event was the formation of the National Central Library.

List of libraries in India and Pakistan having more than 12,000 books in their stock in the year 1947 :

1. *Agra and Oudh* : (a) Agra University Library. Founded 1927. Stock 14,952. (b) Banaras University (Sir Syaji Rao Gaikwad) Library (Banaras). Founded 1916. Stock 92,816. (c) Aligarh University (Lytton) Library (Aligarh). Founded 1875. Stock 55,000. (d) University Library (Allahabad). Founded 1906. Stock 140,592. (e) University Library (Lucknow). Founded 1921. Opened 1922. Stock 69,209.

2. *West Bengal* : (a) Eastern Railway Manson Institute Library (Calcutta). Founded 1900. Stock 30,112. (b) Baghbazar Reading Library (Calcutta). Founded 1883. Stock 12,765. (c) Bangiya Sahitya Parishad Library (Calcutta). Founded 1893. Stock 38,861. (d) Bengal Legislative Assembly Library (Calcutta). Founded 1914. Stock 20,000. (e) Chaitanya Library & Beadon Square Library Club (Calcutta). Founded 1889. Stock 22,328. (f) National Library (formerly Imperial Library) (Calcutta). Founded 1902. Opened 1903. Stock 400,000. (g) Presidency College Library (Calcutta). Founded 1855. Stock 55,563. (h) Public Library (Sreerampur). Founded 1871. Stock 12,437. (i) Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal Library (Calcutta). Founded 1784. Stock 127,000. (j) University Library (Calcutta). Founded 1874. Stock 238,565. (k) Uttarpara Public Library. Founded 1859. Stock 14,280.

3. *Bhopal* : Hamidia Library (Bhopal). Founded 1912. Stock 15,812.

4. *Bihar* : (a) Nagri Pracharini Sabha (Arrah). Founded 1901. Stock 13,400. (b) Sachchidananda Sinha Library : Srimati Radhika Sinha Institute (Patna). Founded 1922. Stock 20,516. (c) Sri Manulall Library (Gaya). Founded 1911. Stock 17,048. (d) Town Hall Municipal Library (Muzaffarpur).

Founded 1919. Stock 14,752. (e) University Library (Patna). Founded 1919. Stock 30,000.

5. *Bikaner*: Hanuman Pustakalaya (Ratangarh). Founded 1919. Stock 13,000.

Bombay: (a) A. S. Dahi Luxmi Library (Bombay). Founded 1885. Stock 12,410. (b) Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute Library (Poona). Founded 1917. Opened 1918. Stock 11,468 and 23,000 MSS. (c) Bharat Itihas Samsodhakmandal Library (Poona). Founded 1910. Stock 76,375. (d) Fergusson College (Bai Jerbai Wadia) Library (Bombay). Founded 1882. Stock 65,000. (e) Gujrat Vernacular Society Library (Ahmedabad). Founded 1848. Opened 1849. Stock 19,374. (f) Gujrat Vidyapith Granthalaya Library (Ahmedabad). Founded 1928. Stock 25,308. (g) Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Patel Institute Library (Bombay). Founded 1898. Stock 60,000. (h) Kesari Maharatta Granthalaya (Poona). Founded 1932. Stock 14,850. (i) Marathi Gantha Samgrahalaya (Bombay). Founded 1898. Stock 21,178. (j) Meteorological Office Library (Poona). Founded 1875. Stock 28,213. (k) Poona City General Library (Poona). Founded 1848. Stock 13,091. (l) Royal Asiatic Society Library (Bombay). Founded 1804. Stock 127,000. (m) Satara Museum Library (Satara). Founded 1924. Stock 35,000. (n) School of Economics & Sociology Library (Bombay). Founded 1918. Stock 26,560. (o) Servants of India Society Central Library (Poona). Founded 1910. Stock 29,544. (p) Sir Parashuram Ghan College Library (Poona). Founded 1916. Stock 37,000. (q) United Services Library (Poona). Founded 1818. Stock 15,041. (r) University Library (Poona). Founded 1864. Stock 73,582. (s) Karyir Nagar Wachan Mandir (Kolhapur). Founded 1850. Stock 30,000. (t) Rajaram College Library (Kolhapur). Founded 1880. Stock 29,096. (u) Central Library (Baroda). Founded 1910. Opened 1911. Stock 138,944. (v) Parikh Chandulal Keshavlal Sarvajanik Pustakalaya (Petland). Founded 1878. Stock 13,618. (w) Sarvajanik Pustakalaya (Amreli). Founded 1873. Stock 17,508.

7. *Delhi*: (a) Central Archaeological Library. Founded 1902. Stock 35,000. (b) Delhi Public Library, 1951. (c) Imperial Agricultural Research Institute Library. Founded 1905. Stock 80,000. (d) Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Library. Founded 1930. Stock 40,951. (e) Imperial Secretariat Library. Founded 1905. Stock 100,000. (f) National

Central Library 1950. (g) University Library. Founded 1922. Stock 34,898.

8. *Madhya Bharat*: Holkar College Library (Indore). Founded 1891. Stock 17,200.

9. *Rajasthan*: (a) Maharaja's Public Library (Jaipur). Founded 1866. Stock 22,768. (b) Summer Public Library (Jodhpur). Founded 1915. Stock 15,577.

10. *Jammu and Kashmir*: Sri Ranabir Library (Srinagar). Founded 1879. Stock 14,079.

11. *Madhya Pradesh*: (a) C. P. & Berar Civil Secretariat (Nagpur). Stock 26,975. (b) University Library (Nagpur). Founded 1927. Stock 42,550.

12. *Madras*: (a) Andhra University Library (Waltair). Founded 1926. Stock 38,343. (b) Annamalai University Library (Annamalainagar). Founded 1929. Stock 59,336. (c) Connemara Public Library (Madras). Founded 1890. Stock 65,000. (d) Gutham Library (Madras). Founded 1898. Stock 33,191. (e) Literary Society Library (Madras). Founded 1812. Stock 100,974. (f) Madras Government Oriental Manuscript Library (Madras). Founded 18th Century. Stock 60,000. (g) Nilgiri Library Ootacamund). Founded 1867. Stock 27,000. (h) Presidency College Library (Madras). Founded 1840. Stock 36,300. (i) Saraswati Mahal Library (Tanjore). Founded c. 1600. Stock 35,457. (j) Theosophical Society Library (Adyar). Founded 1885. Stock about 76,000 including MSS. (k) University Library (Madras). Founded 1907. Stock 113,988.

13. *Mysore*: (a) Government Oriental Library (Mysore). Founded 1891. Stock 27,497. (b) Indian Institute of Science Library (Bangalore). Founded 1911. Stock 30,828. (c) Public Library (Bangalore). Founded 1914. Stock 21,831 (d) University Library (Mysore). Founded 1916. Stock 37,497.

14. *Hyderabad*: (a) Asafia Library (Hyderabad). Founded 1891. Stock 39,558. (b) Jamia Nizamial Library (Hyderabad). Founded 1875. Stock 23,000. (c) Judges High Court Library (Hyderabad). Founded 1894. Stock 18,682. (d) Nilkanta Library (Hyderabad). Founded 1931. Stock 25,000. (e) Nizam College Library (Hyderabad). Founded 1887. Stock 23,000. (f) Osmania University Library (Hyderabad). Founded 1919. Stock 46,238.

15. *The Punjab*: Station Library (Simla). Founded 1885. Stock 18,000.

16. *Travancore-Cochin*: (a) Educational Bureau and Museum Library (Travancore). Founded 1914. Stock 16,652. (b) Maharaja's College of Art Library (Trivandrum). Founded 1924. Stock 28,996. (c) Trivandrum Public Library (Travancore). Founded 1847. Stock 33,982.

Library Associations: 1. The Bengal Library Association. Founded 1925. The University, Calcutta. 2. C. P. & Berar Library Association. Founded 1945. Sitabaldi, Nagpur. 3. Indian Library Association. Founded 1933. Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta. 4. Madras Library Association. Founded 1928. Triplicane, Madras.

CHAPTER VI

EDUCATION

GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION

Since Aug. 15, 1947, a separate Ministry at the Centre has taken charge of the work of co-ordination of educational planning and functions of the different Education Ministries of the units. Under the New Constitution of India also this has been provided for in the list of powers of the Union. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is the present Education Minister of the Government of India and the Central Ministry of Education consists of :—

Janab Humayun Kabir—Secretary and Educational Adviser.

K. G. Saiyidain—Joint Secretary.

Ashfaque Husain—Deputy Adviser.

L. R. Sethi—Deputy Secretary.

G. K. Chandiramani—Dy. Educational Adviser and Ex-officio Dy. Secretary.

Dr. S. S. Bhatnager—Chairman, University Grants Commission.

UNIVERSITIES

There are 31 Universities in India, residential and affiliating. Their names and those of the respective Vice-Chancellors are given below :—

University	*Vice-Chancellor*
Agra	Sri C. V. Mahajan
Aligarh	Dr. Zakir Hussain
Allahabad	Prof. A. C. Banerji
Andhra	Dr. V. S. Krishna
Annamalai	Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar
Baroda	Mrs. Hansa Mehta
Banaras	Acharya Narendra Deva
Bihar	Sri Shyamnandan Sahay
Bombay	Sri J. N. Wadia
Calcutta	Dr. S. N. Banerji
Delhi	Dr. G. S. Mahajani
Gauhati	Sri K. K. Handique
Gujrat	Sri G. V. Mavlankar
Jamia Millia Islamia (Delhi)	Prof. A. Munjeeb
Karnatak	Sri R. A. Jahagirdar

University	Vice-Chancellor
Lucknow	Acharya Jugal Kishore
Madras	Sri A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar
Poona	Dr. M. R. Jayakar
Mysore	Dr. B. L. Manjunath
Nagpur	Pandit K. L. Dubey
Osmania	Dr. S. Bhavanathan
Patna	(*Vacant*)
Poona (Women's) ...	Mrs. Sarada Mehta
Punjab (East) ...	Dewan Anand Kumar
Rajputana	Sri G. C. Chatterjee.
Roorkee (Engineering)	Prof. C. A. Hart
Saugor	Dr. R. P. Tripathi
Travancore	P. Govinda Menon
Utkal	Dr. P. R. Mishra
Visva-Bharati (inaugurated on 22 Sept., 1951 under the new Act, 1951)	Acharya Kshitimohan Sen Sastri
A Rural University at Sewagram was inaugurated by Sri Jawaharlal Nehru on Nov. 1, '52 ...	

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

The latest available statistics of educational condition in India, given briefly below, are for the year 1948-49, unless otherwise mentioned :

Source : *Statistical Abstract*, 1950, Ministry of Education.

GENERAL SUMMARY

	Educational Institutions		Scholars and Expenditure		
	For Males	For Females	Male	Female	Total
1947-48	153,600	14,804	13,236,012	1,733,525	53,85,45,934
1948-49	178,150	18,804	15,685,551	1,407,381	68,33,16,256

CHART I
PRIMARY EDUCATION

Year	Number of institutions			Number of students			Expenditure on institutions (in Rs.)			Number of teachers
	For Boys	For Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	
1946-47	120,601	14,366	134,967	8,845,558	1,201,817	10,047,375	128,056,838	24,564,549	152,621,387	327,055
1947-48	126,982	13,812	140,794	9,794,100	1,274,173	11,068,273	159,560,584	29,444,480	189,005,064	344,171

CHART II
SECONDARY EDUCATION*

Year	Number of schools			Number of students			Expenditure on institutions (in Rs.)			Number of teachers
	For Boys	For Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	
1946-47	10,166	1,787	11,953	23,36,801	363,870	2,700,671	98,571,863	20,689,008	119,260,871	113,044
1947-48	11,081	1,818	12,899	26,35,498	385,100	3,020,598	115,758,302	23,411,520	139,169,822	122,899

* Figures relate to post-partition India excluding former Indian States.

Types of Institutions

	All Colleges	Arts & Science Colleges	Schools Secondary	Primary	Others including Vocational	Total Institutions
1947-48	607	459	12,899	140,749	164,548	171,056
1948-49	537	349	13,342	154,912	14,568	192,954

Distribution by States, 1948-49

A. *Types of Institutions (Male and Female)*

States	Colleges	Schools	Vocational schools	Total (Male+Female)
Assam ...	15+3	8,929+ 1,224	621+ 77	11,277+ 1,586
Bihar ...	34+3	21,760+ 2,096	55+ 24	24,158+ 2,240
Bombay ...	71+2	24,600+ 2,129	6,786+1,129	31,630+ 3,271
M. P. ...	34+2	685+ 797	51+ 11	7,477+ 845
Madras ...	97+18	38,131+ 237	552+ 145	38,929+ 400
Orissa ...	19+1	9,520+ 285	545+ 7	11,532+ 297
Punjab ...	40+8	4,291+ 1,174	70+ 18	4,599+ 1,296
U. P. ...	58+8	26,574+ 2,730	2,299+ 79	30,022+ 2,833
W. Bengal ...	87+15	14,791+ 1,462	1,510+ 42	16,631+ 1,545
Total (including other States) ...	472+65	156,814+12,440	13,029+1,539	178,155+14,804

B. *Number of Scholars (Male and Female)*

States	Colleges	Schools	Vocational schools
Assam ...	6,401+ 395	601,523+ 74,495	18,454+ 2,589
Bihar ...	20,149+ 433	1,403,994+ 96,830	20,190+ 851
Bombay ...	40,306+ 281	2,587,319+410,115	213,637+32,699
M. P. ..	8,682+ 325	683,975+ 76,949	4,835+ 1,301
Madras ...	44,195+2,605	4,280,743+ 71,923	45,253+10,556
Orissa ...	5,083+ 133	475,961+ 17,323	14,756+ 155
Punjab ...	21,814+1,045	569,813+123,159	2,793+ 1,840
U. P. ...	51,613+2,076	2,328,321+229,956	85,385+ 2,631
W. Bengal ...	53,807+3,830	1,539,291+156,788	55,551+ 3,407

States Education Budgets* (Revenue Account) 1951-52

State	Total Education Budget (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of the Education Budget for: Total State Budget.	Universities and Colleges.	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools†	Special Schools‡	Gen. & miscellaneous items§	Expenditure per head of population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Part A								
Assam	1,70	16·0	8·7	26·2	44·8	7·4	12·9	1·9
Bihar	3,29	10·6	8·1	32·4	37·4	6·6	15·5	0·8
Bombay ...	11,98	19·8	7·6	13·1	66·5	6·2	6·6	3·3
Madhya Pradesh	3,20	15·6	11·7	18·0	42·0	6·7	21·6	1·5
Madras	11,39	17·6	9·9	12·9	62·2	6·5	8·5	2·0
Orissa	1,36	11·8	14·4	26·0	42·8	5·2	11·6	0·9
Punjab	1,93	11·5	13·9	21·5	50·3	1·4	12·9	1·5
U.P.	7,37	12·0	8·2	24·1	48·0	6·1	13·6	1·2
West Bengal ...	3,47	8·9	20·8	20·7	33·7	7·7	17·1	1·4
Total ...	45,69	14·4	10·1	18·4	54·0	6·2	11·3	1·6
Part B								
Hyderabad ...	4,83	14·9	13·3	18·5	43·1	8·0	17·1	2·6
			¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	
Jammu & Kashmir	49	10·4	12·0	35·3	40·6	...	12·1	1·1
Madhya Bharat ...	1,47	13·0	10·5	37·1	36·3	4·8	11·3	1·9
Mysore	3,09	21·8	14·8	22·6	42·4	5·4	14·8	3·4
PEPSU	67	13·7	13·8	56·5	20·7	...	9·0	1·9
Rajasthan ...	2,59	16·6	8·9	19·5	54·1	2·4	15·1	1·7
Saurashtra ...	1,13	14·0	5·8	21·7	57·0	2·1	13·4	2·7
Travancore-Cochin	2,88	16·7	13·6	30·9	38·6	1·4	15·5	3·1
Total ...	17,15	15·8	12·2	25·2	43·3	4·4	14·9	2·4

STATES EDUCATION BUDGETS* (REVENUE ACCOUNT)

1951-52—(*Contd.*)

State	Total Education Budget (Rs. in lakhs)	PERCENTAGE OF THE EDUCATION BUDGET FOR						
		Total State Budget.	Universities and Colleges.	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools†	Special Schools‡	Gen. & miscellaneous items§	Expenditure per head of population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Parts C & D								
Ajmer	29	26·0	8·3	45·1	36·7	2·0	7·9	4·2
A. & N. Islands ...	2	1·3	...	60·9	30·8	...	8·3	5·5
Bhopal	16	10·9	13·5	33·6	32·0	4·9	16·0	2·0
Bilaspur ...	2	14·4	...	84·1	12·4	...	3·5	1·6
Coorg	7	9·6	12·0	58·1	18·6	3·9	7·4	3·1
Delhi	68	17·4	17·5	58·1	14·2	2·8	7·4	3·9
Himachal Pradesh	19	10·3	5·5	28·2	54·4	2·0	9·9	2·0
Kutch	8	8·0	...	18·7	55·4	13·7	12·2	1·4
Manipur ...	6	14·7	12·5	14·6	62·1	2·0	8·8	1·1
Tripura	12	12·4	12·1	40·5	36·4	1·9	9·1	1·8
Vindhya Pradesh	46	17·9	7·2	21·0	50·4	5·6	12·3	1·8
Total ...	2,15	13·9	11·2	42·7	31·9	3·2	11·0	2·2
Grand Total ...	64,99	14·8	10·7	21·0	50·4	5·6	12·3	1·8

* Of Education Departments only.

† Includes Basic Schools.

‡ Includes only those professional and special Schools which are either under the control of the Education Department or receive grants-in-aid through that Department.

§ Includes Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, Social Education, Education of Backward Communities, Grants-in-aid to Societies and Associations and other miscellaneous items.

¶ Figures relate to 1950-51.

Source: *Ministry of Education, Educational Quarterly*, Sept., 1951.

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, REPORTS, ETC.

University Grants Commission: The Government of India have decided to establish a University Grants Commission as recommended by the Radhakrishnan Commission to advise the Government on the allocation of grants-in-aid from public funds to Central Universities. The Commission will also advise the Government on the allocation of grants-in-aid to other Universities and institutions of higher learning whose case for such grants may be referred to the Commission. The Chairman of the Commission will be a wholetime officer. Two other members will be representatives of the Central Government—one from the Education Ministry and the other from the Finance Ministry. There will be 3 non-official members, appointed for a term of 6 years. An interim body with Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar as Chairman has been set up.

Select Committee Report on Draft School Code (West Bengal): The Select Committee appointed by the Board of Secondary Education to consider the Draft School Code in its recommendation has suggested that the minimum pay of a Head Master shall be Rs. 150/- per month. The Select Committee has classified teachers into 4 categories and recommended that the minimum initial pay for teachers of a High School shall be:

(1) Rs. 125/- for trained graduates with Honours or with Master's degrees in Arts or Science, or for the first and second class M.A.'s and M.Sc's.
(2) Rs. 100/- for trained graduates, Honours graduates and other M.A.'s or M.Sc.'s.
(3) Rs. 80/- for graduates and trained under-graduates.
(4) Rs. 70/- for other teachers approved by the Executive Council.

A teacher may undertake private tuition with previous intimation to the Headmaster, but ordinarily no Headmaster shall undertake private tuition. A Headmaster or a teacher shall ordinarily retire on the completion of his 60th year.

Tuition Fees: The Code lays down the minimum scale of tuition fees to be paid by pupils as follows:—

For Classes V & VI:

In Calcutta & Howrah	Rs. 4/8/-
In district & sub-divisional towns and industrial areas	,, 4/-
In rural areas	,, 3/-

For Classes VII & VIII :

In Calcutta & Howrah	... ...	„ 5/-
In district towns & industrial areas	...	„ 4/8/-
In rural areas	... ...	„ 4/-

For Classes IX & X :

In Calcutta & Howrah	... ...	„ 6/-
In district towns & industrial areas	...	„ 5/-
In rural areas	... ...	„ 4/8/-

With some minor changes most of the clauses of the draft school code have been adopted by the Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal.

SECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

The Government of India set up a Secondary Education Commission in 1952 with Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, as Chairman.

The Members of the Commission were : Principal Christie, Jesus College, Oxford ; Dr. K. R. Williams, Dean of Instructions, Iowa University, U.S.A. ; Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Vice-Chancellor, Baroda University ; Mr. J. A. Taraporevala, Director of Technical Education, Government of Bombay ; Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Principal, Vidya Bhavan, Teachers' Training College, Udaipur ; Mr. M. T. Vyas, Principal, New Era School, Bombay ; Mr. K. G. Saiyidain, Jt. Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education (Ex-officio member) and Principal A. N. Basu, Central Institute of Education, Delhi (Member-Secretary).

REPORT : The Secondary Education Commission in its report (released by the end of August, 1953) has declared that the dominating influence of University requirements, on the one hand, and the undue emphasis attached to the needs of public services and the present method of recruitment on the other, have had an adverse effect not only on the healthy development of secondary education but on the whole field of education in the country.

In a volume of 16 chapters covering about 250 pages, the report deals with the main problems of the secondary education and discusses in a practical and realistic manner the suggestions for a re-orientation of the policy and methods to be adopted if education is to meet the needs of the country and provide suit-

able avenues of employment" to the growing mass of the educated unemployed.

The report points out the defects of the present system of education: the unilinear nature of education, the dominant role of universities in the control of secondary education, the lack of practical work, the failure to cater to the carrying aptitudes and interests of the student community, the meagre facilities for technical education at varying levels, the lack of proper co-operation with industry and commerce, etc.

MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS: The following are the main recommendations of the Commission:—

(1) Diversified courses at High School stage, with common core subjects; languages, social studies, general science, craft.

(2) Regional language as medium of instruction, while national language and one foreign language also to be studied at middle school stage.

(3) High Power Committee for selection of text-books.

(4) Association of majority of teachers in Physical Education. More institutions for training Physical Directors. Periodical visits of school children to clinics.

(5) School working days not to be less than 200 a year. 35 periods of 45 minutes each per week. Freedom to arrange school hours so as not to interfere with life of community.

(6) School records to be considered in Public Examinations. System of grading for evaluating achievements in particular subjects.

(7) Guidance and counselling in choosing subjects of study.

(8) Increased facilities for technical education, starting at earlier stages and covering persons already in employment.

(9) Different types of schools. Emphasis on Home Science in Girls' Education.

(10) Two grades of training, for Secondary School Teachers and for Graduate Teachers. Stipends to all trainees. Improvement in conditions of service, including pay. Triple benefit scheme of Pension-Provident Fund-Insurance. More amenities to teachers.

(11) Co-ordination Committees both at ministerial and lower levels at States and Centre for administration. Board of Secondary Education. Board for Teachers' Training. Provincial Advisory Board.

(12) School Inspectors as educational advisers. Team of experts to visit schools once in three years.

(13) All schools to have Managing Boards registered under Companies Act, with headmasters as ex-officio members. Single member managements to be discouraged.

(14) Better school buildings. Legislation to conserve playgrounds and open spaces.

(15) Committee for examining "de novo" system of recruitment to public services. Recruitment to different categories of posts at different age levels. University degree to be essential only where obviously necessary.

(16) Centre to aid secondary education in view of its interest in all-India progress in agriculture, industry, trade, commerce, training in citizenship. Government departments, which will benefit by expansion of technical education, to subsidise it. Financing by technical education cess from industry, exemption from income tax limits for endowments, aid from charitable and religious endowments, exemption from local tax for buildings and from custom duties for scientific apparatus, grant of lands for schools and playgrounds.

DIVERSIFIED COURSES RECOMMENDED: At the higher secondary stage diversified courses and the starting of at least a few multipurpose schools have been recommended. The importance of Agricultural Schools, Technical Schools and Schools of Commerce besides the usual types of studies has been emphasised. The reorientation of the objectives of rural schools and their impact on rural life have been clearly defined.

Among other points emphasised are the importance of physical education, the care of health, the promotion of habits of community life, the development of the creative faculties and the taste for art and training in crafts, so as to train the growing child from the very beginning in the dextrous use of all its faculties, the use of the hands being simultaneously developed.

LANGUAGES TO BE LEARNT: The Commission has reported that in regard to the question of the languages that are to be studied, considerable divergence of views were expressed, and in the light of the evidence tendered, the Commission examined the position in different countries and has quoted the practice prevalent in various countries in the study of languages. The Commission has emphasised that the mother-tongue or the

regional language is the obvious medium of instruction at the school stage but has recommended the study of at least two languages, one a foreign language and the other the official language of the Union at the middle school stage.

While emphasising the need for a proper study of the foreign language to those who wish to take to higher studies, a degree of option has been suggested to meet the different aptitudes and the careers that may be pursued by the different individuals.

One of the chief defects that the Commission has brought to light is in regard to text-books and books for general study at this stage. With the changeover to the regional language, the difficulties have increased, and the Commission's findings are that a very large number of unsuitable books are now being prescribed and not infrequently academic considerations are not the main considerations in the prescribing of these text-books.

TEXT BOOKS: The Commission has, therefore, suggested a radical departure from the existing practice and recommends the constitution of a High Power Committee for the selection of text-books and books for study in the different stages. This High Power Committee will consist of (*i*) a high dignitary of the judiciary of the State, preferably a Judge of the High Court, (*ii*) a member of the Public Service Commission of the region, (*iii*) a Vice-Chancellor of the region concerned, (*iv*) a Headmaster or Headmistress of the State, (*v*) two distinguished educationists to be co-opted and (*vi*) the Director of Education.

As regards the promotion of physical exercises, games and out-door activities, the Commission besides laying emphasis on the provision of proper playgrounds, etc., has suggested that the majority of the teachers in the school should also co-operate with the Physical Directors in the encouragement of sports and in all extra-curricular activities, and that the Central Government should encourage existing institutions and promote the establishment of new institutions where necessary for the training of Physical Directors for the different schools.

WORKING DAYS: As regards hours of work and vacations in schools, the Commission recommends that considerable latitude should be given to schools to arrange their school hours, in such a way that they do not interfere with the life of the com-

munity or with the general conditions prevailing in the locality, and that particular note may be taken of the requirements of the rural schools and of the occupations of the community therein.

The Commission recommends that the total number of working days in a school should not be less than 200, and that the working hours for a week should be at least 35 periods of 40 minutes each, which will include time spent for the co-curricular activities of the schools. The Commission feels that no country enjoys as many holidays as India and with the innumerable holidays given for the various religious functions, the work of the school is seriously handicapped and therefore recommends that holidays of this nature should be limited to the minimum and school holidays need not conform to holidays declared by the Government. The Commission recommends that there should be a vacation of two months for the summer and there should be two breaks of 10 to 15 days at suitable periods during the academic year.

EXAMINATIONS : In regard to examination and evalution of the progress of the student, the Commission has suggested that the school record should be given a due place though not a dominant place, and that if proper records are maintained by the teaching staff it would greatly help in assessing the final progress of the student and in enabling employers to get a just appreciation of the candidate's worth. With this objective in mind, the Commission has recommended a system of Public Examination which would also take note of school records to a certain degree in finally assessing the candidate's achievement.

In the opinion of the Commission, the present system of marking does not help to a just estimate of the achievements of a candidate or a just assessment of achievements of different candidates appearing at the different examinations. The Commision has, therefore, recommended a system of grading which will better express the opinion in regard to candidates' achievements in particular subjects. Details with regard to the conduct of the public examination and the manner in which final assessment should be made have also been furnished.

In view of the diversified courses of instruction being introduced, the Commission is of opinion that proper advice should be available to the pupils and the parents in regard to the choice of subjects of study, and future vocation. The Com-

mission has recommended that Career Masters should be trained and appointed to different educational institutions and that efforts should be made to give proper counselling and guidance to pupils in the schools. With a view to promote this objective, special training institutions have been advocated for the training of Counselling and Career Masters.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION: In the Chapter on Technical Education, the Commission has given a full picture of the need for and the different types of technical education that ought to be made available. Besides the technical education that may be imparted at the High or Higher Secondary stage, it has been suggested that technical education should be available to those who may not be suited to pursue the full Higher Secondary course, to those who after completing the secondary course wish to pursue technical education in Polytechnics or occupational institutes and to the large body of individuals who may be gainfully employed but have a desire to improve their knowledge and prospects by attending part-time evening classes for subjects of their choice.

The training of craftsmen for industry has been stressed while the importance of apprenticeship training and securing the co-operation of industry in all schemes of technical education has been clearly stated. The Commission has recommended the passing of suitable legislation for apprenticeship training in industry on a mutually profitable basis, so as to secure the whole-hearted co-operation of industry. In the scheme of studies, the utilisation of the All-India Council of Technical Education has been recommended.

In regard to the different types of schools, the place of Residential Schools, Day Schools, Public Schools, Experimental Schools and Schools for the handicapped has been clearly stated. The Commission has been given in broad outline, the scope of co-education at different stages of education and the conditions under which co-educational institutions may function. While it is not suggested that there should be any fundamental difference in the education imparted to boys and girls and while it is recognised that all opportunities should be equally open for both sexes, the Commission has accepted the recommendation that emphasis on Home Science should be stressed in the case of girls and corresponding courses should be thought of for boys.

TEACHERS' TRAINING: In the chapter on improvement of teaching personnel, the Commission has dealt with the problem of teachers' training. It is suggested that there should be only two grades of training, namely, the Secondary School Teachers' Training and the Graduate Teachers' Training, the former being open to those who have taken the High School or Higher Secondary School certificate and the latter to graduates.

The Commission has also recommended that Secondary Grade Teachers' Training should be under the supervision of a Special Teachers' Training Board which will be responsible for recognition of institutions for teachers' training as well as for the programme of training and the conduct of examinations. The Graduate Teachers' Training should, in the opinion of the Commission, be undertaken only by Universities and not by Governments and that should be with a view to securing a uniform level of attainment for these persons. Other important recommendations are with regard to the period of training, training in extra-curricular activities, refresher courses in training institutions and training in special subjects.

The question of recruitment to Training Colleges has also been dealt with and the Commission favours a uniform policy of the grant of stipends to all teacher trainees while under training; and, with a view to utilising the limited period of training to the best advantage possible, the Commission has recommended that all Training Colleges should provide for residential accommodation to the teacher trainees.

Considerable stress is laid on the need to improve the quality of the staff recruited to Training Colleges and, in this connection, it is suggested that Professors in training institutions should, for short periods, take on the duties of headmasters or inspectors so that they may become familiar with all the problems of the schools and that, likewise, suitable headmasters and inspectors should, for short periods, serve on the staff of Training Colleges.

STATUS OF TEACHERS: The Commission reports that there was unanimity of opinion that the status and conditions of service of teachers require to be improved considerably and urgently. The Commission has made specific recommendations with regard to the recruitment of teachers, the period of probation, the qualifications of teachers recruited for different posts

in the High and Higher Secondary Schools as well as conditions of service.

The scales of pay must be immediately improved so as to conform at least to those scales that have been recommended repeatedly by successive Commissions. One of the important recommendations made by the Commission is that there should be a uniform scale of pay to teachers with same qualifications and serving in the same capacity irrespective of the type of institution in which they serve, Government, Local Fund or private management.

The Commission has drawn up a scheme known as the Triple Benefit Scheme wherein a teacher will be entitled to Pension-cum-Provident Fund-cum-Insurance. This scheme is being tried in some States and the Commission recommends that it may be made applicable to all the States in the country.

Likewise, security of tenure is one of the important items recommended and, with a view to see that the teacher is not unnecessarily victimised, an Arbitration Board has been suggested to whom the teacher can appeal in the case of any adverse treatment by any management. Other amenities have been suggested to attract the right type of people to the teaching profession including free education of the children, a housing scheme, railway travel concession, holiday homes and health resorts, medical relief to teachers and their families and study leave.

ADMINISTRATION : The Commission has subjected the present methods of administration to scrutiny and has recommended certain changes which should be introduced with a view to promote greater co-ordination and more effective utilisation of funds available for educational institutions.

A schematic plan envisaging these changes has been drawn up and appended to the report. The main features would be that at the Ministerial level both at the Centre and the State there would be a co-ordinating committee to co-ordinate the different types of education with the Minister of Education as Chairman and the Secretary of the Department as Seccretary to the Committee. At the next level, there would be a Co-ordinating Committee of Departmental Heads with the Director of Education as Chairman.

A Board of Secondary Education has been suggested which will consist of not more than 25 members, 10 of whom should

be competent to advise on matters pertaining to vocational or technical education, the Director of Education being the Chairman of the Board. The functions of the Board will be to frame conditions of recognition of High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools, to frame courses of study on the recommendation of Expert Committees and generally, to advise the Director of Education when required on all matters pertaining to secondary education. Besides this Board, a Board for Teachers' Training for Secondary grade has also been suggested while a Provincial Advisory Board has been suggested to be constituted on lines similar to the Central Advisory Board of Education.

The Commission has recommended that the Inspectorate staff should be selected from persons with experience and from Headmasters and teaching staff of Training Colleges. Two kinds of inspection are envisaged. An Inspector would be responsible with a trained assistant to look to the administrative details, but once in three years, the schools should be visited by a team of two or three experts in special subjects chosen from senior teachers or headmasters to visit the schools in rotation with the Inspector who is the educational adviser, spending two or three days with the staff, discussing with them important academic issues confronting them. The Inspector should be more an educational adviser than a mere inspector of technical details.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT: In regard to the management and conditions of recognition of schools the Commission recommends that all schools should be governed by the Managing Boards registered under the Companies Act and that there should be greater amount of control and discretion in regard to conditions of recognition of schools. Single-member managements should be definitely discouraged and the headmaster should be an ex-officio member of the Managing Board.

The Commission has made certain recommendations with regard to sites for buildings, playgrounds, extent of site required for school, type design of school buildings and easy means of transport or easy accessibility to the school. Playgrounds and open spaces for recreational purposes of the students are essential and with a view to ensuring that such playgrounds are available to the youth of the country, the Commission recommends that legislation, State and Central, should be passed to conserve open spaces and playgrounds in cities, municipalities

and in bigger rural centres on lines similar to the Act of the British Parliament of 1906 and 1912 whereby any park, open space or playing field cannot be encroached upon by any of the local authorities without specific sanction being obtained.

PLANNING COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS : According to the Planning Commission, the needs of the present situation in regard to education are :

(*i*) Re-orientation of the educational system and integration of its different stages and branches ;
(*ii*) Expansion in various fields, especially in those of basic and social education, remodelled secondary education and technical and vocational education ;
(*iii*) Consolidation of existing secondary and University education suited to the needs of the rural areas ;
(*iv*) Expansion of facilities for women's education, especially in the rural areas ;
(*v*) Training of teachers, especially women teachers and teachers for basic schools, and improvement in their pay-scales and conditions of service ; and
(*vi*) Helping backward States by giving preferential treatment to them in the matter of grants.

The Commission is of the view that (1) at the conclusion of the 5-Year Plan, educational facilities should be provided for at least 60 per cent of all children of the school-going age within the age-group 6-11, and these should develop, as early as possible, so as to bring children up to the age of 14 into schools in order to cover the age-group 6-14, which should be regarded as an integral whole for the purpose of providing basic education. The percentage of girls of school-going age (6-11) attending schools should go up from 23·3 per cent in 1950-51 to 40 per cent in 1955-56.

(2) At the secondary stage, the target should be to bring 15 per cent of the children of the relevant age-group into educational institutions. The percentage of girls of this age-group attending schools should go up to 10%.

(3) In the field of social education at least 30% of the people and 10% of women within the age-group of 14 to 40 should receive the benefit of social education in the wider sense of the term.

Universities Commission on Higher Education, 1948

In Dec., 1948, a 'Universities Commission' was appointed by the Government of India to enquire into and report on the conditions and prospects of University education and research work in the Universities. The Commission consisted of 10 eminent educationists of international fame with Dr. S. Radhakrishnan as Chairman and Prof. N. K. Sidhanta as Secretary. It submitted reports in August, 1949.

Recommendations: (*a*) *Teaching Staff*: (1) There should be four classes of teachers, *viz.*, Professors, Readers, Lecturers and Instructors, and the promotion from one category to another should be solely on grounds of merit. (2) The scales of salaries for University teachers should be :—

Professors—Rs. 900—50—1,350.
Readers—Rs. 600—30—900.
Lecturers—Rs. 300—25—600.
Instructors or Fellows—Rs. 250.
Research Fellows—Rs. 250—25—500.

(*b*) *Standard of Teaching*: (1) Lectures should be carefully planned and supplemented by tutorials, library work and written exercises. (2) There should be no prescribed text-books for any course of study. (3) The laboratories should be improved in buildings, fittings, equipment, workshops and technicians.

(*c*) *Course of Study*: The Master's degree should be given to honours students after one year of study beyond the Bachelor's degree, and to pass students after two years beyond the bachelor's degree.

(*d*) *Education*: (1) The course on the theory of Education should be flexible and adaptable to local circumstances. (2) The students should be encouraged to proceed to the Master's degree only after substantial experience in teaching. (3) Original work of Professors and Lecturers should be planned on an all-India basis.

(*e*) *Engineering & Technology*: Engineering schools should cover a large number of fields and branches of engineering to meet the increasingly varied needs of the country.

(*f*) *Law*: (1) Our Law colleges should be thoroughly reorganised. (2) A three-year degree course in pre-legal and general studies should be required for admission to law courses.

(3) Progress tests should be introduced and examinations should be by compartments both time and subject-wise.

(g) *Medicine*: (1) The maximum number of admissions to a medical college should be 100, provided the staff and equipment for that number are available. (2) Public Health, Engineering and Nursing should be given greater importance.

(h) *Medium of Instruction*: (1) For the Federal language one script, Devnagri, should be employed and some of its defects should be removed. (2) English should be studied in High Schools and in the Universities in order that we may retain contact with the living stream of ever-growing knowledge.

(i) *Women's Education*: (1) Women teachers should be paid the same salaries as men teachers for equal work. (2) There should be no curtailment in educational opportunities for women, but rather a great increase.

(j) *Finance*: (1) The University Grants Commission should be set up for allocating grants. (2) Steps should be taken to amend Income-tax Laws to encourage donations for educational purposes. The recommendations of the Commission were generally approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education. Necessary legislation has been undertaken to implement its recommendations.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION: An important development in technical education during the year 1952-53 was the setting up of a 7-man Committee to draw up a 5-year plan of development for technical education, training and research.

The plan of the Committee provides for—

(a) research, advanced work and post-graduate studies;
(b) courses at the under-graduate level;
(c) diploma/certificate courses for training supervisory personnel;
(d) other courses such as those in junior technical institutions, industrial schools and trade schools;
(e) secondary education with technical bias;
(f) training of industrial workers/apprentices under proper supervision;
(g) training of retrenched workers for alternative employments; and
(h) training of technical teachers and instructors.

THE SCIENTIFIC MANPOWER COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS: The Scientific Manpower Committee set up in 1947 recommended the following schemes for the improvement of the scientific manpower resources of the country on a long-term basis:

(1) The Practical Training Stipend scheme. It offers a 2-year practical course of post-institutional training to selected students of engineering and technology for gainful employment.

(2) Research Training Scholar Scheme: It is to promote research in Universities and educational institutions in order to ensure a steady flow of trained research workers from Universities to National Laboratories and other centres of research.

(3) Grants to Universities and institutions for the development of scientific and technical education and research.

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED: Schools for the handicapped can be classified as:

(1) Schools for the physically handicapped (blind, deaf and dumb), and

(2) Schools for the mentally handicapped.

There are 50 institutions for the blind and 42 for the deaf and dumb. For the mentally handicapped, there are only 2 institutions—one in West Bengal and the other in Bombay.

In all the States general education is imparted to the blind through the regional languages in accordance with the Braille Code. Students are also given vocational training in different arts and crafts.

Indian National Commission: Under the new Constitution the Indian National Commission will have 3 sub-Commissions, one each for education, science and culture. Besides the members of the Commission, there will be associate-members from educational, scientific and cultural organisations of an all-India character. The affairs of the Commission will be managed by an Executive Board consisting of 11 members. The Educational Adviser to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Education will be its Chairman and will preside over its meetings.

Audio-Visual Aids: During the year 247 films in 16 mm. and 120 film strips in 35 mm. were purchased for the film library of the Central Bureau of Education, bringing the total number to 1,300 and 1,500 respectively.

As recommended by the Audio-Visual Education Conference a 3 months course was organised for training candidates in the production of simple audio-visual aids, such as charts, posters, maps, models, etc., as well as for writing literature for neo-literate adults. The course is being conducted at Delhi under the direction of UNESCO experts :

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In the realm of art and culture, the Sangeet Natak Akadame (National Academy of Dance, Drama and Music) has been established.

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In December 1952, a regional conference on free and compulsory education in South Asia and the Pacific was held at Bombay. Again, a Seminar on the status of women in South Asia and a convention of the U.N. Students Federation representing students from various Asian countries were also organised at Delhi.

Calcutta University Act, 1951 : The first Senate was constituted (with elections and nominations) at the end of August 1, 1953. The Academic Councils and Faculties were formed in October, 1953. The new Syndicate is to be elected and constituted in January, 1954, which will recommend 3 names for the office of the Vice-Chancellor, the Chancellor appointing one. The Act of 1951 is expected to come into force thus in 1954. The term of the present Vice-Chancellor was, therefore, extended by six months more by an Ordinance. Under the new Calcutta University Act there are four categories of colleges, namely, University colleges, Constituent Colleges having honours and post-graduate departments, Professional Colleges and Affiliated Colleges.

Foreign Scholarships and Fellowships : The Government of India have received the following offers for Indian students from abroad :

(1) One Brush Aboc Group Scholarship tenable for 2 years.

(2) Two fellowships from the Govt. of France under the UNESCO Technical Aid programme.

(3) Practical Training facilities for 7 Indian nationals from the Federation of British Industries in all branches of Engineering and other industries in the U.K.

(4) 45 Scholarships from the Govt. of Australia under the Technical Co-operation Scheme for the year 1952.

The following offers of foreign scholarships/fellowships have also been received :

(1) Specialised practical training facilities for 10 students from Yugoslavia.
(2) 3 scholarships in Engineering, Basic Science, Education, etc., from Italy.
(3) Practical training facilities for 10 graduate engineers from the U.S.A.
(4) One award for training in Ground Water Development from the U.S.A.
(5) 2 scholarships for study of International Law from the Hague Academy.
(6) 2 fellowships, one for modern painting and the other in Agronomical Engineering, from Mexico.

Under its Social Welfare Fellowships/Scholarships programme, the U.N. offered 35 to 40 fellowships and 10 to 15 scholarships to the Govt. of India for the year 1952. The Govt. of India have decided to continue the modified Overseas Scholarships scheme. Selection will be limited to the teachers working in the Universities and institutions of similar status with a view to raising their standards of instruction and research.

Under the Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme, an offer of 50 free scholarships for studying in German Universities and Technical Institutions has been received. Of these, 25 seats with a stipend of Rs. 200/- p.m. each are being made available by the Kultur Ministrium of the Land Nord-Phine Westfilie. Under the same scheme, practical training facilities would also be made available to India for 250 engineers and apprentices in German industries. They would be given remuneration of Rs. 200/- to Rs. 250/- p.m.

The hostel, a four-storeyed building, can accommodate 72 students and admission has already started.

The Government of India has, it is understood, given Rs. 1,05,000 to the Department of Technology of the Science College for research work and equipment.

CHAPTER VII

THE PRESS

INDIAN PRESS: ITS BEGINNINGS

The growth of the Indian Press actually began early in the year 1780 (January 29) when James Augustus Hicky started *Bengal Gazette* in Calcutta—the first newspaper in India. The same year in the month of November *India Gazette* was established by B. Messink and Peter Reed. The following chronological data might be of added interest: 1784—*Calcutta Gazette* started under Government auspices; 1785—*Bengal Journal* founded by Thomas Jones and *Madras Courier* by Richard Johnston ; 1786—*Calcutta Chronicle* published ; 1789—*Bombay Herald ;* 1790—*Bombay Courier ;* 1791—*Bombay Gazette ;* 1795 —*Calcutta Courier ;* 1818—*Samachar Darpan,* the first Bengali weekly and *Friend of India,* English monthly, founded by William Carey and John Clarke Marshman, Baptist Missionaries of Serampore ; 1821—*Brahman Sebadhi* (or Brahmanical Magazine), Anglo-Bengali weekly, started by Rammohun Roy to controvert Serampore Missionaries' attacks against Hinduism and *Sambad Kaumudi,* Bengali weekly, founded by Rammohun Roy, besides *John Bull in the East* established in Calcutta by Robert Macnaughten ; 1822—*Jami-i-Jehan-Numa* (first published Urdu weekly in India) ; *Mirat-ul-Aukhber* (first Persian weekly in India, founded in Calcutta by Rammohun Roy) ; and *Bombay Samachar* (first Gujrati weekly in India established by Fardoonji Murazaban, now a leading daily in Bombay) ; 1826—*Oodunt Martund,* the first Hindi weekly in India, published in Calcutta by Jugal Kishore Sookul ; 1829—*Bengal Herald* (or Banga-Doot), weekly newspaper, published simultaneously in English, Bengali, Persian and Hindi, edited by Montgomery Martin and Nilratan Haldar, owned by Dwarakanath Tagore ; 1830—*Mumbai Vartman,* the second Gujrati weekly published in Bombay by Naoroji Chandaru ; 1831—*Sambad-Prabhakar* founded by the Poet Iswar Chandra Gupta as a weekly newspaper in Calcutta ; *Indian Reformer* founded by Prasanna Kumar Tagore ; *Jam-i-Jamshed,* founded in Bombay by P. M. Motivala ; 1833—*John Bull* renamed *Englishman* by J. H. Stockqueler ; *Enquirer,* started by K. M. Banerjee ; *Aina-i-Sikandar,* Persian

weekly published in Calcutta ; *Mahaleem Aforse,* Persian news weekly published in Calcutta by Wahaj-ud-deen Muhammad ; 1839, June 14—*Sambad Pravakar* converted into Bengal's first daily newspaper ; 1840—*Bengal Government Gazette,* edited by J. C. Marshman ; *Akhbar-i-Delhi,* Urdu news weekly founded ; 1843—*Tattvabodhini Patrika,* Bengal's pioneer cultural monthly founded by Debendranath Tagore, edited by Akshoy Kumar Dutta ; 1846—*Lahore Chronicle,* Punjab's first English newspaper established ; 1848—*Dnyan Prakash,* published in Poona, later converted into a daily, the first in Maharashtra ; *Banaras Akhbar,* founded and edited by Raja Shiv Prasad.

Later Landmarks: 1853—*Hindu Patriot,* founded and edited by Girish Chunder Ghosh, later edited by Harish Chandra Mukherjee ; 1854—*Samachar Sudha-varshan,* India's first Hindi daily published in Calcutta, edited by Shyamasunder Sen ; 1861—*Bombay Times* incorporating *Bombay Courier, Bombay Standard* and *Bombay Telegraph* becomes *Times of India ; Indian Mirror,* founded by Debendranath Tagore with Manomohan Ghosh and Satyendranath Tagore as Editors, later conducted by Keshub Chunder Sen ; *Indu Prakash,* Anglo-Gujrati weekly, founded in Bombay, edited by Mahadeo Govind Ranade ; 1862—*Bengalee,* founded by Girish Chunder Ghosh ; 1865—*Pioneer* of Allahabad, founded by George Allen with Rev. Julian Robinson as the first editor ; 1866—*Amrita Bazar Patrika,* Bengali weekly, published by Sisir Kumar Ghosh and his brothers from the village Amrita Bazar (Jessore), converted into English, 1878 ; 1868—*Madras Mail,* founded by Charles Iawason ; 1870 (Nov. 15)—*Sulava Samachar,* the first Bengali pice weekly in simple Bengali, started by Shri Keshub Chunder Sen ; 1875—*Statesman* of Calcutta, founded by Robert Knight ; *Hindu* of Madras founded by G. Subrahmany Iyer ; 1881—*Tribune* of Lahore (now at Amballa Cantt.) founded by Sardar Dayal Singh Majithia (Editor—Sitalakanta Chatterjee) ; *Kesari and Maratha,* Marathi and English weeklies respectively, founded and edited by Bal Gangadhar Tilak at Poona ; 1882—*Swadeshmitram,* Tamil weekly, published in Madras by G. Subrahmany Iyer.

1904—Gandhiji assumes editorship of *Indian Opinion* in South Africa—weekly in English, Tamil and Gujrati.

1905—*Associated Press of India* (news-agency) founded by Buck of the "Englishman", Coats of the "Statesman" and

Dallas of the "Indian Daily News" assisted by K. C. Roy; *Sandhya* (Bengali daily) started (Dec. 1904) by Brahmabandhab Upadhyaya.

1906—*Bandemataram* (English daily), founded and edited by Bepin Chandra Pal; Aurobindo Ghosh succeeded him as editor; *Jugantar* (Bengali daily) founded by Barindra Kumar Ghosh; *Nabasakti* (Bengali daily) founded by Manoranjan Guha Thakurta.

1909—*Leader* of Allahabad founded by Pandit Malaviya with N. Gupta and C. Y. Chintamani as Jt. editors.

1913—*Bombay Chronicle* established by Pherozshah Mehta with B. G. Horniman as editor.

1916—*Viswamitra* (Hindi daily) founded and edited by Mahendra Chandra Agarwal in Calcutta.

1920—*Young India* under the editorship of Gandhiji came out on Oct. 8.

1922—*Ananda Bazar Patrika* (Bengali daily) established in Calcutta by Mrinal Kanti Ghosh, Prafulla Kumar Sarkar and Suresh Chandra Majumdar.

1923—*Forward* (English daily) founded by C. R. Das in Calcutta.

Tej (Urdu daily) founded by Swami Sraddhananda at Delhi.

Hindusthan Times (English daily) founded by Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya in Delhi.

1933—*United Press of India* (news-agency) founded by Bidhu Bhusan Sen Gupta.

1936—Gandhiji writes in *Harijan* for the first time (Feb. 29).

1937—*Hindusthan Standard*, English daily, founded by Ananda Bazar Patrika Ltd., Calcutta.

Jugantar, Bengali daily, founded by Tushar Kanti Ghosh and N. N. Dutta.

1938—*National Herald* founded by Jawaharlal Nehru at Lucknow.

1939—*All India Newspaper Editors' Conference* (AINEC) held its first session.

1942—*Dawn* founded at Delhi by Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

1948—*Press Trust of India* took over the *Associated Press of India*, under the Reuter-PTI Agreement.

IMPORTANT DAILY NEWSPAPERS: INDIA, 1953

DELHI: *English*—Hindusthan Times, Hindusthan Standard, Statesman, Times of India, Indian News Chronicle. *Urdu*—Tej, Milap and Pratap.

CALCUTTA: *English*—Amrita Bazar Patrika, Advance, Hindusthan Standard, Statesman. *Bengali*—Ananda Bazar Patrika, Jugantar, Loka-Sevak, Basumati, Swadhinata. *Hindi*—Viswamitra, Lokmanya, Viswabarta, Azad Hind.

BOMBAY: Times of India, Bombay Chronicle, Bombay Sentinel, National Standard, Free Press Journal, Bombay Samachar. *Gujarati*—Janmabhoomi. *Marathi*—Navakal, Lokmanya, Navashakti, Sanj Vartaman. *Hindi*—Viswamitra.

HUBLI: Samyukta Karnatak.

MADRAS: Hindu, Indian Express, Madras Mail, Indian Republic, Swadeshmitram, Andhra Patrika, Andhra Prabha, Dinamani, Dinasari.

NAGPUR: Nagpur Times, Hitavada, Lokmat.

PATNA: *English*—Indian Nation, Searchlight. *Hindi*—Aryyavarta, Rastravani.

POONA: Kesari, Maratha, Kal, Sakal.

CUTTACK: New Orissa, Eastern Times. *Oriya*—Samaj, Prajatantra.

GAUHATI: Assam Tribune.

AMBALLA CANTT.: Tribune.

ALLAHABAD: *English*—Amrita Bazar Patrika, Leader. *Hindi*—Bharat, Amrit Patrika.

KANPUR: *Hindi*—Pratap, Jagaran.

LUCKNOW: National Herald, Pioneer. *Hindi*—Navajiwan. *Urdu*—Quami-Awaz.

TRAVANCORE COCHIN: Malabar Mail (Ernakulam), Gomatly (Trichur), Deepam (Ernakulam), Malayala Rajyam (Quilon), Malayala Manorama (Kottayam), Kerala Kaumudi (Trivandrum).

BANGALORE (Mysore): Janavani, Tai Naidu.

PAKISTAN

Civil and Military Gazette (D), Karachi; Dawn (D), Karachi, Sind Observer (D), Karachi; Civil and Military Gazette (D), Lahore; Pakistan Times (D), Lahore; Khyber (D), Peshawar; Morning News (D), Dacca; Pakistan Observer

(D), Dacca ; Azad (D), Dacca ; Zindegi (D), Dacca ; Panchajanya (D), Chittagong ; Illustrated Weekly of Pakistan (W), Karachi ; Economic Observer (W), Karachi ; Freedom (W), Karachi ; Karachi Commerce (W), Chittagong ; Islamic Life (M), Karachi ; The Bank (F), Lahore ; Chittagong Shipping and Commercial News (W), Chittagong ; Mercantile Guardian (M), Karachi ; Movie Flash (M), Lahore ; Ansari's Trade Directory of Pakistan and Who's Who (1950-51), Karachi (A).

D—Daily, W—Weekly, F—Fortnightly, M—Monthly, A—Annual.

IMPORTANT PERIODICALS

Name	Language	Nature	Feature	Address
Alochana	Hindi	Quarterly	Literary	Delhi
Bihar Herald ...	English	Weekly	,,	Patna
Bombay Chronicle ...	,,	,,	,,	Bombay
Capital	,,	,,	Economics	Calcutta
Commerce ...	,,	,,	,,	Bombay
Eastern Economist	,,	,,	,,	Delhi
Economic Weekly ...	,,	,,	,,	Bombay
Harijan	,,	,,	Socio-Politics	Ahmedabad
	Bengali	,,	,,	
	Gujarati	,,	,,	
	Marathi,	,,	,,	
	Hindi, etc.	,,	,,	
Illustrated Weekly	English	,,	Topical	Bombay
Independent India	,,	,,	Politics (Radical)	Delhi
Indian Finance ...	,,	,,	Economics	Calcutta
India Illustrated ...	,,	,,	Pictorial	Bombay
Indian Social Reformer ...	,,	,,	Socio-religious	,,
Janata	,,	,,	Politics (Socialist)	,,
Mysindia	,,	,,	Literary	Bangalore
Screen	,,	,,	Film	Bombay
Blitz	,,	,,	Politics	,,
New Age	,,	,,	,,	Delhi
Chaturanga ...	Bengali	Quarterly	Literary	Calcutta
Prantik	,,	,,	Poetry	,,
Basumati	,,	Monthly	Literary	,,
Bharatvarsa ...	,,	,,	,,	,,

IMPORTANT PERIODICALS—(*Contd.*).

Name	Language	Nature	Feature	Address
Bisal Bharat ...	Hindi	Monthly	Literary	Calcutta
Caravan	English	,,	,,	Delhi
Filmindia	,,	,,	Film	Bombay
Screen	,,	,,	,,	,,
Heydey	,,	,,	Children's	Delhi
Indian Literature ...	,,	Quarterly	Literary	Bombay
Indian Review ...	,,	Monthly	,,	Madras
Madhuri	Hindi	,,	,,	Lucknow
Modern Review ...	English	,,	,,	Calcutta
Mouchak	Bengali	,,	Children's	,,
Nunihal	Hindi	,,	,,	Delhi
Parichaya	Bengali	,,	Literary	Calcutta
Prabasi	,,	,,	,,	,,
Prabuddha Bharat	English	,,	Religious	,,
Purbasa	Bengali	,,	Literary	,,
Pushpa	English	,,	Children's	Bombay
Rani	Hindi	,,	Literary	Allahabad
Sanibarer Chithi ...	Bengali	,,	,,	Calcutta
Saraswati	Hindi	,,	,,	Allahabad
Sishu-Sathi ...	Bengali	,,	Children's	Calcutta
Sports Chronicle ...	English	,,	Sports	Bombay
Sports & Pastime ...	,,	,,	,,	Madras
Output	,,	Bi-yearly	Economics	Bombay
Unity	,,	Bi-monthly	Drama	Calcutta

ANNUAL PPBLICATIONS

Name	Language	Place of Publication
All India Medical Directory	English	7/8, Krishnan Koil Street, Madras.
Andhra Year Book and Directory	Telegu	1-5, Veerabhadran Street, Mylapore, Madras.
Assam Directory and Tea Areas Handbook ...	English	29, Waterloo St., Calcutta 1.
Bombay Stock Exchange Year Book	,,	Dalal Street, Bombay.
Catholic Directory	,,	Armenian Street, Madras.
Current Affairs	,,	2, College Square, Calcutta.
Delhi Directory	,,	Egerton Road, Delhi.

ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS—*Contd.*

Name	Language	Place of Publication
Handbook of Textile Industry	English	P. B. No. 45, Laxman Bhawan, The Mall, Kanpur.
Hindusthan Year Book ...	,,	14, Bankim Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.
Indian Annual Register ...	,,	16, Komedan Bagan Lane, Calcutta 16.
Indian and Pakistan Year Book and Who's Who ...	,,	Times of India, Bombay.
Indian Press Year Book ...	,,	585, Pycrofts Road, Madras.
Indian Cotton Textile Industry Annual	,,	Jan Mansion, Sir P. M. Road, Bombay.
Indian Sugar Industry Annual	,,	Same as above.
Investor's Encyclopaedia ...	,,	Oriental Bldgs., Armenian Street, Madras.
Madras Directory & Who's Who	,,	117, Armenian Street, P. B. No. 1568, Madras.
Nalanda Year Book & Who's Who in India	,,	159-160, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
Thacker's Directory of Chief Industries of India and Pakistan	,,	6, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
Thacker's Indian Directory	,,	Same as above.
The Indian Medical Directory	,,	Amingate Street, Banga, (East) Punjab.
The Directory of Churches & Missions	,,	Christian Council of India, Farley, Ootacamund.
The Times of India Directory of Bombay City and Province	,,	Times of India, Bombay.
The New Year Book ...	,,	1/1A, College Square, Calcutta.
Times of India Annual ...		Times of India, Bombay.

Features Syndicates : (1) P. A. Reuter Features Ltd., 357, Hornby Road, Bombay. (2) Advertising Films of India Ltd., People's Building, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay (distributors of King Features Syndicate, 235, East 45th St., New York 17, N. Y.). (3) Press Service Bureau, Post Box 6769, 20, Mullick Street, Calcutta 7. (4) Central News Agency, 12/290, Connaught Circus, New Delhi. (5) Nair Feature Syndicate, National House, Bombay. (6) Fidelity Features, Prospects

Chambers, Fort, Bombay. (7) United Press Associations, Mubarak Manzil (1st Floor), Apollo Street, Bombay, representatives of United Feature Syndicate, NEA Features, and Register and Tribune Syndicate. (8) Globe Agency (distributors of the strip cartoons and pictures of Daily Mirror, London). (9) Indian Press Features, Adelphi, Queen's Road, Bombay.

Press Clippings Agencies : (1) International Clipping Service, 88, Lakshmi Building, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay. (2) Indian Press Cutting Agency, Wazirali Buildings, Ferozepur. (3) Indo-Foreign Clippings and Information Service, 20, Mullick Street, Calcutta. (4) Press Clipping Bureau, 1, Rupchand Roy Street, Calcutta. (5) Press Service Bureau, P.B. No. 6769, Calcutta—7.

Press Photo Agencies : Advertising Films of India Ltd., People's Building, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay (Distributors of International News Photos). Bombay Photo Stores, 34, Park Mansions, Park Street, Calcutta. D. Ratan & Co., 22/1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. Delhi Photo Co., 78, Queensway, New Delhi. Indian Press Photos, 4-C, Garstin Place (1st Floor), Calcutta. Janet Press, 585, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane, Madras 6. Mukherjee Studio, 186, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta 12. National News Photos, 186, Bowbazar Street (2nd Floor), Calcutta. News Photo Flash, 19, Queensway, New Delhi. News Photo Distributors, 86-A, Pandara Road, New Delhi. Photo Society, 157-B, Dharamtolla Street, Calcutta. Press Service Bureau, P.B. 6769, Calcutta 7. Press Photo Bureau, Big Street, Madras 5. Punjab Photo Studio, YMCA, Jaisingh Road, New Delhi. Rangoon Studio, 58, Queensway, New Delhi. Reuter Photos, 357, Hornby Road, Bombay. T. P. Pall, Connaught Place, New Delhi. The Picture Press, 2, Church Lane, Calcutta. United Press of America, Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Bombay (Distributors of Acme Pictures, New York). Variety Photo Studio, 58/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta. Ved. & Co., 72, Queensway, New Delhi.

THE PRESS AND THE CONSTITUTION

Though 'Freedom of Press' is not expressly mentioned in the New Constitution of the Republic, it is implied in two provisions dealing with the Right of Freedom in the Constitution. The relevant provisions state that "All citizens shall have the right" "to freedom of speech and expression" and "to practise

any profession", or "carry on any occupation, trade or business". Most of the older Press laws, imposing restrictions, are, therefore, inapplicable since January 26, 1950. Article 19 (2) of the Constitution has placed from 1951 certain restrictions on the Indian Press ; Act LVI of 1951, which remains in force for two years has penalised publication of "objectionable matters". 'Objectionable matters' include matters that incite or encourage persons to commit violence, sabotage, murder, interfere with supply or distribution of food or essential commodities or essential services, seduce any member of the armed force, promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different sections of the people of India, etc.

PRESS COMMISSION

The Government of India appointed in 1952 the following to be members of the Press Commission to enquire into the state of the Press and its present and future lines of development : (1) Sri Justice G. S. Rajadhyaksha (Chairman), (2) C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, (3) Acharya Narendra Deva, (4) Dr. Zakir Hussain, (5) Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, (6) Sri P. H. Patawardhan, (7) Sri T. N. Singh, (8) Sri Jaipal Singh, (9) Sri A. D. Mani, alternate, Sri J. Natarajan, (10) Sri A. R. Bhat and (11) Sri Chalapathi Rau.

Press Organisations

1. *Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society,* founded in 1939. The objects are to act as the central organisation of the Press of India, Burma and Ceylon, to promote the business interests of the members as affected by the action of the legislatures and other public bodies, to promote common interests of members, hold conferences and interchange information among members.

2. *All India Newspaper Editors' Conference,* founded in 1940. Among others, the object emphasized was to represent the press in India in its relations with the public and public institutions and act as *liaison* between the Government and the press as a whole. It grew into a powerful body and is in practice the organ of big newspaper properties of India.

3. *Indian Languages Newspapers Association,* founded in 1941 by small newspapers, periodicals, etc., published in Indian languages.

4. *Empire Press Association,** founded in 1909 by the British masters of the press, had an Indian Section consisting of the European owners of the press in India. It has since broadened itself to welcome the big owners of Indian press.

INFORMATION SERVICES

GOVERNMENT BUREAUS: The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is responsible for supply of information, etc. from the Centre, and the State Governments maintain their own Publicity Departments in the States.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Old Secretariat, Delhi—8) carries its particular work through:

(1) *Press Information Bureau*: The Bureau is responsible for presenting the policies and activities of the Government to the public through the press and for keeping the Government informed of the main trends, provides news backgrounds, features, photos, etc. for 1,800 Indian newspapers in seven Indian languages besides English and maintains close contact with press organisations, foreign correspondents, etc. Its Defence Wing is charged with publicity for the Armed Forces.

(2) *The Publication Division*: The Division is responsible for the production, distribution, sale, etc. of pamphlets, books, magazines, etc., on matters of national importance.

(3) *The Advertising Branch*: The Branch is responsible for production, display, etc., of all advertisements of the Government of India except the Railways, which have their own Publicity Departments and organisations.

OTHER IMPORTANT ORGANISATIONS: A number of foreign powers maintain Information Offices (the USIS, the British Council, the Taas, for example) in big cities while some through their Embassies, Legation, etc., conduct publicity on behalf of the States, to inform the people of India. The Taas (USSR) maintains its own office in New Delhi and publishes press bulletins and weekly periodicals in several languages.

UN Information Office (Theatre Communication Building, Queen's Way, New Delhi), serves the Indian people with information about the UN.

STANDARDS OF EDUCATION FOR JOURNALISM

In India there is no fixed standard of education by any university or any newspaper organisation, although a few

universities have so far initiated a Diploma Course in Journalism for graduates. But it has been generally accepted by a larger section of the Indian Press that the minimum qualification for any aspirant to journalism should be his graduation from any Indian university and a period of apprenticeship in a newspaper office, stenography being an additional qualification. Diploma Courses in Journalism have already been started in many Indian Universities. The Calcutta University started the course only in 1950, while Bombay University is also planning such a course shortly.

In America, on the other hand, the American Society of Journalism School Administrators adopted at its annual conference in June, 1946, at St. Louis, Missouri, certain definite standards of education for journalism : (1) The recognised institutions should be so equipped as to impart a high standard of professional training, comparable with any other, and offer a strong schooling in liberal arts, with emphasis, however, on only those special fields for which the school professes to prepare. (2) The curriculum should be so balanced as to give lessons on the liberal arts representing all major fields of knowledge and to include selected special disciplines and professional courses, not more than one-fifth of the total work for the bachelor's degrees being required in technical courses in journalism. (3) There should be individualized and personalized instructional relationship between the teacher and the student, with small classes and adequate practice work. (4) Laboratories, class rooms, equipment and libraries should be adequate to the achievement of the educational objective of the school. (5) With a provision for elimination of the unit by selective methods, education should be restricted to students qualified by intelligence and other personal qualities to do quality work in journalism and be successful practitioners with the result that graduates may prove the success of their education by their records of employment, advancement and leadership in journalism. (6) The faculty should be qualified by personal characteristics, education and experience in journalism to give instructions in line with the objectives. (7) Lastly, press associations, publishers and editors should have confidence in the administration of the institution and the type and quality of instruction given.

PRESS, FILM AND RADIO SURVEY

The 2,379,463,000 people of the world receive news, information and entertainment from 223,774,000 copies of daily newspapers, 181,849,000 radio receivers, about 15,500,000 television receivers, and 100,000 cinemas (with 42,444,900 seats).

These facilities, however, are unequally distributed among the various continents and countries. The United States, for instance, uses 65 per cent of the world's newsprint, but India uses lsss than one per cent. Sweden had 301 radio sets per 1,000 inhabitants ; in the African territories of the United Kingdom, Belgium, France and Portugal, the ratio is less than 3 per 1,000.

U.N.E.S.C.O.'s report shows that Europeans buy 53 per cent of the world's daily papers and North Americans 25 per cent, while South Americans, Asians and Africans together buy only 15 per cent. The greatest number of paper readers is in the United Kingdom, with a circulation of 596 copies per 1,000 people. The U.S.S.R. has 7,700 dailies and weeklies with a combined circulation of 33,500,000.

To help offset the newsprint shortage, India is using bamboo fibre as raw material, while China utilizes rice paper. China, like the Soviet Union, widely employs wall newspapers to diffuse the printed work economically.

North America possesses 53 per cent of the world's radio receiving sets ; Europe 35 per cent ; South America, Asia and Africa together have only 11 per cent. The United States which has nearly half of the world's 5,000 transmitters, also leads with 620 receivers per 1,000 people ; following her are Sweden, 301 ; Falkland Islands, 300 ; and Denmark, 282.

In the field of the cinema, the greatest producers of feature films are the United States, India, Japan and Italy, in sequential order. The Soviet Union makes more feature-length documentaries than "Entertainment" films.

The most frequent cinema-goers are in Israel with an attendance per person of 38 times a year. Next are the Costa Ricans, 30 times ; the British, 29 ; and the Australians, 25. Best provided with cinemas, proportionately, are the Cypriots, 120 ; Australians, 183 ; the New Zealanders, 144 and the Swedes, 103 seats per 1,000 people.

CHAPTER VIII

INDIA AND INDIANS

The sub-continent of India comprising the political States of Bharat (Union of India), Pakistan and Nepal, forms a natural unit. For the diversity of physical conditions, of flora and fauna and of the people, it is justly regarded as "an epitome of the world".

NATURAL REGIONS

India falls into three broad natural regions:

(1) The Mountainous Regions of the North which wall up India from the rest of Asia. It comprises *Himalayan regions,* over 2,000 miles long and, on an average, 180-200 miles broad, which are divided and subdivided into various distinct sections: (*a*) The Great Himalayas with an average height of 20,000 ft. The snow-line begins at about 16,000 ft. of elevation. It includes the peaks Nanga Parvat (26,360 ft.), Nanda Devi (25,660 ft.), Dhaval-giri (26,820 ft.), Mt. Everest (29,002 ft.) and Kanchanjangha (28,150 ft). (*b*) The Lesser Himalayas with an elevation of about 15,000 ft. (*c*) The Outer Himalayas stretching from the above to the Terais up to the plains in the south. The Himalayan regions have given birth to the mighty rivers, the Indus (important for India and Pakistan), the Ganges and the Brahmaputra.

(2) *The Indo-Gangetic Plain,* which covers the greater part of Northern India, is formed by the basins of the three rivers, the Indus, the Ganges, and the Brahmaputra, and the alluvial deposits of the rivers. It became the cradle of Indo-Aryan civilisation and historically came to signify the "Hindostan".

(3) *The Deccan* or *the Peninsular India* stretches from the Vindhya and the Satpura ranges on the north, and has two mountain ranges, the Ghats, running along the sides, and forms a great plateau, 1,000 ft. to 3,000 ft. in height. It falls into several subdivisions, about five in all, according to soil and climate and fertility.

Climate and Rainfall

From the freezing mountains of north to the sub-tropical regions of south a variety of climatic conditions naturally prevails all over the country. Broadly, there are two climatological divisions: the South is more tropical in character, and the North, lying beyond the Tropic of Cancer is less so. The north-western parts of India present a relatively extreme climate, hot in summer and cold in winter, because of the dry conditions of the parts which are not modified by sufficient rainfall. The eastern parts comprising Bengal and Assam and Bihar in the main, are favoured by the rains and the rivers and present a milder climate full of moisture in the air.

Rainfall, and the climatic conditions of India, and the fate, therefore, of her people, mainly agricultural, are determined by two monsoons:

(1) *The South-West Monsoon,* which gives 90 per cent of the total rainfall of India strikes the shores about the middle of June in two currents,—one by the Arabian Sea which affects the Bombay State, both the Punjabs, and, across the Western Ghats, the Madhya Bharat. The other current by the Bay of of Bengal causes copious rainfall in eastern and north-central India.

(2) *The North-East Monsoon* from the Central Asia across the Himalayas appears in January and is responsible for the light rain in Northern India, which, falling in winter, is very important for the Punjab.

The average rainfall in India is 42″; but the departure from normal are as great as +12″ and −12″. The distribution of rainfall depends on physical features, hills and mountains and the forests. The country may be said to fall into four divisions: (*a*) West Zone, or that of heavy rainfall, more than 100 inches—Bengal, Assam and Konkan areas belong to this zone. (*b*) Intermediate Zone or that of moderate rainfall, includes large parts of the country that have an annual rainfall between 40 and 80 inches. (*c*) Dry Zone or that of deficient rainfall, includes areas which have an annual rainfall of less than 40 inches. (*d*) Desert Zone, where rainfall is even less than 20 inches annually, includes parts of Rajputana and Eastern Punjab.

MONTHLY WEATHER CHART

Temperature °F. (1951)

	Calcutta		Cherapunji		Ranchi	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
January ...	79·0	55·3	60·7	44·3	73·5	47·9
February ...	86·5	61·7	64·3	48·8	82·1	54·6
March ...	94·1	69·7	69·4	55·3	88·2	63·4
April ...	97·2	77·1	70·1	57·3	93·7	67·9
May ...	99·1	80·3	71·3	60·5	100·9	75·3
June ...	93·8	80·4	70·8	63·6	94·5	74·8
July ...	90·0	79·5	70·7	64·4	85·6	72·5
August ...	90·5	80·3	72·6	65·4	85·9	73·6
September ...	90·9	79·3	73·9	63·8	86·8	71·8
October ...	90·4	78·1	72·1	60·8	86·1	69·8
November ...	85·1	66·9	68·0	53·3	80·2	57·5
December ...	80·6	66·9	65·9	50·1	74·5	49·6
Year ...	88·8	72·3	69·2	57·3	86·0	64·9

MONTHLY WEATHER CHART

Temperature °F. (1952)

	Calcutta		Cherapunji		Ranchi	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
January ...	81·7	57·6	61·9	47·2	78·1	51·0
February ...	88·7	64·1	66·3	50·6	82·3	57·1
March ...	91·0	69·0	66·8	53·1	87·3	61·6
April ...	95·6	76·6	72·0	59·2	96·9	69·9
May ...	95·4	79·1	71·7	60·1	98·9	73·1
June ...	95·0	80·3	73·2	64·8	94·8	75·9
July ...	88·5	79·2	72·1	[illegible]	84·9	[illegible]

Soil

The soil of India is classified under eight heads containing various other sub-classes. Of the 8 enumerated below, the first four are important.

(1) *Alluvial Soil*: Rich in chemical properties and capable of yielding a large variety of rabi and kharif crops, alluvial soils are generally common in Bengal, Assam, Bihar, U.P. and East Punjab.

(2) *Black Soil*: "The soil is a product of the decomposition of lavas . . . is highly retentive of moisture and rich in chemical properties." It is favourable for cotton, wheat, etc. It comprises large cotton areas of the Deccan, Bombay, Berar, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra, etc., and is found in Madras and W. Bengal.

(3) *Red Soil*: The soil is deficient in nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and humus, but potash and lime are generally sufficient. The Red Soil areas comprise the whole of Madras, Mysore, S.E. Bombay and extend to M. P., Chhotanagpur, and parts of W. Bengal, Bihar and U. P. The quality with regard to fertility varies due to different factors.

(4) *Laterite Soil*: This is formed by the weathering of laterite rocks and is marked by acidity. So, it is poor in quality. The soil is found in Madhya Bharat, Assam and the Western and Eastern Ghats.

(5) *Mountain and Hill Soil.*

(6) *Terai Soil.*

(7) *Arid and Desert Soil.*

(8) *Peat and other organic matters.*

Time

The standard time of Great Britain which was adopted by the British Government in 1880 is the mean local time of the Greenwich Meridian. The standard time of the Indian Union is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of GMT. The Indian standard time was advanced by one hour from Sept. 1942 to October 15, 1949, and was, therefore, ahead of GMT by 6 hours and 30 minutes. All over India except in West Bengal and Assam this standard time was being observed from October 15, 1945 onwards. Later on the offices and business houses in West Bengal and Assam adopted the standard time which is now therefore uniform all over the country.

GEOLOGICAL PERIODS IN INDIA

Indian scientists (A. K. Dey and M. S. Venkatram) divide the geological events and growth of life in India as follows :

I. *Archaean Era*—550,000,000 years. *No known signs of life.*

Sea in S.-W. India (northward extension hidden by Deccan lavas), parts of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, and probably N.-E. Frontier regions of Assam ; vulcanicity and formation of iron ores in S.-W. India and Orissa.

Vulcanicity and earth movements in South India, formation of the Kolar Gold Ores, etc.

Sea in Shillong area of Assam and Eastern Ghats.

Mountain building in the Eastern Ghats, Shillong Plateau of Assam, etc.

The iron-ore deposits of Singhbhum and Keonjhar-Bonai, and most of the manganese ores of the Central belt were formed in this period.

Seas in the Aravalli region, extending east to Singhbhum in Bihar, and probably in the Himalayan belt.

Mountain building and vulcanicity in the Aravalli region in Rajasthan, Chhotanagpur in Bihar, etc.

II. *Proterozoic Era*—900,000,000 years.

Rocks of the Western Himalayas not yet classified, probably sea. In the peninsular India, shallow seas, lakes, etc., in Upper part (parts of Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Madras, etc.) ; deeper seas in earlier part (Aravalli ranges and parts of South India). Some mountain-building and vulcanicity between earlier and later divisions (especially Rajasthan).

Indications of animal life in upper part (the origin of the remains is still disputed).

Earlier phase of mountain building in Western Himalaya.

Cambrian and late pre-Cambrian period :—Sea in Western Himalaya-Spiti area, Kashmir, Mandi area and Simla-Garhwal region (joined to Persian Gulf across the Punjab Salt Range).

Invertebrates dominant (no land or fresh-water animals or plants known). (Redlichia noetlingi fauna).

Mountain building movements in Western Himalayas.

III. *Palaeozoic Era*—360,000,000 years.

Lower Devonian, Silurian and Ordovician period :—Shallow sea in Spiti, Nepal region.

Early fishes and simple plants first known outside India.

Carboniferous and Upper Devonian period :—Deepening of sea in Spiti and parts of Kashmir.

Simple fresh-water vertebrates known, and coal-forming plants abundant, in Europe and America, not known in India.

Mountain building in the Himalaya, etc.

IV. *Mesozoic Era*—130,000,000 years.

Permo-Carboniferous period :—Sea in North-west Himalaya and Kashmir ; vulcanicity in Kashmir and in the north-east India (Abor Hills) ; lakes and rivers in Bengal-Bihar region ; glaciation from the mountainous regions in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Western Rajasthan, etc., and on both sides of the Himalaya, at beginning of period.

Plants of primitive types dominant ; the forest now forming coal.

Trias period :—Vulcanicity in North Kashmir ; sea in Kashmir, north-west Himalaya, Tibet, Simla-Garhwal-Nepal region and possibly also in the Naga Hills, Andamans ; lakes and rivers in Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Bharat and Madhya Pradesh.

Primitive mammals first appear outside India, reptiles abundant.

Jurassic period :—Beginning of the break-up of the Gondwana land involving uplift in Bihar, etc. (overlap of Rajamahals follows upturning of Damudas).

Extension of sea from Cutch to Jaisalmer, and in the north-west Himalaya and Tibet, probably also in the Andamans and Nicobar Islands. Vulcanicity in E. Bihar, deltas along E. Coast and lakes in Jabbalpur area.

Dominance of giant reptiles and older types of plants (primitive birds first known outside India).

Cretaceous period :—In the later part, sea in Lower Assam ; in the Naga Hills, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, earth movement accompanied by volcanic activity and lava flows in Cutch-Kathiawar-Gujrat region, in the earlier part sea from Cutch to South Africa, later spreading into Western India ; lakes in Central India.

V. *Cainozoic Era*—60,000,000 years.

Middle and Lower Eocene period :—Uplift and subsidence followed by sea invasion from Cambay through West Rajasthan to Punjab, Jammu and West Bengal ; sea in Southern Tibet, Lower Assam, parts of South-East India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands ; lava flows in South India and volcanic activities in north-west Kashmir and Central Great Himalaya.

Small ancestors of modern animals ; plants of modern types become dominant.

Oligecene and Upper Eocene period :—Folding and igneous intrusion in the Himalaya ; sea-incursion in south-west Cutch ; sea in Andamans, Nicobars, Lower Assam, deltas in Upper Assam.

Lower Miocene period :—Sea in Lower Assam, Cutch-Kathiawar-Cambay region and rivers and lakes along the foot-hills of the Himalayas ; Assam sea probably extended in Andamans.

Movement of the Himalaya.

Pliocene and late Miocene period :—Encroachment of sea on parts of coasts of South India ; folding in the foot-hills in North-West and North-East India.

Siwalik mammals including early forms of elephants, bears, etc., and modern plants.

Quarternary period :—Present day shape of India, including final Himalayan movement and glaciation.

Man and modern type of animals and plants.

MAN IN INDIA

ETHNIC ELEMENTS ("RACES")

The people of India like all other peoples contain elements of many ethnic groups or races who entered India in different times. Scientifically, six main "races" or ethnic groups with nine sub-types are found among the people at present in the sub-continent of India. They are as follows (the principal elements representing the particular types are mentioned in parenthesis) :

1. The Negrito (perhaps the first-comers, Kadars, Pulayans, etc. of Cochin-Travancore hills ; and possibly the Angami Nagas of the Naga Hills in North-East border).

2. The Proto-Austroloid (Chenchus, Malayans, Kurumbus of South and many members of the Munda, Santal and Kol groups).

3. The Mongoloid, consisting of (*a*) the Palae-Mongoloid (long-headed type, *e.g.*, some Assam tribes ; short-headed type as found among Lepchas) ; (*b*) the Tibeto-Mongoloid type (found in Sikkim and Bhutan).

4. The Mediterranean, comprising: (*a*) Palae-Mediterranean (like the Proto-Egyptians, medium statured, dark-skinned, slightly built ; found among the Dravidian people of the South) ; (*b*) Mediterranean (medium to tall stature, lighter skin colour, head long ; the probable creators of the Indus civilisation ; found now as a dominant element in the population of North and South India, in the upper sections as well) ; (*c*) so-called "Oriental" types (with long, convex noses, like the Semitic people ; found mainly in Sind, Rajputana and western U. P.).

5. The Western Brachycephals, consisting of (*a*) the Alpinoid (medium stature, round, prominent nose, etc.) ; (*b*) the Dinaric (taller, darker in colour of skin and eyes, nose long, etc. ; well marked among the Coorgis and found in abundance in Bengal, Orissa, Kathiawad, Kannara and Tamil countries) ; and (*c*) the Armenoid (more 'hawk-like' nose, and flattened vertical occiput) ; the Parsis show Armenoid elements.

6. The Nordic (well-built body, tall stature, long, massive head, narrow, straight nose, and, particularly, absence of pigment in the outer surface of the body which makes the skin white, hair blond and the eyes blue ; found now among the Pathan tribes, particularly among the Kaffirs, and, as mixed with other types widely in the Punjab, Rajputana and among the upper classes even of Bengal, Maharastra, etc., *e.g.*, the Chitpavans of Maharastra).

"The racial groups in India do not coincide with the linguistic and cultural divisions. There is only a rough parallelism between the geographical distribution of tribes and their linguistic divisions."

LANGUAGE

India, according to the *Linguistic Survey of India*, which was not free from imperialistic bias to disprove the unity of India, is the babel of 179 languages and 544 dialects. For literature, for education and for public life, we have only 15 major

and literary languages, which can be reduced even to 12"—if Hindustani is accepted, as it has been practically, by the speakers of Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi and Nepali as their own language (holds Prof. Suniti Kumar Chatterji). The Indian Constitution has accepted 13 principal languages of India and English as official languages. We should not however forget that in the multi-national States of India and Pakistan Indian (and Pakistani, in a small number) nationalities are in a process of formation and language and culture of some more peoples, tribes and minority groups may develop and require to be recognised.

The languages of India belong to three main families of languages, connected with three great groups of peoples who came to India and are found in India intermixed with one another. The first-comers, the Negritos, have, however, left no traces of their speech. The Austroloids have also left no language for us to inherit. The Austrics, who were connected with the Austroloids, and some of the Dravidian speakers, gave up in the plains their own speech for that of the Indo-Aryans.

PRESENT SPEECH-GROUPS

(1) The *Austric Family* of speeches is represented by the three groups (*a*) the Kol or Munda (including Santali with 2·5 million speakers, according to 1931 Census), (*b*) Khasi in Assam, and (*c*) the Nicobarese. The speakers altogether numbered 1·3 p.c. of the Indian people in 1931.

(2) The *Dravidian Family* has four developed languages of South India, (*a*) the Tamil, (*b*) the Telegu, (*c*) Kannada, and (*d*) Malayalam, which is a younger sister of the Tamil. A number of uncultivated speeches also belong to the family, *e.g.*, Tulu, Coorgi, Gondi, Oraon, Maltu, Brahui (Baluchistan), etc. About 20 p.c. of the people of India speak Dravidian speeches.

(3) The *Tibeto-Burman* of the Mongoloid family accounts for less than 1 p.c. of the Indian population. Only Newari in Nepal and Meithei or Manipuri in Manipur have a written literature. Besides owning about the 116 tribal languages of the 'Linguistic Survey of India', which have doubtful chance of survival, the family is represented by other important speeches like Garo, Lushei, Newari, Manipuri, etc.

(4) The *Indo-Aryan Family* is by far the most powerful language group which flourished in India at the cost of others. About 73 p.c. of the people of India spoke one or other form of it in 1931. The more important Indo-Aryan speeches have been classified as follows:

(A) *North-Western Group* (in Pakistan): (1) Hindi or W. Punjabi, (2) Sindhi. (B) *Southern Group*: (3) Marathi (with Konkani). (C) *Eastern Group*: (4) Oriya, (5) Bengali (of India and Pakistan), (6) Asamiya, (7) Maithili, Magadhi and Bhojpuri of Bihar. (D) *East Central Group*: (8) Eastern Hindi, *i.e.*, Awadhi, Bagheli and Chhattisgarhi. (E) *Central Group*: (9) Western Hindi or Hindustani (which includes both High Hindi and Urdu), (10) Punjabi or Eastern Punjabi, (11) Rajasthani-Gujrati (which are still jointly accepted). (F) *Northern or Pahari Group*: (12) Eastern Pahari or Nepali, (13) Central Pahari (including Garhwali, Kumaoni, etc.); and lastly, (14) Western Pahari dialects.

It may be permissible to add another group to the above Indo-Aryan family, *viz.*, (G) Dardic, represented by (15) Kashmiri and some Frontier dialects.

Two languages of Pakistan, Pashto of the Frontier Afghans and Baluchi, belong to the Iranian family of languages.

Hindi and Urdu, it may be briefly noted, are based on the same spoken form and grammar, *viz.*, that of Western Hindi. For literary purposes, when drawing on Sanskrit for vocabulary and using the Nagri script, the speech turns into Hindi; and for the same purpose, drawing on Persian and Arabic and employing the Perso-Arabic script, it grows into Urdu.

Script: Script, which is different from the speech or language as is commonly forgotten, shows a good deal of regional variety in its development in India. Almost all the modern major languages had their own scripts, some of which were but varieties of the same (like Asamiya, Bengali, Maithili, for example), and all of them are descended from a common Indian script, called the *Brahmi-lipi*, in which Asoka generally gave his edicts. Nagri, originating from the well-known Western city of Nagara, is the main Indian script to-day. Both Hindi and Marathi are written in Nagri, and it is being increasingly employed for Sanskrit, both for writing and printing. Urdu, Sindhi, Kashmiri, etc. are written in Perso-Arabic script. The Roman script, which if suitably accepted would give a

"perfect alphabet" for Indian languages, is employed for certain minor and tribal languages into which the European missions introduced it.

BACKGROUND OF HISTORY: INDIA THROUGH THE AGES

The birth of the Republic of India brought the 5,000 years of Indian history to the close of a chapter. One has only to look back at the milestones to know what India has come through and what she has yet to go through to reach her destiny.

A. Prehistoric and Protohistoric India

The earliest indications of tool-making men in India (400,000 to 200,000 years old) are found in the last phase of the Second Glaciation in the Soan Valley at Potwar (Rawalpindi, Pak.), in the Upper Narbada Valley (Madhya Bharat), and later in the Kurnool area (Andhra State) and also in Mysore, Sind and Baluchistan. They belong to the *Old* and *New Stone Age*.

Early agricultural settlements and village-communities in Sind and Baluchistan (*c.* 3,500—2,000 B.C.) might have been an extension of the peoples from Mesopotamia and Northern Iran ;—in Sind, through the sea and sea-side route of South Persia, in Baluchistan from that of North Persia. Nothing so old is generally found east of the Ganges in India.

The *Bronze Age* is almost absent in India. With the "Harappa Culture" the "bronze-copper (chalcolithic) period" is reached. And we can trace the ages of Indian history chronologically—with long gaps called 'dark ages'—in their socio-political bearings from after Harappa, as in the following, though almost all dates are only approximate. (See also *ante*, Part I, Chapter I).

c. 2,500—1,500 B.C. : Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro (=Akkad and 'III Dynasty' or Ur) ; First Civilization in India of Cities and Towns ; end with Aryan(?) invasion. *c.* 1,500—900 B.C. : Aryan-speaking tribes conquer and spread over Northern India. Evolution in India of cities and towns, of Kingship and Empires, side by side with Samitis and Tribal Democracies. *c.* 1,100 B.C. : The Battle of Kurukshetra (according to Pargiter).

B. Ancient India (*c.* 1,000 B.C.—1,200 A.D.)

c. 600 B.C.—400 B.C. : 16 Mahajanapadas (Kasi, Kosala, etc.). 563—483 B.C. : Gautama Buddha. 540—468 B.C. : Mahavira. *c.* 544 B.C. : Foundation of Pataliputra by Ajatasatru. Magadha rises to supremacy. 327 B.C. : Alexander the Great invades India. *c.* 322 B.C. : Maurya Empire founded by Chandra Gupta : India united under the Mauryas. *c.* 273—232 B.C. : Asoka the Great rules India—Indian culture evolves a culture of righteousness and humanity ; Cultural Missions to Foreign lands ; Maurya art and sculpture flourish. *c.* 230 B.C.—200 A.D. : Andhra Dynasty in the Deccan rules for about 4½ centuries. *c.* 185 B.C. : Pushyamitra ends the Maurya rule of Magadha. Kanva Dynasty rules from C. 73 B.C.—28 B.C. Brahmanical Reaction—*Manusamhita,* the Hindu Code, is introduced—*Puranas* and Pauranik Hinduism in the first stage of evolution. *c.* 200 B.C.—320 A.D. : *First Dark Age* : Disunited India under the Indo-Bactrian and Indo-Parthian Kings, Saka invaders—(Vikrama Era founded in 58 B.C., Saka Era in 78 A.D.)—Indo-Hellenic 'Gandhara School' of Sculpture evolved in Peshawar. *c.* 120 A.D.—220 A.D. : Kaniska comes to the throne of Purushpur. The last council of Buddhism. Mahayana Buddhism in evolution—Nagarjuna, Asvaghosa, Vasumitra, Charaka flourish. Art and sculpture of the Mathura School come into existence. Kushan Empire ends with Vasudeva I (220 A.D.).

c. 100 A.D.—C. 1,000 A.D. : Indian Overseas Enterprise and colonising activities commence and continue for about 800 years in Java, Sumatra, Cambodia, etc., and in Central Asia.

c. 300 A.D.—500 A.D. : Gupta Period—the Golden Age of Hindu India : 320 A.D. : Chandra Gupta I starts Gupta Era. *c.* 330—380 A.D. : Samudra Gupta unifies India. *c.* 380—415 A.D. : Chandragupta II Vikramaditya (?). Fahien travels India (405—411 A.D.). 415—455 A.D. : Kumaragupta I. Huns begin to invade the Empire. 'Hindu Renaissance' in full bloom, Puranas and Pauranik Hinduism take final shape. The age of Kalidasa, Dingnaga, etc. in literature—The golden age of Indian sculpture (Buddhist and Hindu) and painting (*e.g.* Ajanta dates from 1st to 7th century A.D.) and science (Varahamihira, Aryabhatta

and Brahmagupta) and industry (*e.g.*, the Iron Pillar of Delhi).—The age of Foreign Missions, *e.g.*, Kumarjiva *c.* 383 and Gunavardhana to China. 450 A.D.—600 A.D. : *Second Dark Age* : Break-up of the Gupta Empire about 500 A.D. 606—647 A.D. : Harshavardhana of Kanauj rules N. India. (Pulakesin II of the Chalukya Empire of Vatapi checks Harsha in South. *c.* 620). 647—1192 A.D. : *Third Dark Age* : *Transition to Middle Age*. *c.* 650—1200 A.D. : Rajput Kingdoms in North (ruling classes form ruling castes), countless kingdoms and dynasties. *c.* 750—1075 A.D. : Pala Empire of Gaura flourishes and declines. Senas of Bengal (1095 to 1205) follow. Tantrik Buddhism and Saivism. Sanskrit revival and art revival take place in Bengal. *c.* 650—1200 A.D. : Kingdoms of the South : Pallavas (600—740 A.D.) of Kanchi ; Pallava Art ; Chola (1007—1053) ; Chalukyas (642—752). Rastrakutas (of Ellora fame), Hoysalas, etc. in A.D. -1336. Sankaracharya (8th century) ; Ramanuja. *c.* 1001 to 1026 A.D. : Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni carries on raids into India. 1192 A.D. : Defeat of Prithwiraja of Delhi. 1193—1206 A.D. : Muslim power established in Northern India up to Bengal by Turk rulers.

C. Mediaeval India (about 1206—1800 A.D.)

The Age of Transition : Rajput Dynasties, Indian feudalism takes shape (*c.* 647—1206 A.D.).

1206—1526 A.D. : *Sultans of Delhi*. Reorientalisation of Indian feudalism. 1206—1290 A.D. : The Slave Kings including Sultana Razia (1236—1240) rule N. India. 1290—1338 A.D. : The Khiljis (invasion of South under Malik Kafur in 1310 A.D.) ; the time of Amir Khasru, the poet ; and Tughlaks (Muhammad Tughlak, 1325—1351) ; Foundation of Vijayanagara (1336) and Bahamani Kingdoms (1347) in South. 1388—1526 A.D. : The Break-up of Sultanate. The Independent Muslim Kingdoms. Sayyads (1414—1450) and Lodis (1450—1526).

1498 A.D. : Vasco da Gama arrives at Calicut. (Modern Age knocks at the gate of India). Ramananda, Kabir, Chaitanya, Nanak, Jnaneswara of Maharastra flourish and preach. Sayana d. 1387 and Madhavacharya flourished at

Vijayanagara. Europe passes from Renaissance to Reformation and advances towards a new civilization while in India Feudalism of Hindu times is oriented and strengthened by a Turko-Persian System.

1526—1712 A.D. : *Mughal Rule* : 1526 A.D. : First battle of Panipat, Babar wins Delhi. 1540—1556. Humayun lost the throne of Delhi. 1542—1545 : Sher Shah's great public works. 1556—1605 : Akbar the Great ; India united again ; Indian feudalism reaches its most glorious period. (Compare and contrast with the new spirit of adventures and objective enquiry in Europe of Elizabeth, of Bacon, Drake, Raleigh and Shakespeare). Todar Mall's land settlements weaken Jagirdari (feudalism). The age of Abul Fazl, the historian ; Faizi, the poet ; Man Sing, the General ; Todar Mall, the ablest administrator ; Birbal, the wit, etc. Tulsidas writes Hindi Ramayana, Tansen creates new music. Indo-Persian art and architecture (Fatepur Sikri) rise as Moghul art.

1600 A.D. : The East India Co. founded by the Queen's Charter.

1605—1627 A.D. : The heyday of Moghul Empire. Jehangir rules with Queen Nurjehan (1605—1627). Shahjehan rules India (1628—1657). Moghul arms reduce southern Bahamani Kingdoms. Art and Architecture reach zenith (cf. European merchant enterprise, intellectual and scientific progress, founding of the Royal Society in England while India remains steeped in mediaevalism and scholasticism). 1659—1707 A.D. : Aurangzeb : Beginning of the end of Moghuls. The rise of Marhattas under Sivaji (1627—1680). The Sikhs organised by Guru Govinda (1675—1708). 1707—1712 A.D. : Decline of the Moghuls, Moghul Power virtually ends with Bahadur Shah (1712).

1714—1818 A.D. : A century of Mahratta interlude. 1714—1761 A.D. : The rise and fall of the Peshwas. (The Third Battle of Panipat, 1761).

1757—1800 A.D. : *Transition to Colonial Rule*. British merchants capture Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Foundation of British rule in India laid. Anglo-French rivalry for supremacy and Colonial Empire in Europe, America and India 1756—1763 A.D.) ends with the Seven Years' War. 1770

A.D.: The Great Famine of Bengal. 1773-1793 A.D.: Regulating Act (1773) and Permanent Settlement (1793) in Bengal; basis laid for colonialism—semi-feudal conditions. Bengali Printing Press started by Serampur Missionaries (1778 A.D.). 1786—1805 A.D.: Fall of Mysore and decline of the Marhattas. 1818 A.D.: Final overthrow of the Marhattas.

D. Modern India: (about 1,800 A.D.—).

1757—1947 A.D.: British Rule in India:

Armed conquest is followed by administrative and imperialist consolidation; colonial-feudal exploitation; supersession of native initiative and natural historical process; destruction of village communities and Indian village industries. Unconscious unleashing of forces of first 'social revolution in Asia' as against conscious imperialist domination.

I. *British Imperialism Grips India*

1798—1823 A.D.: Conquest (under Lord Wellesley) and consolidation (under Lord Hastings, 1814—1823). 1828—1834 A.D.: Bentinck's Reforms: Administrative education (1835) and social. Munro introduces *ryotwari* system in land settlement between 1820—1827. 1845—1849 A.D.: The Sikh Wars and Annexation of the Punjab. 1848—1856 A.D.: Dalhousie and Annexation of States. Opening of railways (1853) and electric telegraph. Wood's educational despatch (1854). (Note first Indian industrial enterprises, 1853).

1857 A.D.: The Sepoy Mutiny. 1858 A.D.: India passes under British Crown. 1858 A.D.: 3 Universities founded in 3 Presidency Towns. 1877 A.D: Queen of England declared Empress of India. 1896—1897 A.D.: Famine in U.P., C.P.; Plague in Bombay Presidency. 1899—1905 A.D.: Curzon as the Viceroy. 1900 A.D.: Famine. 1905 A.D.: Partition of Bengal. Revolt of the educated classes. 1909 A.D.: Indian Councils Act. (Morley-Minto Reforms). 1911 A.D.: Partition of Bengal annulled. Delhi declared Capital. 1914—1918 A.D.: India fights Imperialist War.

1919 A.D.: The Punjab Disorders. Jallianwalla Bag Massacre (April 13). 1921 A.D.: Dyarchy in Provinces; Non-co-operation by Nationalist India (1920). 1927—1935 A.D.: Simon Commission (1927) boycotted; Civil Disobedience (1930-32); Round Table Conference in London (1932); Government of India Act of 1935. 1937 A.D.: Provincial Autonomy: Congress accepts ministries. 1939 A.D.: World War II. Demand for Pakistan; Crisis of the Nationalist Movement. 1942 A.D.: Cripps Mission and the Crisis. "Quit India" movement. 1943 A.D.: Famine in Bengal. Japanese Bombing. 1945 A.D.: End of War and Release of the Congress Leaders. 1946 A.D.: Cabinet Mission Plan. Congress-League Differences deepen; Killings in Calcutta, Noakhali, Bihar and the Punjab. 1947 A.D.: Division of India; India and Pakistan formed into separate Independent Dominions.

II. *India Fights Imperialism*

1. *Popular Revolts against Foreign rule* (1751—1857). 1763—1793 A.D.: Sannyasi Rebellion: an early popular revolt. Other early rebels: 'Dacoits' who captured Rangpur (1772), sacked Jessore and Vishnupur (1787). 1800—1857 A.D.: Wahabi movement: Puritanic Islam calls for *zehad*. Centres in Bengal, Patna, and Peshawar. Peasants' revolt under Wahabi leadership.
2. *Middle classes pass from Reformism to Revolt*: 1818—1858 A.D.: Colonial 'Renaissance' in Bengal, Newspapers and Schools founded, Ram Mohun Roy as the Pioneer. The Young Bengal goes ahead; Social and religious reform movements start. Universities established (1858). Growth of Bengali Literature (post-Mutiny) as a cultural bulwark against imperialism.
3. *Political Awakening*: 1835 A.D. Tea Plantations in Assam begin. 1852—1854. A.D.: First (European) Jute Mill in Rishra started. 1853 A.D.: First Railways in India introduced. 1854 A.D.: First Indian owned Cloth Mill in Bombay established. 1857 A.D.: The Mutiny: National revolt under feudal leadership. Apathy of the educated classes. 1868 A.D.: Hindu Mela (National Fair) Movement in Bengal. 1885 A.D.: Indian National Congress

founded by educated classes. 1900 A.D. : Revolutionary conspiracies in Bengal and Maharastra. 1905 A.D. : Partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi (industrial and national) Movement. Open revolt of the middle classes. 1906—1914 A.D. : Imperialist Repression *vs.* Revolutionary Terrorism. 1906 A.D. : Muslim League founded in Dacca. 1912—1914 A.D. : Anti-imperialism rouses educated Muslims. *Al Hilal* (1912) of Abul Kalam Azad, *Comrade* and *Hamdard* of Muhammad Ali are published. 1914—1918 A.D. : World War I and Indo-German Conspiracy, the Gadr Movement. Bombay Textile industry prospers through wartime opportunities.

4. *Nationalist Movement reaches the People* : *Gandhi Period* : 1919 A.D. : The Rowlat Act. Gandhiji leads Satyagraha and forges Hindu-Muslim unity. 1920 A.D. : The Indian National Congress accepts Satyagraha ; direct action becomes the nationalist Indian method. The All-India Trade Union Congress founded (1920). 1921-1922 A.D. : First nation-wide popular movement for Swaraj ; Non-co-operation. 1923—1930 A.D. : The Swarajya Party carry fight in the legislatures. 1929 A.D. : Working class in action (1927-28) and Meerut Conspiracy Case, 1929. 1930—1932 A.D. : Second nation-wide movement ; the Civil Disobedience. 1930—1934 A.D. : Bengal Revolutionaries carry guerilla revolt. Bengal under Ordinance and Repression. 1936—1938 A.D. : Congress accepts office in provinces. League formulates demand for Pakistan. 1940—1942 A.D. : World War II : Congress demands National Government ; League demands Power and Pakistan. Nationalist movement reaches a crisis. 1942 A.D. : The third nation-wide movement : 'Quit India' : Revolt of the People fused with the revolt of the educated classes. 1943—1944 A.D. : Netaji Subhas Bose forms Provisional Azad Hind Hukumat. 1945—1946 A.D. : India in Revolt : INA Trial ; Rashid Ali Day fight ; Indian Marine and Air Forces rebel (Feb., March, 1946). *People's revolt fused with the revolt of the armed troops.* Working class leads Freedom Movements. General Election. Congress and League win General and Muslim seats respectively on a 13 p.c. suffrage. 1946—1947 A.D. : Crisis of Nationalism in face of Transference of Power. A.D. 1946 Aug. : Hindu-Muslim Killings and disruption of

the national forces. 1947, Aug. 15 ; Government of Indian Dominion handed over to the Congress ; Government of Pakistan to the Muslim League.

5. *India Since August, 1947*

1947.	Aug. 15	..	India and Pakistan become separate independent dominions. Constituent Assemblies assume sovereign power. National Governments formed.
	Oct. 27	..	Accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India. Indian troops fight raiders in Kashmir.
	Dec. 30	..	India Government decide to refer Kashmir dispute to Security Council.
1948.	Jan. 30	..	Gandhiji assassinated.
	Sept. 11	..	Quaed-e-Azam passes away.
	Sept. 30	..	Indian troops march into Hyderabad.
	Dec. 29	..	Expiry of the Standstill Agreement. Virtual accession of Hyderabad to India.
1949.	Jan 1	..	Cease-fire effective in Kashmir.
	March 7	..	Objective resolution moved in Pakistan Constituent Assembly.
	Nov. 24	..	Nizam signs Instrument of Accession to India.
	Nov. 26	..	New Constitution of India adopted.
1950.	Jan. 24	..	Dr. Rajendra Prasad elected President of the Indian Republic.
	Jan. 26	..	India becomes a Republic.
	April 1	..	Fiscal and Financial integration of the former Indian States with the Centre accomplished.
	April 8	..	Indo-Pakistan Agreement on Minorities signed.
	June 29	..	India decides to assist South Korea.
	July 7	..	Group Areas Bill promulgated in South Africa.
	Dec. 27	..	Indo-U.S.A. agreement on technical aid signed.
1951.	Jan. 4-12	..	Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London.

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1951

Population : The total population of India enumerated in the 1951 census is as follows :—

Persons	... ...	356,829,485
Males	... ...	183,305,654
Females	... ...	173,523,831

The 1951 census enumeration was completed on the 3rd March, 1951. The census was taken in all Part A, B and C States and Part D territories, excepting Jammu and Kashmir and a greater part of Part B Tribal Areas of Assam. The population of Jammu and Kashmir was 4·41 millions on 1-3-1951. A local estimate indicated that the population of Part B Tribal Areas of Assam was about 0·56 million. The mean decennial growth rate between 1941-1951 is 12·5 per cent. The annual rate of growth of population comes to nearly 1·2 per cent. The mean decennial growth rate is calculated in a slightly different manner from the percentage variation for which figures used to be furnished in former censuses. While the percentage variation is based on the population of the earlier of the two censuses concerned, the mean decennial growth rate is based on the mean population of the two censuses.

Occupation : As regards occupational distribution, the entire population of the country has been classified into two broad categories, namely, Agricultural and Non-agricultural, each of these two categories having been again subdivided into four classes. Agricultural classes (workers and their dependants) totalled 249·1 million or 70 per cent of the total population and non-agricultural classes 107·6 million or 30 per cent. The table below shows the broad distribution of the population over the eight livelihood classes.

	Number (Millions)	Percentage
A. *Agricultural* :		
1. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned, and their dependants ...	167·35	67·2
2. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned, and their dependants ...	31·64	12·7
3. Cultivating labourers and their dependants	44·81	18·0
4. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers, and their dependants	5·32	2·1
Total Agricultural	249·12	100·0

	Number (Millions)	Percentage
B. *Non-Agricultural* :		
5. Production other than cultivation ...	37·66	... 35·0
6. Commerce	21·31	19·8
7. Transport	5·62	5·2
8. Other services & miscellaneous sources	42·98	40·0
Total Non-Agricultural ...	107·57	100·0

Land is deemed to be "owned" if it is held on any tenure (by whatever name it is known locally) which carries with it the right of permanent occupancy for purposes of cultivation. Such rights should be heritable. It may be (but not necessarily) also transferable.

A "cultivator" is distinguished from a "cultivating labourer" as the person who takes the responsible decisions which constitute the direction of the process of cultivation. All cultivating labourers are employees of cultivators.

The density of population is 281. The density of population in individual States is the highest in Travancore-Cochin with 1,016 per square mile. The density of the City State of Delhi is 3,017. Bengal's density is 799 per square mile and there live 78,858 people per square mile in Calcutta.

Urbanisation : The 1951 census reveals a tendency towards a slight increase in urbanisation. The urban population of India totalled 62 million or about 17 per cent of the total population in 1951, as compared with 44 million or 14 per cent in 1941. A major part of the growth in urban population has occurred on the cities (*i.e.*, towns with a population of 1,00,000 and above). In 1951 the number of such towns increased from 48 to 75 and their population from 14·6 millions to over 24 millions. In the larger cities like Bombay, Poona, Bangalore, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi, the mean decennial growth rate varies between 19 per cent and 63 per cent. Except the City States of Ajmer and Delhi, the most highly urbanised States in India are Saurashtra (33·7 per cent), Bombay (31 per cent), West Bengal (24·8 per cent) and Mysore (24·0 per cent). Among the least urbanised States are Orissa (4·1 per cent), Assam (4·6 per cent) and Bihar (6·7 per cent).

In W. Bengal, 57·21 per cent of the population are engaged in agricultural and 42·79 per cent in non-agricultural pursuits. There are three share-croppers and agricultural labourers to every four owner or tenant cultivator, agricultural labourers being as numerous as share-croppers. In W. Bengal there are 19,523,755 Hindus ; 4,925,496 Muslims ; 175,021 Christians ; 81,576 Buddhists ; 29,864 Sikhs ; 19,116 Jains ; 2,619 Jews ; 1,918 Zoroastrians ; 48,245 tribals ; 1,079 non-tribal persons. Persons who did not disclose their religion are 1,619, while 58 persons in Calcutta claimed to be atheists.

Cities and their Population : Population of the major cities : Bombay—2,839,270 ; Madras—1,416,056 ; Calcutta—2,548,677 ; Delhi—914,790 ; New Delhi—276,314 ; Patna—283,479 ; Nagpur—449,099 ; Kanpur—705,383 ; Ahmedabad—788,333 ; Cuttack—102,505 ; Allahabad—332,295 ; Howrah—433,630 ; Lucknow—496,861 ; Jamshedpur—218,162 ; Jaipur—291,130 ; Bangalore—778,977.

In 1950, the death rate in India was 16 per thousand, as compared with 9·6 in the U.S.A., 11·7 in the U.K., and 12·7 in Ceylon. In 1947, the death rate per thousand of population in India was 19·7, as compared with 10·1 in the U.S.A., 21·1 in the U.K. In 1948 the death rate in India was 17·1, in the U.S.A. 9·9 and in the U.K. 10·9.

PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES AND SPEAKERS

Hindi	79,000,000	Oriya	11,000,000
Bengali	54,000,000	Guzarati	11,000,000
Telegu	26,000,000	Malayalam	10,000,000
Marathi	21,000,000	Sindhi	4,000,000
Tamil	20,000,000	Munda Languages ...	4,000,000
Punjabi	16,000,000	Assamese	2,000,000
Rajasthani	14,000,000	Kashmiri	1,500,000
Kannada	12,000,000	Baluchi	600,000

INDIANS ABROAD

Country	*Number*	*Year*	*Country*	*Number*	*Year*
Panama ...	85	1930	British Guiana ...	168,921	1946
Canada ...	1,500	1941	Fiji Islands ...	125,674	1947
Burma ...	1,017,826	1931	North Rhodesia ...	421	1937
Ceylon ...	732,258	1946	South Rhodesia ...	2,547	1941
New Zealand ...	1,116	1945	Maldive Islands ...	550	1933
British Malaya ...	604,508	1947	Aden ...	9,456	1936
Thailand ...	5,000	1931	British Somaliland	250	1946
Viet Nam ...	6,000	,,	Malta ...	37	1948
Hong Kong ...	2,500	1946	Granada ...	5,000	1932
British N. Borneo	1,298	1931	St. Lucia ...	2,189	1921
Dutch East Indies	27,638	1930	British Honduras	1,366	1946
Dutch Guiana ...	40,777	1935	Abyssinia ...	2,000	,,
Japan ...	250	1946	Egypt & Sudan	1,025	,,
Australia ...	4,544	1933	Iraq ...	2,596	1932
South Africa ...	282,525	1946	East Africa ...	5,000	1933
Kenya ...	90,900	1948	Madagascar ...	12,500	1946
Uganda ...	26,972	1943	Great Britain ...	6,000	1947
Zanzibar ...	14,000	1931	Other Eur. countries	1,000	,,
Tanganyika ...	44,700	1948	U. S. A. ...	2,400	1948
Mauritius ...	279,000	1948	Brazil ...	2,000	1931
Trinidad ...	195,747	1946			

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT INDIA

FIRST IN INDIA

Highest Peak—Everest, 29,141 ft.
Largest Populated City—Calcutta.
,, Lake—Wular Lake in Kashmir.
,, River—Ganges.
Highest Waterfall—Gersoppa Waterfall, Mysore, 960 ft.
Largest State—Madras.
,, Populated District—Vishakhapatnam.
,, Forest State—Assam.
,, Delta—Sundarban (8,000 sq. miles).
,, Cantilever Span Bridge—Howrah Bridge.
,, Irrigated Province—Punjab.
,, Cave Temple—Ellora, Hyderabad.
,, Gate—Buland Darwaja, Fatehpur Sikri.
,, Dome—Gol Gambuj, Bijapur.
,, Fair of Animals—Sonepur Fair.
Wettest Place—Cherapunji.
Densest Population—West Bengal.

Highest Peak Climbed—Everest (May 29, 1953).
Longest Corridor—Rameswaram Temple Corridor (4,000 ft.).
,, Bridge—Sone Bridge.
,, Platform—Sonepur, O.T.R.
,, Road—Grand Trunk Road (1,500 miles).
,, Canal—In Nepal, Oudh and Rohilkhand.
Tallest Tower—Qutb Minar.
,, Statue—Statue of Gomateswar, Mysore.
First India-made Ship—Jala-Usha (8,000 tons).
,, Indian Cruiser—INS Delhi (7,030 tons—formerly HMS Achilles).

First Among Indians

Congress President—Woomesh Ch. Bonnerjea—Bombay Session, 1885.
Fellow of Royal Society—A. Carsetji, 1841.
Nobel Prize Winner—Rabindranath Tagore, 1913.
Victoria Cross Winner—Naik Khudadad Khan, Great War I, 1914.
K.C.S.I.—Radhakanto Dev.
I.M.S.—Goodeve Chakraverty.
Provincial Governor—Lord S. P. Sinha.
Engineer—Nilmoni Mitra.
Member of Royal Artist Society—Abanindranath Tagore.
I.C.S.—Satyendranath Tagore.
Resigned I.C.S.—Subhas Chandra Bose.
,, Knighthood—Rabindranath Tagore.
Smith Prizeman—Bhupatimohan Sen.
Cambridge Wrangler—Ananda Mohan Basu.
Barrister-at-Law—Jnanendra Mohan Tagore.
Justice of High Court—Ramaprasad Roy (died before taking his seat), Sambhu Nath Pandit.
D.Sc. (London)—Jagadish Chandra Bose.
Woman M.B.—Virginia Mary Mitra.
,, M.A.—Chandralekha Bose.
World Tourist—Ramnath Biswas.
Bengali Linotype Inventor—Suresh Chandra Majumdar.
Member of India Council—K. G. Gupta, Syed Ali Bilgramy.
Peer—Lord S. P. Sinha.
Member of Parliament—Dadabhai Naoroji.

To contest election in British Parliament—Lal Mohan Ghosh.
World Heavyweight Champion Wrestler—Gama.
Halftone Blockmaker—Upendra Kishore Roy Chaudhury.
Tourist Dancer—Uday Shanker.
President of the Constituent Assembly in United India—Sachchidananda Sinha.
President of the Constituent Assembly in Divided India—Rajendra Prasad.
President of the Republic of India—Rajendra Prasad.
Motion Picture Producer—Govind Phalke (Harishchandra, 1912).
Commander of a Foreign Army (Brazil)—Col. Suresh Biswas.
Cricketer to complete 3,000 runs in a season (first in the world) —Ranjit Singhji of Nawanagar.
Swimmer to establish world record—Prafulla Ghosh.
Air Marshal—S. Mukherji.
Naval Commodore—A. Chakraverty.
Commander-in-Chief, Indian Union—Gen. K. M. Cariappa.

Indian Fellows of the Royal Society: 1. A. Carsetji 1841. 2. Srinivas Ramanujan 1918. 3. Sir J. C. Bose 1920. 4. Sir C. V. Raman 1930. 5. Dr. Meghnad Saha 1931. 6. Prof. Birbal Sahani 1936. 7. Prof. K. S. Krishnan 1940. 8. Dr. H. J. Bhaba 1941. 9. Sir Santiswarup Bhatnagar 1943. 10. Prof. S. Chandrasekhar 1944. 11. Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis 1945.

Presidents of the Indian National Congress

The year, place of the sitting and the names follow successively.

1885, Bombay, W. C. Bonnerjea ; 1886, Calcutta, Dadabhai Naoroji ; 1887, Madras, Badruddin Tyabji ; 1888, Allahabad, George Yule ; 1889, Bombay, William Wedderburn ; 1890, Calcutta, Phiroj Shah Mehta ; 1891, Nagpur, P. Ananda Charlu ; 1892, Allahabad, W. C. Bonnerjea ; 1893, Lahore, Dadabhai Naoroji ; 1894, Madras, Alfred Webb ; 1895, Poona, Surendra Nath Banerjea ; 1896, Calcutta, Rahimatulla Siani ; 1897, Amraoti, C. Sankaran Nair ; 1898, Madras, Anandamohan Basu ; 1899, Lucknow, Ramesh Chandra Dutt ; 1900, Lahore, N. G. Chandrabharkar ; 1901, Calcutta, Dinshaw Wacha ; 1902, Ahmedabad, Surendra Nath Banerjea ; 1903, Madras, Lalmohan Ghose ; 1904, Bombay, Henry Cotton ; 1905, Banaras, G. K. Gokhale ; 1906, Calcutta, Dadabhai Naoroji ; 1907, Surat, Rash-

behari Ghose ; 1908, Madras, Rashbehari Ghose ; 1909, Lahore, Madan Mohan Malaviya ; 1910, Allahabad, William Wedderburn ; 1911, Calcutta, Bishen Narayan Dhar ; 1912, Patna, R. N. Mudholkar ; 1913, Karachi, Nawab Saiyed Mahammad ; 1914, Madras, Bhupendra Nath Bose ; 1915, Bombay, S. P. Sinha ; 1916, Lucknow, Ambika Charan Majumdar ; 1917, Calcutta, Annie Besant ; 1918, Bombay (Special), Hassan Imam ; 1918, Delhi, Madan Mohan Malaviya ; 1919, Amritsar, Motilal Nehru ; 1920, Calcutta (Special), Lala Lajpat Roy ; 1920, Nagpur, C. Vijayraghavachariar ; 1921, Ahmedabad, Hakim Ajmal Khan ; 1922, Gaya, Chittaranjan Das ; 1923, Delhi (Special), Abul Kalam Azad ; 1923, Coconada, Mahammad Ali ; 1924, Belgaum, M. K. Gandhi ; 1925, Kanpur, Sarojinii Naidu ; 1926, Gauhati, Srinivas Ayengar ; 1927, Madras, M. A. Ansari ; 1928, Calcutta, Molital Nehru ; 1929, Lahore, Jawaharlal Nehru ; 1930, *No Session* ; 1931, Karachi, Vallabhbhai Patel ; 1932, Delhi, Seth Ranchhodlal ; 1933, Calcutta, Nellie Sen Gupta ; 1934, Bombay, Rajendra Prasad ; 1935-36, Lucknow, Jawaharlal Nehru ; 1937, Faizpur, Jawaharlal Nehru ; 1938, Haripura, Subhas Chandra Bose ; 1939, Tripuri, Subhas Ch. Bose (resigned), Rajendra Prasad ; 1940, Ramgarh, Abul Kalam Azad ; 1941-45, *No Session* ; 1946, Meerut, Jawaharlal Nehru ; 1946, Meerut, J. B. Kripalani (resigned), Rajendra Prasad ; 1947, Rajendra Prasad ;

PLACES OF INTEREST

Mount Abu : It is a hill station in Rajasthan, with two seasons of visit—one from the middle of March to the beginning of June and the second from the middle of September to the end of October. *Worth a visit* : (1) Dilwara Jain Temples ; (2) Achalgarh Temples ; (3) Ruins of an ancient town called Chandravati ; (4) Nakhli Talao (lake) ; (5) Ardbuda Devi (a shrine cut in rock) ; (6) Hermit's Peak (the highest in the Aravalli Hills) ; (7) Sun-set Point ; (8) Palanpur point ; (9) Devangam Temple and (10) Municipal Park.

Agra : This city, the capital of the Mughal Empire during the reigns of Babar and Akbar, stands on the banks of River Jamuna. *Worth a visit* : (1) Taj Mahal ; (2) Fort ; (3) Jumma Masjid ; (4) Mati Masjid ; (5) Tomb of Itmad-ud-Daula ; (6) Dewan-I-Am ; (7) Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra ; (8) Kailash Temples at Sikandra ; (9) Ram Bagh ; and (10) Government Gardens.

Ajanta Caves: Near Aurangabad, in Hyderabad, there are 29 caves and 24 *viharas* containing a record of painting, sculpture and architecture of the Gupta age up to the 7th century A.D.

Ajmer: Capital of Ajmer-Merwara. *Worth a visit*: (1) the Durga Khwaja Sahib ; (2) Akbar's old palace—now museum ; (3) Ana Sagar Lake ; (4) Daulat Bagh ; (5) Badshahi Building ; (6) Taragarh Fortress ; (7) Mayo College ; and (8) Pushkar.

Amritsar: A town in the Punjab sacred to the Sikhs. *Worth a visit*: (1) The Golden Temple standing in the pool of Immortality ; (2) Baba Atal Tower ; (3) Akal Takht ; (4) Ram Bagh Gardens ; and (5) Fort Govind Garh.

Banaras: Town in the U.P. on the banks of the River Ganga, very sacred to the Hindus. *Worth a visit*: (1) Vishwanath Temple and Bharat Mata Temple ; (2) Ramnagar Fort ; (3) Banaras Hindu University ; and (4) Sarnath.

Bangalore: Largest city in Mysore. *Worth a visit*: (1) Cubbon Park ; (2) Lal Bagh ; (3) Band-Stand ; (4) Race Course ; (5) Maharaja's Palace ; (6) Tipu Sultan's Palace ; and (7) Venkataramanaswamy Temple.

Baroda: Capital of the former Baroda State, now within Bombay. *Worth a visit*: (1) Laxmi Vilas Palace ; (2) Old Nazar Bagh Palace ; (3) Museum and Public Park ; and (4) Jubilee Garden.

Bhubaneshwar: New capital of Orissa, containing the relics of the Gupta age. *Worth a visit*: (1) Lingaraj Temple ; (2) Mukteswar Temple ; and (3) Parasurameshwar Temple.

Bijapur: Town in Bombay, full of the remains of palaces, mosques and tombs of the Adil Shahi Kings.

Bombay: The city is generally called the Gateway of India. *Worth a visit*: (1) Appollo Bunder ; (2) Prince of Wales Museum ; (3) Bombay Castle ; (4) Victoria Terminus, etc.

Brindavan: A holy place of the Hindus, in the U.P., with old Temple.

Calcutta: Biggest city and port of India, standing on the banks of the Hooghly, founded by Job Charnock of the East India Company and now capital of West Bengal. *Worth a visit*: Museum, Zoo, Fort William, Victoria Memorial, National Library, Government House, Kalighat Temple, Botanical Gardens, Dakshineswar, etc.

Conjeevaram: One of the seven holy cities of India, also called the city of temples.

Coonoor: A hill station in the Nilgiri Hills in Madras. *Worth a visit*: Sim's Park, Low's Waterfall, Tiger Park, etc.

Darjeeling: Hill station and summer capital of West Bengal, lying on the lower slopes of the Himalayas. *Worth a visit*: Government House, Town Hall, Museum, Observatory Hill, the Mall, Lloyd Botanic Gardens, Birch Hill Park, San-chal Lakes, Ghoom Rock and Tiger Hill.

Delhi: (old and new): No city of India contains so many historical remains as Old Delhi, New Delhi being the planned capital city of modern India.

Dhanuskoti: The farthest cape towards Ceylon with its beautiful temples and view of the sea.

Ellora Caves: Numbering 24, these caves situated near Aurangabad are of artistic and architectural interest and are about a thousand years old.

Fatehpur Sikri: Near-about Agra, it is now a forsaken city, founded in 1569 by Akbar.

Gwalior: One of the two capital towns of Madhya Bharat Union, it is of great artistic and historical interest.

Ghosaram: 2,500 years old (?) monastery founded by a merchant of Kausambi, was discovered by Allahabad University Expedition in 1950.

Jaipur: Capital of the Rajasthan Union, it is a modern city of great artistic interest.

Kangra Valley: Situated in the Punjab, it is famous for its magnificent landscapes.

Kashmir: It is situated in the north of India and unsur-passed for the beauty of its mountains, lakes and valleys. Sri-nagar, the winter capital of the State on the banks of the river Jhelum has the Mughal Gardens, the Lakes and many other places of historical and religious interest.

Kodaikanal: Hill station in South India, famous for its lakes, falls, etc., and other places of interest like the Solar ob-servatory.

Konarak: A place in Orissa, famous for the ancient temple of the Sun-God.

Kotagiri: Hill station in the Nilgiri Hills.

Kalu Valley: This valley, situated in the Punjab (E) under the majestic view of the snow-capped mountains of the

Dhanla Dhar range, is well-known for the variety of its scenery and places of historical interest.

Lucknow: Capital of the U.P.; once the cultural capital of Mughal India, it is full of places of historical interest and architectural beauty.

Madras: Capital of Madras State and the third largest city of India. *Worth a visit*: Fort St. George, High Court, the Light House, Marino and the Aquarium, Museum, Zoo, the Observatory, St. Thomas Mount, many temples, etc.

Mahabaleshwar: Hill station in Bombay, usually visited in the April-May season, with natural views and falls and places of historical interest.

Mahabalipuram: About 8 miles from Conjeevaram on the sea, contains many relics of Pallava Art.

Matharan: The nearest hill station to Bombay, overlooking the sea.

Mussorie: Himalayan hill station in the U. P., lying to the north of Dehra Dun, with plenty of magnificent views.

Mysore: Capital of the State of the same name.

Nainital: Hill station and summer capital of the U.P. with Himalayan landscapes, etc. *Worth a visit*: Cheena Peak, Land End, Lariya Kantha Peak.

Ootacamund: Hill station and summer capital of Madras in the Nilgiris, sometimes called "the queen of the hill stations". *Worth a visit*: Botanical Gardens, Dodda Bella (the highest peak), Pykara Hydro-electric dam, etc.

Panchmarhi: Hill station and summer capital of Madhya Pradesh. *Worth a visit*: Dee Dam, Mahadeo Hills Cave, Dhupgarh, Dorothy Falls, Lansdowne Hill, Nilphur Springs, etc.

Puri: Coastal town and summer capital of Orissa, famous for the ancient Jagannath Temple.

Rameshwaram: An island in the south-east coast of India, holy and famous for its ancient temple which is believed to be the richest in architectural and artistic designs.

Sanchi: A small village in Bhopal, famous for its Buddhist stupa, which is the largest and best preserved in India.

Shatrunjaiya Hill: Situated in Kathiawar (Saurashtra) it is the most sacred place to the Jains.

Simla: Summer capital of the Government of India, and of the Government of Punjab (E), situated on a spur of the Himalayas.

Srirangam : An island on the Kavery river, containing the largest ancient temple of India.

Srirangapattam : Old capital of Mysore with the fort and tombs of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan.

Tanjore : An ancient city in the delta of the Kavery, noted for its temples and palaces.

Tiruchinapolly : A very ancient city of historical interest situated on the Kavery and at present the third largest city in Madras.

Medical Research Laboratories

1. Central Advisory Board of Health, 1937. Its business is to formulate public health policy in India.
2. Indian Research Fund Association, 1911. It approves an annual programme of research, sanctions grant-in-aid for research.
3. Central Research Institute, Kasauli, 1906. It manufactures vaccines such as anti-typhoid, anti-cholera and anti-venom serum for Civil and Military requirements.
4. All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, 1932. The object of the Institute is (*a*) to train up public health personnel, and (*b*) to pursue research work.
5. Central Drugs Control Laboratory, Calcutta, 1937.
6. School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, 1922.
7. Haffkins Institute, Bombay, 1900.
8. King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Madras, 1903-4.
9. Pasteur Institute of India, Kasauli.
10. Pasteur Institute of Southern India, Coonoor, 1907.
11. Pasteur Institute, Calcutta.
12. Pasteur Institute, Bombay.
13. Pasteur Institute, Patna.
14. King Edward VII Memorial Pasteur Institute and Medical Research Institute, Shillong, 1917.
15. All-India Malaria Institute of India, Delhi, 1939.
16. Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, 1893.
17. Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor.
18. Sir Dorabji Tata School Service, Bombay.
19. Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, 1940.

Medical Colleges: 1. Calcutta Medical College, Calcutta. 2. R. G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta. 3. Nilratan Sarkar Medical College, Calcutta. 4. Chittaranjan Medical College, Calcutta. 5. Madras Medical College, Madras. 6. Stanley Medical College, Madras. 7. Vellore Medical College, Madras. 8. Agra Medical College, U.P. 9. King George Medical College, Lucknow. 10. Assam Medical College, Gauhati. 11. Lady Hardinge Medical College (women), Delhi. 12. Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay. 13. Grant Medical College, Bombay. 14. Patna Medical College, Patna. 15. Jaipur Medical College, Jaipur. 16. Glancey Medical College, Amritsar. 17. Darbhanga Medical College, Darbhanga (Bihar).

Dental Colleges: 1. Calcutta Dental College and Hospital. 2. Nair Hospial and Dental College, Bombay. 3. Currimbhoy Ebrahim Dental College, Bombay.

Nursing College: College of Nursing, New Delhi—the first of its kind in India.

Non-Govt. Medical Organisations: 1. Indian Red Cross Society. 2. St. John's Ambulance Association. 3. British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. 4. Mission of Lepers. 5. Association for the Prevention of Blindness, Bengal. 6. Tuberculosis Association of India. 7. International Health Division of the Rockfeller Foundation in India.

Major Diseases: The major preventible diseases of India are small-pox, typhoid, cholera and malaria.

Doctors and Nurses: There are in all some 50,000 doctors spread over India and 5,000 trained midwives in India. This gives a doctor population ratio of one doctor to 8,000 of population. It is estimated that there are actually in existence between 73,000 to 74,000 hospital beds of all kinds in India or a ratio of 0·24 beds per 1,000 of population.

The Medical Council of India was constituted in 1933 along the lines of General Medical Council of Great Britain. The Council tries to maintain uniform minimum standard of university medical qualifications for India proper.

Provincial Medical Councils began to function from 1912 when the first Provincial Medical Council was started in Bombay. Such Councils are now functioning in all the States.

Ten-Year Health Plan: All-India Health Survey and Development Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Joseph Bhore announced on December 25, 1945 a comprehensive ten-

year national health plan for India costing Rs. 1,000 crores. The scheme provides for :—

(*a*) Primary centres in every village with a dispensary containing 5 beds. Each group of villages with a population of 20,000 to be in charge of a trained doctor with a woman doctor as well as a staff of 34. Each group of three primary centres to have a 30-bed hospital ; in addition there will be 2 doctors, 2 public health nurses, and 4 midwives. Each primary unit is to have a health committee consisting of village workers who will participate in local health measures.

(*b*) Secondary centres for a population of 50,000—60,000 with specialist staff and hospital and laboratory facilities of a higher type than those in the primary centres, whose work they will supervise.

(*c*) District centres with a still higher type of health organisation, each district hospital having 200 beds and being able to provide medical and surgical aid of a high order and obviating the necessity for sending any patient for treatment outside the district.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES

Since 1947 an all-India combined competitive examination is being annually held to recruit suitable persons to the following all-India services :

1. Indian Administrative Service. 2. Indian Foreign Service. 3. Indian Police Service. 4. Indian Audit and Accounts Service. 5. Indian Railway Accounts Service. 6. Military Accounts Department. 7. Imperial Customs Service. 8. Income Tax officers (class—I, grade—II) Service. 9. The Transportation (traffic and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways. 10. The Establishment Department of State Railways. 11. The Postal Superintendents (class—II) Service.

This examination is held by the Federal Public Service Commission. Among the most important rules which govern this examination, the following may be mentioned :

1. A candidate must hold a degree of one of the approved universities.

2. Candidates securing the highest places on the results of the examination are eligible for appointment to the All-India

Administrative Services or the Indian Foreign Service, as the case may be, and will, subject to any preferences that may have been expressed by them, be appointed to those Services, up to the number of vacancies available. Thereafter, candidates will be appointed in order of merit to the vacancies in the remaining Services to which they may be eligible.

3. A candidate for admission to the combined examination must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 25 on a date specified by the Federal Public Service Commission. The maximum age limit will be relaxed by 3 years in the case of Scheduled Caste candidates.

4. A candidate must be a male or an unmarried female or a widow and either (*a*) a British subject of Indian descent or domicile or (*b*) a subject of an Indian State.

5. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and medically fit for the Service.

6. Every candidate must pay a consolidated application fee of Rs. 82/8/- (or Rs. 20/10/- in the case of the Scheduled Caste candidate) with the application to the Federal Public Service Commisison.

7. No candidate will be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of admission from the Commission.

Recruitment to some of the Central Services is made by selection. The following are some of them :—(1) District Medical Officers on State Railways ; (2) Leadsmen apprentices in the Bengal Pilot Service ; (3) Special Apprentices in the Mechanical Engineering, Transportation (power) and Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways ; (4) Apprentices for Training in Ordnance Factories in India under the Army Department ; (5) Probationary Superintendents in Northern India, Salt Revenue Service, class—II ; (6) Zoological Survey, class—I ; (7) Archaeological Survey, class—I ; (8) Central Information Services.

BOY SCOUTS

The Boy Scouts Association of India and the Hindustan Scouts have now merged into a new Association called Hind Scouts

INDIAN HEADQUARTERS

Chief Scout for India—Dr. Rajendra Prasad ; *Chief Commissioner*—Vivian Bose ; *Honorary Treasurer*—F. B. Blamfield ; *Gen. Secy & Camp Chief for India*—G. T. J. Thaddaeus ; *Office Superintendent*—S. H. A. Jaffri ; *President*—The Chief Scout for India ; *Chairman*—The Chief Commissioner (ex-officio) ; *Secretary*—The General Secretary (ex-officio).

HEADQUARTERS COUNCIL FOR INDIA

Members—T. A. Kothandram Mudaliar ; Saroj Ghosh ; K. B. Godrij ; A. S. Viriley ; Sardar Hardial Singh ; M. Hidayatullah ; Dannial Mathur ; J. P. Mukherjee ; K. N. Kini ; Thomas John ; P. Shiva Shankar ; P. Kultti Krishna Menon ; S. S. Sharma ; Sardar R. S. Sodhi ; G. Venkatesan ; and M. N. Zutshi.

THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION IN INDIA : CENSUS 1946-47

Area	*Number*	*Area*	*Number*
Assam	7,235	Dhenkanal	72
Bangalore	1,591	Jaipur	8,341
West Bengal	19,138	Jammu & Kashmir	5,355
Bihar	22,372	Jath	538
Bombay	25,358	Jhabua	63
Central India	701	Jhalwar	589
C. P. & Berar	8,307	Junagadh	1525
Coorg	278	Karauli	296
Delhi	3,476	Khilchipur	64
E. States Agency	25,811	Kishengarh	251
Madras	24,830	Kolhapur	7,555
Punjab (E)	44,249	Kurwal	75
Secunderabad	1,999	Kutch	1,024
U. P.	40,930	Mayurghanj	1,498
W. I. States Agency	453	Marwar	9,611
Alwar	2,131	Mewar	2,215
Baghat	131	Mysore	36,238
Barwani	777	Narasingarh	83
Banaras	300	Nawanagar	655
Bharatpur	2,216	Patiala	7,998
Bhopal	774	Pudukottah	1,226
Bijawar	121	Ratlam	168
Bundi	645	Sailana	107
Cambay	261	Sangli	1,315
Charkhani	284	Sirohi	724
Cochin	3,871	Tonk	157
Datia	640	Travancore	5,266
Dhar	436	General H. Q.	5
		Total	318,288

CHAPTER IX

CONSTITUTIONAL DIRECTORY

THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF INDIA

Administratively speaking, the Union of India consists of four classes of units, called States. Under part A come States with Governors as their executive heads ; these were hitherto known as Governor's Provinces. The States under Part B are the viable units or unions of what were known as Indian States, with the respective Rulers or Rajpramukhs, as the case may be, as the executive heads. The rest of the units of India are administered centrally through Chief Commissioners, or Lieutenant-Governor or through the Government of any neighbouring State, though actually these are again divided into two classes. Under Part C, therefore, come the former Chief Commissioner's Provinces as well as the former Indian States which are now so governed. Under Part D, lastly, come Andaman and Nicobar Islands and such other territories as are not specified or may be acquired in future.

PART A

1. **Andhra :** The new State of Andhra, carved out of the former State of Madras, was formally inaugurated on October 1, 1953. Andhra State comprises the 7 coastal districts of Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, E. Godavari, W. Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, and Nellore, and the 4 plateau districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur and Chittoor, together with the Adoni, Alur and Rayadrug taluks of Bellary district.

Area : 63,417 sq. miles (larger than the residuary State of Madras—60,189 sq. miles), with a population of 20,51 million. (S.A. —).

H.Q.—Kurnool (temporary).

2. **Assam :** Assam, the north-eastern frontier State of India, has by partition in 1947 lost the major portion of the Sylhet District. The area and population of Assam, according to the Census Report of 1951 are respectively 85,012 sq. miles and 9,044,000. It has a unicameral legislature. (S.A. 108 : H.P. 12).

Districts: 1. Cachar, 2. Khasi and Jaintia Hills, 3. Naga Hills, 4. Lushai Hills, 5. Goalpara, 6. Kamrup, 7. Darrang, 8. Nowgong, 9. Sibsagar, 10. Lakhimpur, 11. Garo Hills, 12. Sadiya Frontier Tract, 13. Balipara Frontier Tract.

H.Q.—Shillong.

3. **Bihar :** With the merged territories of 3 former Indian States, Bihar has an area of about 70,330 sq. miles and a population of 40,226,000 comprising people speaking various tongues. The State has a bicameral legislature. (S.A. 330 : H.P. 55).

Districts: 1. Patna, 2. Gaya, 3. Sahabad, 4. Saran, 5. Champaran, 6. Muzaffarpur, 7. Darbhanga, 8. Bhagalpur, 9. Monghyr, 10. Purnea, 11. Santhal Parganas, 12. Hazaribagh, 13. Ranchi, 14. Palamau, 15. Manbhum, 16. Singhbhum.

H.Q.—Patna.

4. **Bombay :** With 176 former Indian States and principalities that have merged into Bombay, it has now an area of 111,434 sq. miles and a population of 35,956,000. The State has a bicameral legislature. (S.A. 315 : H.P. 45).

Districts: 1. Ahmedabad, 2. Broach and Panch Mahals, 3. Kaira, 4 Surat, 5. Thana, 6. Bombay Suburban, 7. Ahmednagar, 8. East Khandesh, 9. West Khandesh, 10. Nasik, 11. Poona, 12. Satara, 13. Sholapur, 14. Belgaum, 15. Bijapur, 16. Dharwar, 17. Kanara, 18. Kolaba, 19. Ratnagiri.

H.Q.—Bombay.

5. **Madhya Pradesh :** Formerly known as the Province of the C. P. & Berar, this State, with 15 merged States, has an area of 130,272 sq. miles and a population of 21,248,000. It has at present a bicameral legislature. (S.A. 232 : H.P. 29).

Districts: 1. Nagpur, 2. Wardha, 3. Chanda, 4. Chhindwara, 5. Betul, 6. Jubbulpore, 7. Saugor, 8. Mandla, 9. Hoshangabad, 10. Nimar, 11. Raipur, 12. Bilaspur, 13. Drug, 14. Bhandara, 15. Balaghat, 16. Amraoti, 17. Yeotmal, 18. Akola, 19. Buldana.

H.Q.—Nagpur.

6. **Madras :** Madras before the formation of the new State of Andhra on Oct. 1, 1953 covered an area of 127,790 sq. miles and a population of about 57,016,000. The principal languages of this province are Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam and Kannada. Madras has a bicameral legislature (S.A. : H.P.).

Districts : 1. Madras, 2. Chingleput, 3. Chittoor, 4. North Arcot, 5. Salem, 6. Coimbatore, 7. South Arcot, 8. Tanjore, 9. Trichinopoly, 10. Madura, 11. Ramnad, 12. Tinnevelly, 13. Nilgiris, 14. Malabar, 15. South Kanara.

H.Q.—Madras.

7. **Orissa :** Formed as a separate Province in 1936, Orissa has had a big increase in its territory and population by the inclusion of 24 former Indian States. The area is now 60,136 sq. miles and the population 14,646,000. The State has a unicameral legislature. (S.A. 140 : H.P. 20).

Districts : 1. Balasore, 2. Cuttack, 3. Ganjam, 4. Koraput, 5. Puri, 6. Sambalpur, 7. Dhenkanal, 8. Sundargarh, 9. Mayurbhanj, 10. Keonjhar, 11. Kalahandi, 12. Bolangir-Patna, 13. Bond-Phulbani.

H.Q.—Bhuvaneswar.

8. **Punjab (India) :** The State forms the eastern part of the former Procince of the Punjab which was partitioned in 1947. With the 3 merged former Indian States, the State has now a total area of about 37,378 sq. miles and a population of 12,641,205. It has now a bicameral legislature. Chandigarh has been selected to be the capital of this new State. (S.A. 126 : H.P. 18).

Districts : 1. Ambala, 2. Amritsar, 3. Ferozpur, 4. Gurgaon, 5. Gurdaspur, 6. Hissar, 7. Hoshiarpur, 8. Jullundhar, 9. Kangra, 10. Karnal, 11. Ludhiana, 12. Rohtak, 13. Simla.

H.Q.—Chandigarh.

9. **Uttar Pradesh :** The former United Provinces has been renamed Uttar Pradesh now, preserving its old widely prevalent name "U. P." Along with the 3 merged States it has an area of 113,409 sq. miles and a population of 63,216,000. The State has a bicameral legislature. (S.A. 430 : H.P. 86).

Districts : 1. Dehra Dun, 2. Saharanpur, 3. Muzaffarnagar, 4. Meerut, 5. Bulandsahr, 6. Aligarh, 7. Mathura, 8. Agra, 9. Mainpuri, 10. Etah, 11. Bareilly, 12. Bijnor, 13. Budaun, 14. Moradabad, 15. Shahjahanpur, 16. Pilibhit, 17. Farrukhabad, 18. Etawah, 19. Kanpur, 20. Fatehpur, 21. Allahabad, 22. Jhansi, 23. Jalaun, 24. Hamirpur, 25. Banda, 26. Banaras, 27. Mirzapur, 28. Jaunpur, 29. Ghazipur, 30. Ballia, 31. Gorakhpur, 32. Basti, 33. Azamgarh, 34. Naini Tal, 35. Almora, 36. Garhwal, 37. Lucknow, 38. Unao, 39. Rae Bareli, 40. Sitapur, 41. Hardoi, 42. Kheri, 43. Fyzabad, 44. Gonda, 45. Bahraich, 46. Sultanpur, 47. Partabgarh, 48. Bara Banki.

H.Q.—Lucknow.

10. **West Bengal :** As the name implies it is the western section of the former Province of Bengal, partitioned in 1947. With the merged State of Coochbehar, West Bengal has an area of 30,775 sq. miles and a population of about 24,810,308. Under the new provisions, the State has a bicameral legislature. (S.A. 238 : H.P. 84).

Districts : 1. Bankura, 2. Birbhum, 3. Burdwan, 4. Calcutta, 5. Darjeeling, 6. West Dinajpur, 7. Hooghly, 8. Howrah, 9. Jalpaiguri, 10. Malda, 11. Midnapur, 12. Murshidabad, 13. Nadia, 14. 24-Parganas, 15. Cooch Behar.

H.Q.—Calcutta.

PART B

11. **Hyderabad :** The area of the State is 82,168 sq. miles with a population of about 18,655,000. The State finally acceded to the Indian Union on November 24, 1948, accepting thereby the new Constitution of India in all its aspects. *Hyderabad* is the capital city. (S.A. 179 : H. P. 25).

12. **Madhya Bharat :** This Union of 20 former Indian States, including the two premier States of Gwalior and Indore, was inaugurated on May 28, 1948. It has an area of 46,478 sq. miles and a population of 7,954,000. *Gwalior* and *Indore* are the two capital towns of the State for two halves of the year. (S.A. 179 : H.P. 11).

13. **Mysore :** One of the first States to accede to the Indian Union in 1947, Mysore has now an area of 33,310 sq. miles and

a population of 9,848,684, when an area of 3,821 sq. miles of Bellary district consisting of the 7 taluks of Hadagaill, Harapanahalli, Hospet, Kudligi, Sandur, Siruguppa and Bellary was merged with Mysore on Oct. 1, 1953, consequent on the formation of Andhra State. The capital is *Mysore*. (S.A. 99: H.P. 11).

14. **Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU):** Comprising the territories of the former Punjab States of Patiala, Kapurthala, Nabha, Jind, Malerkotla, Nalagarh and Kalsia, the State was inaugurated on June 15, 1948. The total area of the State is 10,119 sq. miles with a population of 3,494,000. *Patiala* is the capital of the State. (S.A. 60: H.P. 5).

15. **Rajasthan:** Inaugurated first on March 25, 1948 with Kotah, Bundi, Bansawara, Dungarpur, Jhalwar, Kishengarh, Pratapgarh, Shahpur and Tonk, the Union was reconstituted on April 18, 1948 with the integration of Udaipur, on March 30, 1949 with the integration of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer and later on the former Matsya Union States of Bharatpur, Dholpur, Alwar and Karauli. The area and population of the Union finally have come to 130,207 sq. miles and 15,291,000 respectively. *Jaipur* is the capital town of the State. (S.A. 160: H.P. 20).

16. **Saurashtra:** Comprising a total of 218 Kathiawar States in as many as over 452 units, the Union has a territory of 21,451 sq. miles and a population of 4,137,000. It was inaugurated first on February 15, 1948. *Rajkot* is the capital of the States. (S.A. 66: H.P. 6).

17. **Travancore-Cochin (Kerala):** Inaugurated on July 1, 1949 with the two Indian States of the extreme south-west the Union has a total area of 9,155 sq. miles and a population of 9,280,000. *Trivandrum* is the capital of the Union. (S.A. 108: H.P. 12).

18. **Jammu & Kashmir:** The State acceded to the Indian Union on October 27, 1947. The area is 92,780 sq. miles and it has a population of about 4·02 millions. The summer capital of the State is Srinagar and for the rest of the year Jammu. A Constituent Assembly was called in 1951 to draft a constitution to elect a democratic govt. (See Part II, "The Kashmir Question", etc.)

PART C

19. **Ajmer :** This enclave of territory inside Rajasthan continues to exist under separate administration since 1818. Its area is 2,417 sq. miles which in 1951 had a population of 693,000. (S.A. 30 : H.P. 2).

20. **Bhopal :** This State has an area of 6,878 sq. miles and a population of 836,000 in 1951. The Government of India took over the administration of the State on June 1, 1949. (S.A. 30 : H.P. 2).

21. **Bilaspur :** This tiny State of the former Punjab Hill States group has an area of 453 sq. miles and a population of 126,099. It was taken over by the Government of India early in 1948 in connection with the Bhakra Dam project. (S.A. 2 : H.P. 1).

22. **Coorg :** Coming under direct administration since 1834, Coorg continues to be a centrally administered area. This State has an area of 1,586 sq. miles and a population of 229,405 in 1951. The administrative headquarters is at *Mercara*. (S.A. 24 : H.P. 1).

23. **Delhi :** Constituted as a separate enclave in 1912 to hold the new capital of India, Delhi has an area of 578 sq. miles with a population of 17,44,072 in 1951. (S.A. 48 : H.P. 4).

24. **Himachal Pradesh :** This State was formed on April 15, 1948, comprising 21 States of the former Punjab Hill States group and has since been administered centrally. The unit has an area of about 10,451 sq. miles and a population of 983,000. (S.A. 36 : H.P. 3).

25. **Vindhya Pradesh :** This Union of 35 former Bundelkhand and Bagelkhand States was formed on April 2, 1948, with an area of 24,610 sq. miles and a population of about 3·6 millions. Owing to maladministration, the Government of India took it over from Jan. 1, 1950. With the former Chief Commissioner's Province of Panth Piploda which was merged into this Union, it has an area of 23,603 sq. miles and a population of about 3·6 millions. (S.A. 60 : H.P. 6).

26. **Kutch :** This maritime State bordering on Pakistan has an area of 16,724 sq. miles and a population of 568,000 in 1951. The administration of the State was taken over by the Government of India on June 1, 1948. (E.C. 30 : H.P. 2).

27. **Manipur :** This State on the borders of Assam and Burma has an area of 8,628 sq. miles and a population of 578,000 in 1951. It was taken over by the Government of India on October 15, 1949. A 5-man Advisory Council was announced by the Chief Commissioner Sri R. P. Bhargava in May, 1953. (E.C. 30 : H.P. 2).

28. **Sikkim :** This State, with 2,745 sq. miles of area and a population of 138,000 was taken over by the Government of India at the request of the Ruler on June, 1949. A new treaty was signed in 1950.

29. **Tripura :** This State on the borders of Assam and East Pakistan has an area of 4,049 sq. miles and a population of 6,39,000 (1951). It was also taken over by the Centre on October 15, 1949. (E.C. 30 : H.P. 2).

PART D

30. **Andaman & Nicobar Islands :** These islands off in the Bay of Bengal have a total area of 3,143 sq. miles and a population of 31,000. On April 1, 1949 a 5-man Advisory Council was appointed by the Government of India to aid and advise the Chief Commissioner. The Council consists of Messrs. Akbar Ali, Govinda Rajulu, Krishna Swami, Kurmaya and Kanhaiya Lal. *Capital*—Port Blair. The Chief Commissioner—Sri S. N. Maitra.

Chandernagore, the former French settlement in Bengal, is now administered (June, 1952) by the President through an Administrator. Present Administrator—Sri U. C. Roy.

HEADS OF THE UNION & STATE GOVERNMENTS

1. *President*—Dr. Rajendra Prasad (assumed office on 26th January, 1950).
2. *Vice-President*—Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

Governors

1. Andhra—Sri C. M. Trivedi.
2. Assam—Sri Jairamdas Daulatram.
3. Bihar—Sri Ranganath Ramchandra Diwakar.
4. Bombay—Sri Girija Sankar Bajpai.
5. Madhya Pradesh—Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
6. Madras—Sri Sri Prakasa.

7. Orissa—Sri P. S. K. Raja.
8. Punjab (I)—Sri C. P. N. Singh.
9. Uttar Pradesh—Sri Kanhyalal Maneklal Munshi.
10. West Bengal—Dr. Harendra Coomar Mookerjee.

Rajpramukhs

11. Hyderabad—Nizam of Hyderabad.
12. Madhya Bharat—G. Jiwaji Rao Scindia, Maharaja of Gwalior.
13. Mysore—Jai Chamaraindra Wadiya, Maharaja of Mysore.
14. Patiala—Yadavendra Singhji, Maharaja of Patiala.
15. Rajasthan—Maharaja of Jaipur.
16. Saurashtra—Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.
17. Travancore-Cochin—Bala Rama Varma, Maharaja of Travancore.
18. Kashmir & Jammu—Sadar-i-Riyasat Shri Karan Singh.

Prime Minister of the Indian Union

Sri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Union Council of Ministers

1. Sri Jawaharlal Nehru—Prime Minister, External Affairs and Defence.
2. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad—Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research.
3. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur—Health.
4. Dr. Kailas Nath Katju—Home affairs and States.
5. Sri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai—Food.
6. Sri C. D. Deshmukh—Finance.
7. Sri Jagjivan Ram—Communications.
8. Sri Gulijarilal Nanda—Planning and River Valley Schemes.
9. Sri T. T. Krishnamachari—Commerce and Industry.
10. Sri C. C. Biswas—Law and Minority Affairs.
11. Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri—Railway and Transport.
12. Sardar Swaran Singh—Works, Housing and Supply.
13. Sri V. V. Giri—Labour.
14. Sri K. C. Reddy—Production.
15. Sri Ajit Prasad Jain—Rehabilitation.

16. Sri Satya Narayan Sinha—Parliamentary Affairs.
17. Sri Mahavir Tyagi—Defence Organisations.
18. Dr. Balakrishna Keskar—Information and Broadcasting.
19. Sri Dattatreya Parashuram Karmarkar—Minister of State for Commerce and Industry.
20. Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh—Minister of State for Agriculture.

Deputy Ministers

1. Sri Keshava Deva Malaviya—Natural Resources and Scientific Research.
2. Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia—Defence.
3. Sri Balwant Nagesh Datar—Home Affairs.
4. Sri Abid Ali—Labour.
5. Sri Manilal Chaturbhai Shah—Finance.
6. Sri Jagannathrao Krishnarao Bhonsle—Rehabilitation.
7. Sri O. V. Alagesan—Railway and Transport.
8. Sm. Maragatham Chandrasekharan—Health.
9. Sri Anil Kumar Chanda—External Affairs.
10. Sri M. V. Krishnappa—Food and Agriculture.
11. Sri Satish Chandra—Defence.
12. Sri Arun Chandra Guha—Finance.

SECRETARIAT

I. *Ministry of External Affairs*

Sri N. R. Pillai, Secretary-General.
Sri R. K. Nehru,
Foreign Secretary (External Affairs).

II. *Ministry of Defence*

H. M. Patel, Secretary.
Officers
Commander-in-chief, Indian Army—Gen. Rajendra Singhji.
C.-in-C., Indian Navy—Vice-Admiral C. T. M. Pizey.
C.-in-C., Indian Air Force—Air Marshal Subrata Mukherjee.
Deputy C.-in-C., Indian Navy—Commodore H. Drew.

Chief of the General Staff, Army H.Q.—Major General J. N. Choudhury.

Quartermaster General, Army H.Q.—Major-General T. S. Bal.

III. *Ministry of Finance*—K. R. K. Menon—Secretary.

IV. *Ministry of Education*—Sri Humayun Kabir—Secretary.

V. *Ministry of Agriculture*—Sri V. Sahay—Secretary.

VI. *Ministry of Labour*—V. K. R. Manon—Secretary.

VII. *Commerce Secretary*—Sri H. V. R. Iyengar.

VIII. *Ministry of Communications*—Sri A. V. Pai—Secretary.

IX. *Ministry of Health*—P. Madhava Menon—Joint Secretary.

M. R. Kothandaraman—Deputy Secretary.

X. *Ministry of Information & Broadcasting*—C. B. Rao—Secretary.

XI. *Ministry of Rehabilitation*—Sri C. N. Chandra—Secretary.

MINISTERS OF STATES

PART 'A' STATES

ANDHRA :

1. Sri T. Prakasam—Chief Minister, Home (Public Services, Political Information and Publicity).
2. Sri N. Sanjiva Reddi—Deputy Chief Minister : Home (Home, Police, Law and Order and Passports) and State Legislature Elections, Public Works and Transport.
3. Sri K. Koti Reddi—Revenue, Food and Registration.
4. Sri T. Viswanathan—Law, Finance, Commercial Taxes, Religious Endowments and Scheduled Areas and Tribes.
5. Sri D. Sanjivayya—Planning and Public Health, also Co-operation, Labour and Rural and Harijan Welfare.
6. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao—Education and Industries, Excise and Prohibition and Women's Welfare Department.
7. Sri P. Thimma Reddi—Local Administration and Agriculture.
8. Sri G. Latchanna—Forests, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.

ASSAM :

1. Sri Bishnuram Medhi—Chief Minister and Minister-in-Charge of Appointment, Home, Co-ordination.
2. Sri Motiram Bora—Finance & Revenue, Relief & Rehabilitation.
3. Sri Sidhinath Sarma—Public Works & Transport.
4. Sri Omeo Kumar Das—Labour, Education & Welfare of Backward Classes & Tribes.
5. Sri Mahendra M. Chaudhuri—Food, Agriculture & Publicity.
6. Sri Baidyanath Mukherjee—Supply & Procurement.
7. Sri Rupnath Brahma—Public Health & Judicial.
8. Sri Ramnath Das—Forest & Legislative, Electricity, Printing & Stationery.
9. Rev. J. J. R. Nichols-Roy—Excise, Jail & Registration.
10. Janab Abdul Matlib Majumdar—Local Self-Govt. and Veterinary.

Dy. Ministers :

1. Sri Hareswar Das—Revenue Relief & Rehabilitation.
2. Sri Purnananda Chetia—Labour, Labour Welfare & Education.

BIHAR :

1. Dr. Srikrishna Sinha—Chief Minister, Political and Appointments Dept.
2. Dr. Anugrahanarayan Sinha—Finance, Agriculture and Labour.
3. Sri Ram Charitra Singh—Irrigation & Electricity.
4. Sri Badri Nath Verma—Education.
5. Sri Krishna Ballabh Sahay—Land Revenue, Forest and Excise.
6. Sri Dip Narain Sinha—Co-operative & Veterinary.
7. Sri Mahesh Prasad Sinha—Industries, Transport & Information.
8. Janab Mohamed Shafi—Public Works.
9. Janab Shah Mahamed Ozeir Munemi—Jails, Relief and Rehabilitation.
10. Sri Shiva Nandan Prosad Mandal—Judicial & Legislative.
11. Sri Gambhola Paswan—Local Self-Govt. & Welfare (including Harijans, Backward classes, etc.).
12. Sri Harinath Misra—Civil Supplies.

BOMBAY:

1. Sri Morarji Desai—Chief Minister, Home, Political and Services.
2. Sri B. S. Hiray—Revenue, Agriculture & Forest.
3. Sri Dinkarrao Desai—Education & Law.
4. Sri Jivraj Mehta—Finance, Industry & Prohibition.
5. Sri M. P. Patel—Co-operative & Local Self-Govt.
6. Sri Shantilal H. Shah—Labour & Health.
7. Sri G. D. Tapase—Backward Classes, Fisheries & Rehabilitation.
8. Sri Y. B. Charan—Civil Supplies.
9. Sri N. M. Naik-Nimbalkar—Public Works.

Dy. Ministers:

1. Kumari Indumati Seth—Education.
2. Sri Babubhai J. Patel—Public Works.
3. Sri K. P. Patil—Agriculture and Forest.
4. Sri B. D. Jatti—Public Health.
5. Sri B. D. Deshmukh—Local Self-Govt. & Co-operation.
6. Dr. T. R. Naravane—Prohibition.
7. Sri M. G. Faqi—Revenue.
8. Sri V. K. Sathe—Civil Supplies.

MADHYA PRADESH:

1. Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla—Chief Minister, General Administration—Police and Publicity, Co-ordination, Appointments, Political and Military Departments.
2. Sri Brijlal Biyani—Finance, Separate Revenue and Registration.
3. Sri D. K. Mehta—Commerce and Industries, Forests, Law, Development and Planning.
4. Sri P. K. Deshmukh—Education, Local Self-Government and Indian Languages.
5. Sri B. A. Mandloi—Revenue Survey and Settlement, Land Records, Civil Supplies.
6. Sri Shankarlal Tiwari—Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operative and Rural Development.
7. Sri M. S. Kannamwar—Public Health and Jail.
8. Raja Naresh Chandra Singh—Tribal Welfare, Public Works and Electricity.
9. Sri Dindayal Gupta—Food, Labour and Rehabilitation.

Dy. Ministers :

1. Sri P. L. Bhagat.
2. Raja Bahadur Birendra Bahadur Singh.
3. Srimati Prabhavatibai Jakatdar.
4. Janab Abdul Kader Siddiqui.
5. Sri Ganeshram Anant.
6. Sri V. R. Naik.

MADRAS : *

1. Sri C. Rajagopalachari—Chief Minister, Public (excluding House rent control) & Police.
2. Sri A. B. Chetty—Medical & Public Health.
3. Sri C. Subramaniam—Finance, Food & Elections.
4. Sri K. Venkataswami Nayudu—Religious Endowments & Registration.
5. Sri N. Ranga Reddi—Public Works.
6. Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao—Education, Harijan uplift & Information.
7. Sri V. C. Palaniswami Gounder—Prohibition.
8. Dr. U. Krishna Rao—Industries & Labour, Motor Transport, Settlement of Ex-Servicemen, Railways, P. & T. and Civil Aviation.
9. Dr. R. Naganna Goud—Agriculture, Forests, Veterinary, Fisheries & Cinchona.
10. Sri N. Sankara Reddi—Local Administration.
11. Sri M. A. Manick-Velu Naicker—Land Revenue.
12. Sri K. P. Kutti Krishnan Nayar—Courts, Prisons, etc.
13. Shanmuga Rajeshwara Sethapathi of Ramnad—Home Rent Control.
14. S. B. P. Pathibhirama Rao—Rural Welfare, Commercial Taxes and Scheduled Areas.
15. Sri D. Sanjeevayya—Co-operative & Housing.

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* Consequent on the formation of the new State of Andhra the strength of the Madras Cabinet was reduced to 9 (6 Ministers having resigned). Later 3 more Ministers were included, *viz.* :

1. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalan—Agriculture.
2. Sri K. R. Naidu—Local Administration.
3. Sm. Jothi Venkatachalam—Prohibition and Women's Welfare.

ORISSA :

1. Sri Nabakrushna Chaudhuri—Chief Minister, Home, Works, River Valley Department, Relief & Rehabilitation & Public Relations.
2. Sri Kishore Ch. Deo Bhanj—Industry & Transport.
3. Sonaram Soren—Tribal & Rural Welfare, Labour & Commerce.
4. Sri Sadasiv Tripathi—Revenue, Supply & Excise.
5. Radhanath Rath—Finance & Education.

Dy. Ministers—7.

PUNJAB :

1. Sri Bhimsen Sachar—Chief Minister, General Administration, Law & Order.
2. Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon—Land Revenue, Development & Co-operative Societies & Consolidation of Holdings.
3. Chaudhuri Lehri Singh—Irrigation, Transport & Electricity.
4. Sardar Ujjal Singh—Finance, Relief & Rehabilitation and Industries.
5. Sri Jagat Narain—Education, Health & Transport.
6. Chaudhuri Sunder Singh—Labour, Stationery & Printing, Excise & Taxation.
7. Bajwa Sardar Gurbachan Singh—P.W.D. & Capital Projects.

UTTAR PRADESH :

1. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant—Chief Minister, General Administration and Planning.
2. Janab Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim—Finance and Power.
3. Sri Sampurnanand—Home and Labour.
4. Sri Hukum Singh—Industries.
5. Sri Chandra Bhan Gupta—Civil Supplies, Health and Medical.
6. Sri Charan Singh—Revenue and Agriculture.
7. Janab Ali Zaheer—Justice and Excise.
8. Sri Girdhar Lal—Public Works Department.
9. Sri Hargovind Singh—Education.

10. Sri Mohan Lal Gautam—Local Self-Government.
11. Sri Kamlapati Tripathi—Information and Irrigation.
12. Sri Vichitra Narain Sharma—Transport.

Dy. Ministers :

1. Sri Mangla Prasad—Parliamentary Affairs and Co-operative.
2. Sri Jagmohan Singh—Forests.
3. Sri Phool Singh—Planning.
4. Sri J. P. Rawat—Agriculture.
5. Janab Muzaffar Hussain—Jails.
6. Sri Rammurti—Irrigation.
7. Sri Chaturbhuj Sharma—Public Works Department.

WEST BENGAL :

1. Dr. B. C. Roy—Chief Minister, Home, Development, Medical and Public Health, Finance, Commerce and Industry.
2. Sri Jadavendra Nath Panja—Cottage and Small-scale Industry.
3. Sri Hemchandra Naskar—Forest and Fisheries.
4. Sri Ajoy Kumar Mookherjee—Irrigation & Waterways.
5. Sri Shyama Prosad Barman—Excise.
6. Sri Khagendra Nath Das Gupta—Works & Buildings.
7. Sri Radhagobind Roy—Tribal Welfare.
8. Sri Iswardas Jalan—Local Self-Government.
9. Srimati Renuka Ray—Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.
10. Sri Prafulla Chandra Sen—Food, Relief and Supply.
11. Dr. R. Ahmed—Agriculture, Co-operative and Credit.
12. Sri Pannalal Bose—Education.
13. Sri Kalipada Mookerjee—Labour.
14. Sri Satyendra Kumar Basu—Judicial and Legislative, Land Revenue.

Ministers of States :

1. Dr. Amulyadhan Mukhopadhyay—Medical and Public Health.
2. Dr. Jiban Ratan Dhar—Jails.

Dy. Ministers :

1. Sri Satish Chandra Ray Singha—Transport.
2. Sri Satyendra Chandra Ghosh-Maulik—Defence.
3. Sri Gopika Bilas Sengupta—Publicity and Public Relations.
4. Sri Tarun Kanti Ghosh—Township, Development Department, and Food, Relief and Supply Department.
5. Sri Sourindra Mohan Misra—Commerce and Industry.
6. Sri Tenzing Wangdi—Tribal Welfare.
7. Sri Bijesh Chandra Sen—Rehabilitation.
8. Sri Samarjit Bandyopadhyaya—Food.
9. Rajani Kanta Pramanik—Supplies.
10. Janab Abdus Shokur—Agriculture.
11. Sri Chittaranjan Roy—Co-operative and Credit.
12. Srimati Purabi Mookherjee—Relief & Women's Education.
13. Sri Shiva Kumar Rai—Labour.
14. Sri Deben De—Parliamentary Affairs (Home) and Chief Whip.

PART 'B' STATES

HYDERABAD :

1. Sri B. Ramkrishna Rao—Chief Minister, General Administration, Land Revenue and Settlement.
2. Sri Digambar Rao Govind Rao Bindu—Home.
3. Sri K. V. Ranga Reddy—Excise, Forests and Customs.
4. Sri Vinayak Rao K. Vidyalankar—Com. & Industry.
5. Dr. Gopal S. Malkote—Finance.
6. Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung—Public Works Department.
7. Dr. Marri Chenna Reddy—Agriculture and Supply.
8. Sri Gopal Rao Ekbote—

JAMMU & KASHMIR :

Sheikh Abdullah's Government was dismissed and former Premier Abdullah and ex-Minister Mirza Afzal Beg were arrested on Aug. 9, 1953, for alleged anti-State activities. Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad formed a new Cabinet with Mr. Sadiq.

MADHYA BHARAT :

1. Sri Mishrilal Gangwal—Chief Minister, General Administration, Appointments, Finance and Revenue.
2. Sri Shyamlal Pandaviya—Revenue, Food & Civil Supplies.
3. Dr. Prem Singh Rathor—Tribal Welfare, Forest & Public Health, Relief & Rehabilitation.
4. Sri Manohar Singh Mehta—Home and Education.
5. Sri Sitaram Jaju—Law & Justice, Industries, Commerce and Information.
6. Sri V. V. Dravid—Development, Labour and Social Self-Government.

MYSORE :

1. Sri K. Hanumanthaiya—Chief Minister, In charge of Palace, High Court, Police & Civil Supplies, Planning Work, etc.
2. Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao—Education and Legislative Assembly.
3. Sri T. Channaiya—Public Health & Local Self-Govt.
4. Sri Kadidal Manjappa—Revenue and Public Works.
5. Sri H. Siddaveerappa—Home Affairs.
6. Dr. R. N. Goud—Agriculture.

PEPSU :

The PEPSU Ministry and the Legislative Assembly were dissolved on March 5, 1953, and the President's rule was proclaimed.

RAJASTHAN :

1. Shri Jai Narain Vyas—Chief Minister, Planning and Development, General Administration, Appointments, Political, Commerce and Industries, Home (except Transport), Legislative Assembly and Elections.
2. Shri Tikaram Pallwal—Finance, Public Works Department (including irrigation), Community Projects, etc.
3. Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia—Agriculture, Revenue, Famine Relief.
4. Shri Bhola Nath—Education.

5. Shri Bhogi Lal Pandya—Food and Civil Supplies, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.
6. Shri Amrit Lal Yadav—Forests, Co-operation, Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation including Evacuee Property.
7. Shri Ram Karan Joshi—Transport, Labour, Local Self-Government.
8. Shri Kumbha Ram Arya—Medical and Public Health.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN :

(The Congress Ministry of Sri John was defeated in a no-confidence motion on Sept. 23, 1953 and the Assembly was dissolved. But the present Govt. continues till a fresh election takes place).

1. Sri A. J. John—Chief Minister, General Administration, Integration Problems, Education, Land Revenue & Planning and Commerce.
2. Sri T. M. Varghese—Home Affairs, Law & Order, Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, Information and Publicity.
3. Sri Panam Palli G. Menon—Finance and Civil Supplies, Food, Agriculture, Fisheries, Commerce and Industries, Transport, etc.
4. Sri K. V. Nair—Works and Transport, Public Works, Railways and Ports, etc.
5. Sri K. Kochukuttan—Local Self-Govt., Municipality, Co-operative and Housings, etc.
6. Sri V. Mahadavan—Medicine & Public Health, Forests and Excise Settlements.
7. Chidambaranatha Nadar.

PART 'C' STATES

AJMER :

1. Sri Hari Bhan Upadhyay—Chief Minister, General Administration, Agriculture, Forests, Harijan Welfare and Public Information, etc.
2. Sri Bal Krishna Kaul—Home, Finance, Planning and Development, Public Works, etc.
3. Sri Brij Mohon L. Sharma—Law and Justice, Local Self-Govt., Transport, Labour and Education, etc.

BHOPAL :

1. Dr. Shankar Doyal Sharka—Chief Minister, General Administration, Home, Revenue, Planning and Publicity.
2. Sri Kamta Prasad—Finance, Labour, Commerce and Industries, Agriculture, etc. (Resigned).
3. Maulana Tarzi Mashriqui—Civil Supplies, Health, Forests and Local Self-Govt.

(Maulana Mashriqi is now assisted by the Dy. Minister Sri Umrao Singh).

COORG :

1. Sri C. M. Poonacha—Finance, General Administration, Land Revenue, Agriculture, etc.
2. Sri K. Mallappa—Home Minister, Education, Local Self-Govt., Health, etc.

DELHI :

1. Choudhury Brahma Prakash—Chief Minister, General Administration, Land and Revenue, Civil Supplies, Law and Justice, Delhi State Electricity Board.
2. Dr. Sushila Nayyar—Health, Transport & Rehabilitation.
3. Janab Shafiq-ur-Rahman—Education and Development, Labour, Agriculture and Commerce.

HIMACHAL PRADESH :

1. Dr. Y. S. Parmar—Chief Minister, General Administration, Finance, Revenue & Excise, Forest and Agriculture, etc.
2. Sri Padma Dev—Police and Jails, Planning, Education, Panchayats and Industries, etc.
3. Pandit Gauri Prasad—P.W.D., Medical, Public Health, Local Self-Govt. and Transport.

VINDHYA PRADESH :

1. Sri Shambu Nath Shukla—Chief Minister, Finance and Revenue.
2. Sri Gopal Saran Singh—Planning and Judicial.
3. Sri L. R. Bajpai—Home and Local Self-Govt.
4. Sri Dan Bahadur Singh—Industries and Civil Supplies.
5. Sri Mahendra K. Jain—Education and Social Service.

INDIAN AMBASSADORS AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Country, name, designation and address are given successively.

EMBASSIES

Afghanistan—Sri Bhagwat Dayal, Ambassador, Embassy of India, Shahr-e-Arab, Kabul.

Argentina—(Vacant) Ambassador, Embassy of India, Lavelle 402 (5th Floor), Buenos Aires.

Belgium—Shri P. A. Menon, Ambassador (Concurrently Minister to Luxemburg), Embassy of India, 62, Avenue Franklin Roosevelt, Brussels.

Brazil—Raja Joginder Singh Bahadur of Mandi, Ambassador, Embassy of India, Rua Barao de Framonge, 16-22, Rio de Janeiro.

Burma—Shri K. K. Chethur, Ambassador, Embassy of India, Randeria Building, Phayre Street, Rangoon.

China—Shri N. Raghwan, Ambassador, Embassy of India, 32, Legation Street, Peking (China), *via* Hongkong.

Czechoslovakia—Shri Prem Krishna, Charge d'Affaires, Embassy of India, 22, Thunovake, Prague III.

Egypt—Nawab Ali Jung Bahadur, Ambassador (Concurrently to Republic of Lebanon, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Syria), Embassy of India, 19, Sharia Mohamed Mazhar Pasha, P.B. No. 718, Cairo.

France—Wing Commander H. S. Malik, Ambassador (Concurrecently Minister to Norway), Embassy of India, 7, Avenue Keleber, Paris.

Germany—Sri S. Dutt, Ambassador (also Head of the Indian Military Mission, Berlin), Embassy of India, 262, Koblenzer-Strasse, Bonn.

Iran—Dr. Tarachand, Ambassador, Embassy of India, Avenue Shah-Reza, Tehran.

Ireland—Shri B. G. Kher, Ambassador (also High Commissioner for India in the U.K.), India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

Italy—Shri B. R. Sen—Ambassador (Concurrently to Yugoslavia), Embassy of India, *via* Lovanio, 24, Rome.

Japan—Dr. M. A. Rauf, Ambassador, Embassy of India, Empire House (Naigai Building), 5th floor, Marunouchi, Chiyodaku, Tokyo.

Mexico—Shri G. L. Mehta, Ambassador (Concurrently Ambassador to U.S.A.), Embassy of India, 2107, Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C.

Nepal—Shri B. Gokhale, Ambassador, Embassy of India, Kathmandu.

Netherlands—Shri B. N. Chakravarty, I.C.S., Ambassador, Embassy of India, Buitenrustweg 2, The Hague.

Turkey—Shri C. S. Jha, I.C.S., Ambassador, Embassy of India, No. 3, Ozdemir, Caddesi, Kavakledere, Ankara.

Thailand—Shri M. K. Kripalani, I.C.S., Ambassador.

United States of America—Shri G. L. Mehta, Ambassador (Concurrently Ambassador to Mexico), Embassy of India, 2107, Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C.

United States of Indonesia—Shri B. F. H. B. Tyabji, Ambassador, Embassy of India, P.B. No. 178, Koningsplein Noord, Djakarta.

Yugoslavia—Shri B. R. Sen, Ambassador (Concurrently to Italy), Embassy of India, *via* Lovanio 24, Rome.

U.S.S.R.—Shri K. P. S. Menon, Ambassador (Concurrently to Hungary), Embassy of India, Smolensky, Boulevard 11/2, Moscow.

HIGH COMMISSIONS

Australia—General Cariappa, High Commissioner for India (Concurrently accredited to New Zealand), Civic Centre, Canberra.

Canada—Shri R. R. Saxena, High Commissioner for India, 202, Elgin Street, Ottawa, Ontario.

Ceylon—Shri C. C. Desai, High Commissioner for India, Gaffer Buildings, Main Street, Fort, Colombo (P.B. No. 882).

Pakistan—Shri Mohan Singh Mehta, High Commissioner for India, Damodar Mahal, New Town, Karachi 5 ; Shri B. K. Acharya, Deputy High Commissioner, Baitul Aman, Mymensingh Road, P.O. Ramna, Dacca ; Shri S. K. Bannerjee, Deputy High Commissioner, 144, Upper Mall, Lahore.

South Africa (Capetown)—Vacant. Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, Main House, 96, Main Street, P.B. No. 8327 Johannesburg. (Shifts to Cape Town every year from January to June and the address is P.O.B. No. 1245,

Argus Building, 122, St. George Street, Cape Town, Telegraphic address Quyamans, Cape Town).

United Kingdom—Shri B. G. Kher, High Commissioner for India (Concurrently Ambassador to Ireland), India House, Aldwych, London W.C. 2.

LEGATIONS

Austria—Sri Y. D. Gundevia, Minister (has personal ranks of Ambassador), Legation of India, 18, Jungfraustrass, Berne.

Denmark—Shri M. J. Desai, I.C.S., Minister (Consurrently Minister to Sweden and Finland), Legation of India, Strandevagen, 47, IV, Stockholm.

Ethiopia—Maj.-General H. L. Atal, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Legation of India, Post Box No. 528, Addis Ababa.

Finland—Shri M. J. Desai, I.C.S., Minister (Concurrently Minister to Sweden and Denmark), Legation of India, Strandevagen, 47, IV, Stockholm.

Iraq—Shri Khub Chand, I.C.S., Minister, Legation of India, Karrdat Mariam, Baghdad, Iraq.

Jordan—Shri K. M. Panikkar, Minister (Concurrently to Egypt), Embassy of India, 19, Sharia Mohamed Mazhar Pasha, P.B. No. 718, Cairo.

Lebanon—Shri K. M. Panikkar, Minister, Embassy of India, 19, Sharia Mohamed Mazhar Pasha, P.B. No. 718, Cairo.

Luxemburg—Shri P. A. Menon, I.C.S., Minister (Concurrently Ambassador to Belgium), Embassy of India, 62, Avenue Franklin Roosevelt, Brussels.

Norway—Wing Commander H. S. Malik, I.C.S., Minister (Concurrently Ambassador to France), Embassy of India, 7, Avenue Kleber, Paris.

Philippines—Shri M. R. A. Baig, I.F.S., Minister.

Portugal—Shri Kewal Singh, I.C.S., Charge d' Affaires, Legation of India, Avenida Antonio August-do-Agular, 21-4-E, Lisbon.

Sweden—Shri A. C. N. Nambiar, Minister (Concurrently Minister to Denmark and Finland), Legation of India, Strandevagen, 47, IV, Stockholm.

Switzerland—Shri Y. D. Gundeira, Minister, has personal rank of Ambassador, Legation of India, 18, Jungfranstrause, Berne.

Syria—Mr. John A. Thivy, Minister, Embassy of India, 19, Sharia Mohamed Mazhar Pasha, Post Box No. 718, Cairo.

Vatican—Shri Y. D. Gundevia, Minister (Concurrently to Austria), has personal rank of Ambassador, Legation of India, 18, Jungfraustrasse, Berne.

SPECIAL MISSIONS

Malaya—Shri M. Gopala Menon, I.F.S., Representative of the Govt. of India, India House, 31, Grange Road, P.N. No. 836, Singapore.

Tibet, Sikkim & Bhutan—Shri B. K. Kapoor, I.P.S., Political Officer in Sikkim, Office of the Political Officer in Sikkim, Gangtok, Via Siliguri (West Bengal).

(*Lasha*) *Tibet*—Mr. S. Sinha, Officer-in-Charge, Indian Mission, Lhasa, P.O. Gyantse (Tibet).

United Nations—Shri R. Dayal, Permanent Representative of the Govt. of India at the United Nations Headquarters, Indian Delegation to the United Nations, 'India House', 3, East 64th Street, New York.

CONSULATE-GENERALS & CONSULATES

Copenhagen—Shri Victor B.. Strand, Hony. Consul-General of India.

Goa—Shri V. H. Geothe, Consul-General of India, Consulate General of India, Altinhe Cidadede, Goa.

Jedda (Saudi Arabia)—Shri M. K. Kidwai, Consul for India, Consulate of India, Jedda.

New York—Shri A. S. Lal, I.C.S., Consul-General of India, Consulate General of India, 3, East, 64th Street, New York.

Pondicherry—Shri R. K. Tandon, I.F.S., Consul-General of India, Consulate General of India, 7 Rue des Capucins, Pondicherry.

Saigon—Shri O. P. Mohla, Consul-General of India, Consulate General of India, 213 Rue Catinst, Saigon.

San Francisco—Shri M. Aziz Hussain, I.C.S., Consul-General of India, Consulate General of India, 25 Beale Street, San Francisco-5 (California).

Shanghai—Shri P. R. S. Mani, I.F.S., Consul-General of India, Consulate General of India, 12 The Bund, Shanghai (China), *via* Hongkong.

Hanoi—Consular Agent, 49, Rue de la Chaux, Hanoi.

Medan—Shri Jagat Singh, Consul for India, Consulate of India, P.B. No. 266, 46, Manggalsan, Medan (Republic of Indonesia).

Vice-Consulates

Jalalabad (Afghanistan)—D. Sareen (designate), Vice-Consul for India, Vice-Consulate of India in Jalalabad.

Kandahar (Afghanistan)—K. L. S. Pandit (designate), Vice-Consul for India, Vice-Consulate of India, Kandahar.

Zahidan—Vice-Consul for India, Vice-Consulate of India, Zahidan (East Iran), *via* Tehran.

Commissions

Aden—Shri A. B. Thadani, Commissioner for Govt. of India, Office of the Commissioner for the Government of India, Aden.

British East Africa (also Tribal areas, Nyasaland, Northern & Southern Rhodesia)—Shri Apa B. Pant, Commissioner for the Govt. of India, Government Road, P.B. No. 2274, Nairobi (Kenya).

British West Indies (including British Guiana)—Shri B. N. Nanda, Commissioner for the Govt. of India, P.B. No. 530, (67, Queen Street), Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I.

Fiji—Raja Rameshwar Rao of Wanarpatty, Commissioner for the Govt. of India, Vishal Bharteeya Building, Waimanu Road, Suva.

Mauritius—Commissioner for the Govt. of India, Edith Cavel Street, Port Louis, Mauritius.

Agencies

Ceylon—Shri P. S. Menon, Agent of the Govt. of India, Parandeniya Road, Kandy.

Malaya—Shri T. V. Rama Krishna, Agent of the Govt. of India, Post Box No. 59, Oriental Building, II Floor, Kuala Lumpur.

Gyantse—Maj. S. M. Krishnarthy, Indian Trade Agent and Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim, Indian Trade Agency, Gyantse (Tibet).

Yatung—Shri Sonam Tobden Kazi, I.F.S., Indian Trade Agent and Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim, Indian Trade Agency, Yatung (Tibet).

Gartok—Shri Lakshmanan Singh, Indian Trade Agent and Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim, Indian Trade Agency, Gartok (West Tibet). (This is a touring office and as such communication intended for this office may be forwarded to the address "c/o. The P.O. in Sikkim, Gangtok (Sikkim)".

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA

Country, designation, name and residential address are given successively.

EMBASSIES

Afghanistan—Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, H. E. Sardar A. H. Khan Aziz, 23, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

Argentina—Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, H. E. Rene Lawson, 128, Hotel Imperial, New Delhi.

Belgium—Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, H. E. Mons. Stephen Halot, 24, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

Brazil—Charge d' Affaires, Senor Rodolphs Godoy D'Zouza Dantas, 8, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

Burma—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H. E. Maha Thray Sithu U. Kyin, 40, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.

China—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H. E. Gen. Yuen Chung-haisen, Jind House, Lytton Road, New Delhi.

Czechoslovakia—Charge d' Affaires, Dr. Ladislov Durdil, 17, Keeling Road, New Delhi.

Egypt—Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, H. E. Monsieur Ismal Kamel Bay, Maiden's Hotel, Delhi.

France—Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, H. E. Count Stanislas Ostrorog, 16, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

Indonesia—Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, H. E. Dr. L. R. Paler, 14, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

Iran—Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, H. E. A. A. Hekmat, 5, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.

Italy—Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, H. E. Dr. Alberto Berio, 17, York Road, New Delhi.

Iraq—Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, H. E. Mons. Mahomad Salim Al-Radi, 21 Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.

Japan—Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, H. E. T. Nishiyama, 3 Circular Road, Diplomatic Enclave, New Delhi.

Mexico—Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, H. E. Licdon Emilio Portes Gil, Hotel Imperial, New Delhi.

Nepal—Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, H. E. Maj. Gen. Bijaya Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, The Nepalese Embassy, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.

Netherlands—Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, H. E. Baroh Van Palland, 10 Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

Thailand—Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary H. E. Luaung Vichit Vatakarn, 15 Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

Turkey—Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, H. E. Numan Seynem, Maiden's Hotel, Delhi.

U.S.A.—Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, H. E. George Allen, 17 Ratendon Road, New Delhi.

U.S.S.R.—Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, H. E. M. M. Menshikov, 6 Canning Road, New Delhi.

West Germany—Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, H. E. Dr. Earnest Wilhelm Meyer, Hotel Imperial, New Delhi.

Yugoslavia—Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary H. E. Dr. G. Nikolis, 301 Hotel Imperial, New Delhi.

High Commissions

Australia—High Commissioner, Mr. W. R. Crocker, 24 Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi.

Canada—High Commissioner, Mr. Escort M. Roid, 4 Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

Ceylon—High Commissioner, Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, C.B.E., 3 Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

Pakistan—High Commissioner, Raja Gazanfar Ali Khan, 8B Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

United Kingdom—High Commissioner, Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, 2 King George's Avenue, New Delhi.

Legations

Austria—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary H. E. Dr. Albinlenn, 2-5, Communication Theatre, New Delhi.

Chile—Charge d' Affaires & Consul-General, Miguel S. Fernandez, Hotel Imperial, New Delhi.

Denmark—Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, Barry Emilpoul Tyoborg Frandzen, 90 Cecil Hotel, Delhi.

Ethiopia—Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, Ato Masoal Gabre Keflegzi.

Finland—Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, Monsieur Hugo Valvanne, 29 Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.

Holy Sea—Apostolic Internuncio, The Most Revd. Martin Lucas, 8 Alipore Road, Delhi.

Hungary—Charge d' Affaires, Mr. E. Zadar, Room No. 236, Hotel Imperial, New Delhi.

Jordan—Charge d' Affaires, Mons. Ferhan Bey Al-Shubaylat, Maiden's Hotel, Delhi.

Norway—Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. Knut Lykke, Maiden's Hotel, Delhi.

Philippines—Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. Narciso Romos, Maiden's Hotel, Delhi.

Portugal—Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Vasco Vieira Garin, 22 Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

Sweden—Per Gustaf Adolf Wijkman, Minister, 11 Ratendon Road, New Delhi.

Switzerland—Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, Max Grasslie, 7 Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.

Syria—Charge d' Affaires, Mr. Victor Kandala, Maiden's Hotel, New Delhi.

JUDICIARY

Judges of the Supreme Court

1. Shri Mehr Chand Mahajan—Chief Justice from Jan. 4, 1954).
2. Shri S. R. Das.
3. Shri B. B. Mukherjea.
4. Shri Vivian Bose.
5. Janab Ghulam Hasan.
6. Shri Natvar Lal Harilal Bhagwati.
7. Shri Jagannatha Das.
8. Shri T. L. Venkatarama Ayyar.

Chief Justices: High Courts:

Calcutta—P. B. Chakravarty.
Bombay—Mahommedali Currim Chagla.
Patna—D. A. Reuben.
Madras—Venkata Rajamannar.
Allahabad—B. Malik.
Nagpur—Bhubaneswar Prasad Singh.
Assam—Sarjoo Prasad.
Orissa—Lingaraj Panigrahi.
Punjab—A. N. Bhandari.
Rajasthan—K. N. Wanchoo.
Madhya Bharat—G. K. Shinde.
Mysore—P. Medapa.
Saurashtra—Mohanlal Chunilal Shah.
Hyderabad—L. S. Mishra.
PEPSU—K. S. Passey.

Puisne Judges:

Calcutta High Court:

Sri G. N. Das.
Sri R. P. Mookerjee.
Sri K. C. Chunder.
Sri K. C. Das Gupta.

Sri S. Lahiri.
Sri S. R. Das Gupta.
Sri P. B. Mukherji.
Sri J. P. Mitra.
Sri B. K. Guha.
Sri H. K. Bose.
Sri R. S. Bachawat.
Sri D. N. Sinha.
Sri P. N. Mookerjee.
Sri S. N. Guha Roy.
Sri S. K. Sen.
Sri R. Mukherjee.
Sri D. B. Mookerjee.
Sri G. K. Mitter.
Sri A. K. Sarkar.
Advocate General—S. M. Bose.

Assam High Court :—Sri H. Deka, Sri Ram Labhaya.

Bombay High Court :—N. H. C. Coyajee, P. B. Gajendra Gadkar, R. S. Bavdekar, S. R. Tendolkar, H. K. Chainani, V. V. Dixit, J. C. Shah, J. Vyas, S. T. Desai.
Advocate General—C. K. Aftar.

Madras High Court :— P. Satyanarayan Rao, P. Govinda Menon, S. Panchapagesan Sastry, K. Subba Rao, P. Rajagopalan, N. Somasundaram, C. H. Raghava Rao, A. D. Panchapakesa Ayyar, P. V. Balkrishna Ayyar, E. G. Mack, A. V. Visvanatha Sastri, C. Reddi, Ramaswami, N. K. Ayyangar and K. Umamaheswaram.
Advocate General—K. Rajah Ayyar.

Patna High Court :—B. P. Sinha, Saiyid J. Imam, S. K. Das, V. Ramaswami, J. K. Narain, B. P. Jamuar, K. Ahmad, J. Sharma, K. K. Banerjee, Rati Kanto Choudhury.
Advocate General—Pandit L. K. Jha.

Punjab High Court :—Sardar Harnam Singh, A. N. Bhandari, Gopal Das Khosla, D. Falshaw, J. L. Kapur.

Allahabad High Court :—Muhammad Waliullah, R. Dayal, H. Chandra, P. N. Sapru, B. B. Prasad, S. N. Seth, C. B. Agarwalla, V. Bhargava, Mushtaq Ahmad, M. C. Desai, H. S. Chaturvedi, B. Banerji, A. Charan, R. Singh, and H. P. Asthana.
Government Advocate—Dr. M. H. Faruqi.

Nagpur High Court :—M. Hidayatullah, J. R. Modhalkar, V. Sen, B. K. Choudhury, G. P. Bhutt, P. P. Das, Y. S. Tamble.

Advocate General—B. L. Gupta.

Orissa High Court :—R. Narasimhan, Jagannath Mohanti and Mahapatra.

Advocate General—B. N. Das.

Madhya Bharat High Court :—A. Hakim, P. V. Dixit, V. N. Mehta, A. H. Khan, B. K. Chaturvedi, V. R. Newaskar and A. N. Sehgal.

Saurashtra High Court :—J. J. Chatpar, Baxi.

SOME IMPORTANT POSTS :

Director General of—

All India Radio—Sri V. K. Nandan Menon.
Posts & Telegraphs—Sri H. L. Jerath.
Obervatories—Dr. S. K. Banerjee.
Evacuation—Y. K. Puri.
Civil Aviation—Sri L. C. Jain.
Food—R. S. Krishnaswami.
Archaeology—
Commercial Intelligence—E. R. Seshu Iyer.
Supplies & Disposals—N. M. Buch.
Health Services—Lt.-Col. C. K. Lakshmanan.

Deputy Director General of Posts and Telegraphs—Mr. H. R. Thadani.

Director, Dept. of Anthropology—Dr. B. S. Guha.

Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore—Dr. B. P. Dey.

Director, Industrial Statistics—Haricharan Ghose.

Deputy Director of Statistics (Dept. of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics)—A. R. Sinha.

Director, National Archives—Dr. P. Basu.

Director of Scientific and Industrial Research—Sri Santi S. Bhatnagar.

Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur—Sri J. M. Saha.

Director, Labour Bureau—S. R. Deshpande.

Director, Indian Standards Institution—Lal. C. Verman.

Director, Geological Survey of India—Dr. M. S. Krishnan.

Director, Zoological Survey of India—Dr. S. L. Hora.
Director, Jute Agricultural Research Institute—Sri B. C. Kundu.
Director, Dairy Research—Dr. K. C. Sen.
Director, Forest Research Institute—S. Krishna.
Director, All-India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health—Dr. K. V. Krishnan.
Director, Central Drugs Laboratory—Dr. B. Mukherjee.
Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute—Dr. B. P. Pal.
Administrator, Community Projects—S. K. Dey.
Librarian, National Library—B. S. Kesavan.
Surveyor General of India—Brig. G. F. Heany.
Chairman, Central Electricity Commission—N. N. Iyengar.
Chairman, Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission—A. N. Khosla.
Coal Commissioner of India—R. N. Ramadhyani.
Textile Commissioner of India—T. P. Barat.
Census Commissioner of India—W. M. Yeats.
Chief Controller of Exports—L. K. Jha.
Chief Controller of Imports—S. Jagannathan.
Chief Government Inspector of Railways—K. L. Ganguly.
Director, Indian Institute of Technology—Dr. Jnan Ch. Ghosh, D.Sc.

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION :

Chairman : R. N. Banerjee.
Members : N. Gobindarajan, C. B. Nagarkar, N. K. Siddhanta, A. A. A. Fyzee and S. V. Kanungo.
Secretary : D. C. Das.

WEST BENGAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION :

Chairman : Sri S. Basu, I.C.S.
Members : Sri S. K. Majumdar, Dr. A. T. Sen.
Secretary : Sri S. C. Chowdhury.
Chief Secy., West Bengal Govt.—Sri S. N. Ray, I.C.S.
Home Secy., West Bengal Govt.—Sri R. K. Mitra, I.C.S.

CHAPTER X

SPORTS : INDIA

OFFICIAL TEST CRICKET

Summary of Results

India-England

Year	Venue	Matches Played	England Won	India Won	Drawn	Rubber Won By
1932	England	1	1	0	0	England
1933-34	India	3	2	0	1	England
1936	England	3	2	0	1	England
1946	England	3	1	0	2	England
1951-52	India	5	1	1	3	Drawn
1952	England	4	3	0	1	England
	Totals	19	10	1	8	

India-Australia

Year	Venue	Australia Won	India Won	Drawn	Rubber Won By
1947-48	Australia	4	0	1	Australia
	Totals	4	0	1	

India-West Indies

Year	Venue	W. Indies Won	India Won	Drawn	Rubber Won By
1948-49	India	1	0	4	West Indies
1953	W. Indies	1	0	4	West Indies
	Totals	2	0	8	

India-Pakistan

Year	Venue	India Won	Pakistan Won	Drawn	Rubber Won By
1952	India	2	1	2	India

INDIAN CRICKET

Foreign Teams in India

G. F. Vernon's Team (1889-90) : Played 13, Won 10, Lost 1, Drawn 2. The visitors suffered their only defeat at the hands of Parsis at Bombay by 4 wickets. Captain—G. F. Vernon.

Lord Hawke's Team (1893-94) : Played 23, Won 15, Lost 2, Drawn 6. The visitors ... beaten by 109 runs in ... first

match and by 7 runs in the second by Parsis at Bombay. Captain—Lord Hawke.

Oxford University Authentics (*1902-03*) : Played 19, Won 12, Lost 2, Drawn 5. Captain—K. J. Key.

M.C.C.'s unofficial Tour (*1926-27*) : Played 34, Won 11, Lost Nil, Drawn 23. Captain—A. E. R. Gilligan.

All Ceylon Team (*1932-33*) : Played 10, Won, 2, Lost 1, Drawn 7. Captain—Dr. C. H. Gunasekara.

M. C. C. Team (*1933-34*) : Played 34, Won 17, Lost 1, Drawn 16. The only match the visitors lost was against Maharajkumar of Vizianagram's XI at Banaras. Captain—D. R. Jardine.

TEST MATCHES (official)—Played 3, Won 2, Drawn 1.

Australian Team (*1935-36*) : Played 23, Won 11, Lost 3, Drawn 9. Captain—J. Ryder.

TEST MATCHES (unofficial)—Played 4, Won 3, Lost 2.

Lord Tennyson's Team (*1937-38*) : Played 24, Won 8, Lost 5, Drawn 11. Captain—Lord Tennyson.

TEST MATCHES (official)—Played 3, Won 2, Drawn 1.

Second All-Ceylon Team (*1940-41*) : Played 5, Won 1, Lost 1, Drawn 3. Captain—S. S. Jayawickrama.

Australian Services Team (*1945*) : Played 9, Won 1, Lost 2, Drawn 6. The visitors lost to East Zone at Calcutta and in the Third Test at Madras. Their only victory was against South Zone at Madras. Captain—W/O A. L. Hassett.

TEST MATCHES (unofficial)—Played 3, Lost 1, Drawn 2.

West Indies Team (*1948-49*) : Played 17, Won 5, Lost 1, Drawn 11. The only defeat which the visitors suffered was at the hands of the East Zone skippered by P. E. Palia. Captain—John Goddard.

TEST MATCHES (official)—Played 5, Won 1, Drawn 4.

First Commonwealth Team (*1949-50*) : Played 17, Won 8, Lost 2, Drawn 7.

TEST MATCHES (unofficial)—Played 5, Won 1, Lost 2, Drawn 2. Captain—L. Livingston.

Second Commonwealth Team (*1950-51*) : Played 26, Won 14, Drawn 12. Captain—L. Ames.

TEST MATCHES (unofficial)—Played 5, Won 2, Drawn 3.

M. C. C. Team (*1951-52*) : First class matches played won and drawn. Captain—Nigel D. Howard.

TEST MATCHES (official) : Played 5, Won 1, Lost 1 and Drawn 3.

Pakistan Team (*official*) : Played 13, Won 2, Lost 2, Drawn 9.

TEST MATCHES (*official*) : Played 5, Won 1, Lost 2, Drawn 2. Captain—A. H. Kardar.

INDIAN TEAMS ABROAD

In England

First Parsee Team (*1886*) : Played 28, Won 1, Lost 19, Drawn 8. Captain—D. H. Patell.

Second Parse Team (*1888*) : Played 31, Won 8, Lost 11, Drawn 12. Captain—P. D. Kanoa.

Maharaja of Patiala's Team (*1911*) : Played 23, Won 6, Lost 15, Drawn 2, First Class Matches played 14, Won 4, Lost 8, Drawn 2. Captain—Maharaja Bhupinder Singh of Patiala.

First All-India Team (*1932*) : Played 36, Won 13, Lost 9, Drawn 14. First Class Matches played 26, Won 9, Lost 8, Drawn 9. Captain—Maharaja of Porbander.

TEST MATCH (official) : Played 1, Lost 1.

Second All-India Team (*1936*) : Played 31, Won 5, Lost 13, Drawn 13. First Class Matches Played 28, Won 4, Lost 12, Drawn 12. Captain—Maharajkumar Sir Vijaya of Vizianagram.

TEST MATCHES (official) : Played 3, Lost 2, Drawn 1.

Third All-India Team (*1946*) : Played 33, Won 13, Lost 4, Drawn 16. First Class Matches played 29, Won 11, Lost 4, Drawn 14. Captain—Nawab of Pataudi.

TEST MATCHES (official) : Played 3, Lost 1, Drawn 2.

Fourth All-India Team (*1952*) : Played 35, Won 6, Lost 5 and Drawn 24. First Class Matches played 29, Won 4, Lost 5, Drawn 20.

TEST MATCHES (official) : Played 4, Won 0, Lost 3, Drawn 1. Captain—V. S. Hazare.

In Australia

First All-India Team (*1947-48*) : Played 19, Won 4, Lost 7, Drawn 8. Captain—Lala Amarnath.

TEST MATCHES (official) : Played 5, Lost 4, Drawn 1.

IN CEYLON

First All-India Team (1945): Played 5, Won 2, Lost 0, Drawn 3. Captain—V. M. Merchant.

IN WEST INDIES

First All-India Team (1953): First Class Matches played 9, Won 1, Drawn 7, Lost 1.

TEST MATCHES (official): Played 5, Won 0, Drawn 4, Lost 1.

NATIONAL CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP RANJI TROPHY

(Inaugurated in 1934)

YEAR	WINNERS	RUNNERS-UP
1934-35	Bombay	Northern India
1935-36	Bombay	Madras
1936-37	Nawanagar	Bengal
1937-38	Hyderabad	Nawanagar
1938-39	Bengal	Southern Punjab
1939-40	Maharashtra	United Provinces
1940-41	Maharashtra	Madras
1941-42	Bombay	Mysore
1942-43	Baroda	Hyderabad
1943-44	Western India	Bengal
1944-45	Bombay	Holkar
1945-46	Holkar	Baroda
1946-47	Baroda	Holkar
1947-48	Holkar	Bombay
1948-49	Bombay	Baroda
1949-50	Baroda	Holkar
1950-51	Holkar	Gujrat
1951-52	Bombay	Holkar
1952-53	Holkar	Bengal

Highest Innings: 912 for 8 wkts.—Holkar *vs.* Mysore at Indore, 1945.

Smallest Innings: 22—Southern Punjab *vs.* Northern India at Amritsar, 1934.

Highest Match Aggregate: 2376 for 38 wkts.—Bombay *vs.* Maharashtra, Poona, 1948 (world record).

Highest First Innings Aggregate: 1325 for 20 wkts. Maharashtra *vs.* Bombay, Poona, 1940.

Highest Individual Score: 443*—B. B. Nimbalkar, Maharashtra *vs.* Kathiawar, 1948.

Highest Individual Aggregate in a season: 1008 (av. 201·60) R. S. Modi (Bombay) 1944.

Most Wickets in an innings: 9 for 38—R. R. Wadkar (Bombay) *vs.* W. India, 1937.

Most Wickets in a match: 14 wkts.—each by B. K. Garudachar (Mysore) *vs.* Madras, 1941 ; A. G. Ramsingh (Madras) *vs.* Bengal, 1943 ; Ghulam Ahmed (Hyderabad) *vs.* Madras, 1947.

Most Wickets in a season: 40 for 514—C. S. Nayudu (Baroda), 1942.

HOCKEY

WORLD OLYMPIC CHAMPIONSHIP

India has won the Olympic Hockey Championship five times in succession—1928 (Amsterdam), 1932 (Los Angeles), 1936 (Berlin), 1948 (London), 1952 (Helsinki).

Results

1928: Beat Austria 6—0, Belgium 9—0, Denmark 5—0, Switzerland 6—0, and Holland 3—0 (Final).

1932: Beat Japan 11—1, and America 24—1.

1936: Beat Hungary 4—0, U.S.A. 7—0, Japan 9—0, France 10—0 and Germany 8—1 (Final).

1948: *Preliminary Rounds*—Beat Austria 9—0, Argentina 9—1, Spain 2—0. *Semi-Final*—India—2, Netherlands—1. *Final*—India—4, Great Britain—0.

1952: Beat Austria 4—0, Britain 3—1 (Semi-Final), and Netherlands 6—1 (Final).

Final Placings: (1) India, (2) Netherlands, (3) Britain.

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* Not out.

NATIONAL HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

MEN'S HOCKEY

(Inaugurated in 1928)

YEAR	WINNERS	RUNNERS-UP	VENUE
1928	U.P.—2	Rajputana—1	Calcutta
*1930	Railway	Punjab	Lahore
1932	Punjab—2	Bengal—0	Calcutta
1934	*No match*		
1936	Bengal—1	Manvadar—0	Calcutta
*1938	Bengal	Bhopal	Calcutta
1940	Bombay—2	Delhi—0	Bombay
1942	Delhi—2	Punjab—0	Punjab
1944	Bombay—3	Gwalior—0	Bombay
1945	Bhopal—1	U.P.—0	Gorakhpur
1946	Punjab—1	Delhi—0	Calcutta
1947	Punjab—2	Bombay—1	Bombay
1948	Bhopal—3	Bombay—2	Bombay
1949	East Punjab—2	West Bengal—0	Delhi
1950	East Punjab—4	Bhopal—2	Bhopal
1951	East Punjab—1	Services—0	Madras
1952	Bengal—1, 2	East Punjab—1, 1	Calcutta
1953	Services—1	Punjab—0	Bangalore

WOMEN'S HOFKEY

(Inaugurated in 1938)

Previous Winners :
1938—Khargpur ; 1939—Calcutta ; 1947—Bombay ; 1948—Bombay ; 1949—Bombay ; 1950—Madhya Pradesh ; 1951—Bombay ; 1952—Bombay.

1953 Winners : Bengal & Bombay (joint winners).

FIRST DIVISION CALCUTTA HOCKEY LEAGUE

Winners (1953) : Bhawanipur.
Runners-Up : Calcutta Customs.
Winners Most Times : 16—Calcutta Customs.

*Played in League system.

Successive Wins: 4 years (1936-39 & 1930-33) Calcutta Customs.

Unbeaten Records: 1938 & 39—Calcutta Customs.
1914 & 17—Calcutta Rangers.
1952 —Mohun Bagan.

Dhyan Chand Hockey (1933): Winners—Hindusthan Aircraft—1. Runners-up—Punjab Police—0.

BEIGHTON CUP

Winners (1953): Tata S. C.—2.
Runners-Up: Nagpur United—1.
Winners Most Times: 11—Calcutta Customs.
Successive Wins: 1908-10—Calcutta Customs.
1930-32—Calcutta Customs.
1943-45—B. N. Railway.

FIRST DIVISION LEAGUE & BEIGHTON CUP (DOUBLE)

Teams that Won the Double

Calcutta Customs—8 times (1909, 1910, 1912, 1920, 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1938).
B. E. College—1905.
Rangers Club—1912, 1915, 1934.
Port Commissioners—1946, 1948.
Mohun Bagan—1952.

Aga Khan Cup (Bombay):
1953—Winners: Lusitanians—1; Runners-up: Tata Sports Club (Bombay)—0.

Winners three years in succession:
Cheshire Regiment (1910-1912).
Bombay Customs (1934-1936).
Tata Sports Club (1950-1952).

FOOTBALL

I. F. A. Shield: The Indian Football Association of Bengal inaugurated this challenge shield in 1893. This tournament is known as the premier football competition in India.

I. F. A. Shield winners for three years in succession:

1. Gordon Highlanders L. I. (1908-10).
2. Calcutta F. C. (1922-24).

3. Sherwood Foresters L. I. (1926-28).
4. East Bengal A. C. (1949-1951).

Most times I. F. A. Shield winners :—9, Calcutta F. C.

I. F. A. Shield Final (1953) :—East Bengal—0, 0, 1 ; India Culture League—0. 0. 1.

First Division Football League (1953) : Abandoned.

Unbeaten Champions :

1. Royal Irish Rifles (1900, 1901).
2. 93rd Highlanders (1903).
3. King's Own Regiment (1905).
4. Gordon's L. I. (1908).
5. Black Watch (1912).
6. Calcutta F. C. (1919, 1922).
7. North Staffords (1927).
8. Mohamedan Sporting A. C. (1948).
9. East Bengal A. C. (1950).

League Championship & I. F. A. Shield—'Double' :

1. Gloucestershire Regiment (1898).
2. Royal Irish Rifles (1901).
3. Gordon Highlanders (1908, 1909).
4. Calcutta F. C. (1922, 1923).
5. Mohamedan Sporting A. C. (1936, 1941).
6. East Bengal Club (1945, 1949, 1950).

DURAND CUP—1953

Winners—Mohun Bagan—4.
Runners-Up—National Defence Academy—0.
Winners three years in succession—1893-95—H. L. I. ; 1897-99—Black Watch.

ROVERS CUP—1953

Winners—Hyderabad Police—1.
Runners-Up—Bombay Amateurs—0.
Winners four years in succession—1950-53—Hyderabad Police.

NATIONAL FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Year	*Winners*	*Runners-Up*	*Score*	*Venue*
1941	Bengal	Delhi	5—1	Calcutta
1942-43	Not held	——	——	——
1944	Delhi	Bengal	2—0	Delhi
1945	Bengal	Bombay	2—0	Bombay
1946	Mysore	Bengal	2—1	Bangalore
1947	Bengal	Bombay	1—0	Calcutta
1948	Not held	——	——	——
1949	West Bengal	Hyderabad	5—0	Calcutta
1950	West Bengal	Hyderabad	1—0	Calcutta
1951	West Bengal	Bombay	1—0	Bombay
1952	Mysore	West Bengal	1—0	Bangalore
1953	West Bengal	Mysore	3—1	Calcutta

INTER-PROVINCIAL BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Inaugurated in 1944)

Winners since 1944 : 1944 Delhi ; 1945 Punjab ; 1946 Punjab ; 1947 Bombay ; 1948 No Tournament ; 1949 Bombay ; 1950 Bombay ; 1951 Bombay.

NATIONAL AMATEUR BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Inaugurated in 1931)

Winners since 1931 : 1931—M. M. Begg, 1932—P. K. Deb, 1933—Major Meade, 1934—Mg. Ba Sin (Rangoon), 1935— P. K. Deb, 1936—P. K. Deb, 1937—M. M. Begg, 1938—P. K. Deb, 1939—P. K. Deb, 1940—S. H. Lyth, 1941—V. R. Freer, 1942—V. R. Freer, 1943-45—No championship, 1946—C. Hirjee, 1947—C. Hirjee, 1948—V. R. Freer, 1949—T. A. Selvaraj, 1950—W. Jones, 1951—W. Jones, 1952—W. Jones.

Winners three years in succession: Wilson Jones (Vassanji Sports Club, Bombay), 1950-52.

Won the Double (Billiards and Snooker Titles): P. K. Deb (1939), V. R. Freer (1941), T. A. Selvaraj (1949) and W. Jones (1952).

NATIONAL AMATEUR SNOOKER CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Inaugurated in 1939)

Winners since 1939: 1939—P. K. Deb, 1940—P. K. Deb, 1941—V. R. Freer, 1942—P. K. Deb, 1943-45—No Championship, 1946—T. A. Selvaraj, 1947—Capt. T. Sadler, 1948—W. Jones, 1949—T. A. Selvaraj, 1950—F. Edwards, 1951—T. A. Selvaraj, 1952—Wilson Jones.

CHAPTER XI—INDIAN STATISTICS

TOTAL AREA AND POPULATION

States	Area in sq. miles	1951 Population	Growth Rate from 1941	Urban	Rural	Females per 1000 males
U. P.	70,330	40,225,947	+9·6	2,704,731	37,521,216	989
Bihar	113,409	63,215,742	+11·2	8,265,699	54,590,043	910
Orissa	60,136	14,645,946	+ 6·2	594,070	14,051,876	1,022
West Bengal	30,775	24,810,308	+12·7	6,153,263	18,657,045	859
Assam	85,012	9,043,707	+17·4	414,418	8,629,289	879
Manipur	8,628	577,635	+12·0	2,862	574,773	1,036
Tripura	4,032	639,029	+21·9	42,595	596,434	904
Sikkim	2,744	137,725	+12·5	2,744	134,981	907
Madras	127,790	57,016,002	+13·4	11,183,734	45,832,268	1,006
Mysore	29,489	9,074,972	+21·2	2,178,727	6,896,245	949
Travancore-Cochin ...		9,280,425	+21·2	1,488,292	7,792,133	1,008
Coorg	1,586	229,405	+30·5	16,255	213,150	830
Bombay	111,434	35,956,150	+20·8	11,170,340	24,785,810	932
Saurashtra	21,451	4,137,359	+15·0	1,393,161	2,744,198	975
Kutch	16,724	567,606	+11·1	113,754	453,852	1,079
Madhya Pradesh ...	130,270	21,247,533	+ 7·9	2,877,339	18,370,194	993
Madhya Bharat	46,478	7,954,154	+10·4	1,441,231	6,512,923	925
Hyderabad	82,168	18,655,108	+13·3	3,476,159	15,178,949	978
Bhopal	6,878	836,474	+ 7·2	136,063	700,411	911
Vindhya Pradesh ...	23,603	3,574,690	+ 6·0	305,910	3,268,780	950
Rajasthan	130,207	15,290,797	+13·9	2,649,367	12,641,430	921
Punjab	37,378	12,641,205	− 0·5	2,400,932	10,240,273	863
PEPSU	10,078	3,493,685	+ 2·6	665,510	2,828,175	844
Ajmer	2,417	693,372	+17·2	297,764	395,608	925
Delhi	578	1,744,072	+62·1	1,437,134	306,938	768
Bilaspur	453	126,099	+13·3	3,745	122,354	948
Himachal Pradesh ...	10,451	983,367	+ 3·7	41,401	941,966	910
Andaman & Nicobar Is. ...	3,215	30,971	− 8·6	8,014	22,957	625
INDIAN UNION	1,176,860	356,829,485	+12·5	183,305,654	173,523,831	...
Jammu & Kashmir ...	92,780	44,10,000	...	...	...	...

Source : *Census of India* (1951) reports.

Source : *Census of India* (1951) reports.

BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

(Rate per thousand)

	Birth rate			Death rate			Infant mortality rate		
	1937-41	1946	1947	1937-41	1946	1947	1937-41	1946	1947
Ajmer-Merwara ...	35·1	33·4	33·9	25·8	20·7	21·2	211·5	148·6	169·6
Assam	26·5	18·9	15·6	17·9	11·8	8·6	149·7	113·1	91·1
Bihar	30·1	23·0	18·6	20·8	18·2	15·7	115·9	90·0	83·3
Bombay	36·9	33·8	33·6	24·9	23·5	25·5	160·7	162·8	161·9
Madhya Pradesh ...	38·2	37·2	34·9	31·0	27·2	33·7	218·6	202·7	243·0
Coorg	22·6	18·8	17·8	22·8	15·4	14·8	156·9	115·5	86·5
Delhi	39·6	35·5	29·8	20·3	14·9	15·3	164·1	127·7	141·9
East Punjab ...	40·3	38·3	32·8	23·1	18·3	19·2	178·2	133·6	154·1
Madras	35·1	32·1	33·2	22·5	19·2	20·4	169·8	146·9	146·8
Orissa	33·5	28·5	27·8	27·6	24·7	28·0	214·7	171·2	200·6
U. P.	32·5	25·3	23·3	19·6	15·9	16·7	139·5	110·5	116·5
W. Bengal ...	27·6	23·8	19·2	19·6	18·8	17·3	159·3	143·3	144·8
INDIA	33·9	29·2	26·6	22·4	19·0	19·7	160·3	137·2	145·6

Source : Statistical Appendices to the Annual Report of the Director General of Health Services, 1947, pt. I.

Note :—A. 1. The Statistics presented for 1947 relate to India as after partition, and for previous years relate to undivided India. 2. East Punjab—only 1947 data relate to E.P., the data for other years relate to undivided Punjab. 3. West Bengal—only 1946 and 1947 data relate to West Bengal, undivided Bengal for other years. 4. Assam—1947 data relate to post-partition territory.

B. Data relate to the registration areas only.

ALL-INDIA ESTIMATE OF BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

	Birth rate (per '000 population)	Death rate (per '000 population)	Infant mortality rate (per '000 live births)
1948 ...	25·2	17·0	130
1949 ...	26·4	15·8	123
1950 ...	24·8	16·0	127
1951 ...	25·0	14·2	—
1952 ...	28·1	14·4	—

Source : 1. Statistical Abstract for India (New Series), 1950. 2. Monthly Abstract of Statistics. 3. Figures for 1951 and 1952 are provisional.

ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(In thousand tons)

Crops	1939-40	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
1. Rice	17,499	22,774	20,389	20,741	23,424
2. Wheat	6,772	6,289	6,590	6,039	6,762
3. Barley	1,717	2,210	2,325	2,293	2,664
4. Jowar	5,059	5,754	5,200	5,944	6,038
5. Bajra	2,093	2,581	2,300	2,299	2,922
6. Maize	1,417	2,297	1,681	2,021	2,607
7. Ragi	1,550	1,448	1,400	1,212	1,235
8. Gram	2,554	3,651	3,766	3,293	3,771
9. Sugar (raw) ...	2,784	4,904	5,462	6,068	5,260
10. Linseed	387	313	385	316	355
11. Groundnut ...	2,682	3,408	3,331	3,045	2,894
12. Cotton	3,091	2,165	2,926	3,133	3,050
13. Jute	1,638	3,117	3,292	4,678	4,695
14. Tobacco	327	223	256	192	211
15. Tea	398,091	585,390	607,000	607,309	—
16. Coffee	17,907	38,612	54,000	54,323	—

Source : (1) Abstract of Agricultural Statistics; (2) Agricultural Situation in India.

Note.—1. Above Statistics relate to the Indian Provinces and the acceding States. 2. Figures from 1948-49 include non-reporting areas, 1952-53 figures are final estimates and subject to revision. 3. Jute—in '000 bales of 400 lbs. each. Cotton in bales of 392 lbs. each. 4. Tea and coffee—in '000 lbs. 5. Nuts are nuts in shell. 6. 1951-52 figures are partially adjusted.

Estimates of Average Yield of Principal Crops per Acre

(in lb.)

	Crops	1938-39	1945-46	1948-49	1949-50
1.	Rice	714	711	699	690
2.	Wheat	612	546	562	585
3.	Barley	679	703	641	647
4.	Jowar	467	336	305	338
5.	Bajra	344	267	249	273
6.	Maize	650	610	560	591
7.	Ragi	650	542	634	580
8.	Gram	526	482	490	399
9.	Sugar (raw) ...	2,361	3,155	2,965	3,049
10.	Linseed	297	284	249	251
11.	Groundnut ...	860	771	714	784
12.	Cotton	75	81	62	72
13.	Jute	768	1,062	1,028	1,133
14.	Tobacco	844	743	714	650
15.	Tea	548	687	748	760
16.	Coffee	221	266	159	175

Source and Note : Same as in the preceding Table.

Estimate of Area of Principal Crops

(in million acres)

	Crops	1939-40	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
1.	Rice	54·9	73·9	75·4	73·7	74·7
2.	Wheat	24·8	24·1	24·0	23·4	24·0
3.	Barley	5·7	7·6	7·6	7·8	7·5
4.	Jowar	24·3	37·7	38·2	39·1	41·9
5.	Bajra	13·6	21·3	22·4	22·8	25·3
6.	Maize	4·9	8·7	7·6	8·1	8·8
7.	Ragi	5·3	5·4	5·2	5·4	5·4
8.	Gram	10·9	20·2	19·4	16·8	17·3
9.	Sugar-cane	3·1	3·6	4·2	4·8	4·4
10.	Linseed	3·3	3·7	3·5	3·4	3·4
11.	Groundnuts	7·0	9·8	11·1	11·8	11·9
12.	Cotton	16·4	11·8	13·8	16·2	15·7
13.	Jute	0·8	1·1	1·4	1·9	1·8
14.	Tobacco	0·89	0·77	0·88	0·66	0·77
15.	Tea	0·73	0·77	0·77	0·77	—
16.	Coffee	0·18	0·22	0·22	0·22	—

Source and Note : Same as in the preceding Table.

PRODUCTION, PROCUREMENT AND NET IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS, INDIA
Figures in thousand tons

Foodgrains	1949-50			1950-51			1951-52		
	Production	Procurement	Net import	Production	Procurement	Net import	Production	Procurement	Net import
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rice ...	23,170	2,707	802	20,295	2,376	886	20,767	1,982	985
Wheat ...	6,290	1,115	1,676	6,374	787	3,001	5,768	781	2,243
Others ...	16,558	795	392	15,177	603	962	14,729	653	704
Total ...	46,018	4,617	2,870		3,766	4,849	41,264	3,416	3,932

Source : Bulletin on Food Statistics, January, 1953—issued by the Economic & Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Note : (1) "Others" include Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Barley and small Millets. (2) 1951-52 figures are provisional.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

Sr. No.	Industry and Unit	Production 1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
1.	Coal ('000 tons) ...	29,822	31,450	31,994	34,188	36,228
2.	Sugar ('000 tons) ...	1,075	1,001	977	1,115	1,494
3.	Tea (million lbs.) ...	569	584	607	624	623
4.	Coffee ('000 tons) ...	16·1	22·4	20·5	18·1	21·1
5.	Salt (million mds.) ...	63·8	55·6	71·3	74·4	76·9
6.	Cigarettes (thousand millions)	21·8	21·9	23·6	21·5	20·1
7.	Cotton textile					
	(a) Yarn (million lbs.)	1,448	1,359	1,157	1,296	1,450
	(b) Cloth (million yds.)	4,319	3,904	3,614	4,188	4,598
8.	Jute ('000 tons) ...	1,091	946	836	875	952
9.	Woollen manufacture (million lbs.) ...	20·0	21·0	18·0	17·7	16·6
10.	Paper and Paperboards ('000 tons)	97·9	103·2	108·9	131·9	137·4
11.	Chrome tanned hides (thousands) ...	1,087	581	496	880	650
12.	Vegetable tanned buffalo and cow hides (thousands) ...	1,958	1,835	1,514	1,704	1,478
13.	Belting (textile) (tons)	661	403	510	676	709

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA—(*Contd.*)

Sr. No.	Industry and Unit	Production 1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
14.	Tyres & Tubes					
	(*a*) for Cycles ('000) ...	7,160	7,740	7,532	8,838	8,356
	(*b*) Motor etc. ('000) ...	1,630	1,520	1,337	1,727	1,382
15.	Sulphuric Acid ('000 tons) ...	80·0	99·5	102·5	106·8	96·1
16.	Caustic Soda (tons) ...	4,383	6,303	10,846	14,724	17,064
17.	Soda Ash (tons) ...	29,150	17,918	43,790	47,532	44,328
18.	Super phosphate ('000 tons) ...	21·3	46·7	52·4	61·2	46·6
19.	Ammonium Sulphate ('000 tons) ...	35·2	45·9	47·3	52·7	220·3
20.	Paints and Varnishes ('000 tons) ...	35·7	30·9	27·9	33·5	32·2
21.	Matches ('000 cases) ...	525	579	523	577	608
22.	Cement ('000 tons) ...	1,553	2,102	2,613	3,196	3,538
23.	Sheet glass ('000 sq. ft)	6,225	3,451	9,570	11,089	9,043
24.	Insulator					
	(*a*) H. T. thousands)	89·9	136·7	174·0	2,448	325·2
	(*b*) L. T. (thousands)	2,503	2,239	1,279	1,433	3,078
25.	Asbestos ('000 tons) ...	76·7	86·8	87·7	81·6	87·6
26.	Pig-iron Do. ...	1,405	1,528	1,563	1,709	1,685
27.	Ferro-allays Do. ...	7·8	19·5	18·4	24·0	40·8
28.	Steel-ignots & Casting Do. ...	1,256	1,353	1,538	1,592	1,578
29.	Fishned Steel Do. ...	856	930	1,004	1,076	1,102
30.	Aluminium (tons) ...	3,368	3,490	3,596	4,048	3,566
31.	Copper (tons) ...	5,863	6,390	6,614	7,084	6,810
32.	Diesel Engines (No.)	1,025	2,076	5,596	7,248	4,248
33.	Sewing machines (No.)	20,019	25,029	30,802	44,460	50,040
34.	Storage Batteries (thousands) ...	110·0	107·1	187·1	210·0	158·4
35.	Electric Motors ('000 H.P.)	60·0	68·0	81·8	141·6	157·2
36.	Power Transformers ('000 K.V.A.) ...	81·2	108·8	171·9	194·4	214·8
37.	Cables and Wires					
	(*a*) Bare Copper Conductors ('000 tons)	5·88	5·72	5·58	3·00	5·93
	(*b*) Winding Wires (tons) ...	330	340	252	300	396
	(*c*) Rubber insulated Cables & flexibles (million yards) ...	22·0	19·4	34·0	41·2	32·9
38.	Electricity generated (million K.W.H.) ...	4,575	4,909	5,088	5,852	6,125

Source: Monthly Statistics of the Production of Selected Industries of India. (Ministry & Supply, Govt. of India).

Note : 1. Sugar—Sugar-year is Nov.-October for each year indicated in the table. 2. Jute—From August, 1949, figures refer to the production by Mills in the membership of the I.J.M.A. and also to one non-member mill. 3. Match—one case contains 50 Gross boxes of 60 sticks each.

Index Number of Industrial Production

Base 1946 = 100

	Industry	1948	1950	1951	1952	June 1953
1.	Cotton Cloth ...	110·5	93·8	104·3	177·7	130·1
2.	Cotton yarn ...	105·9	85·9	95·4	106·0	111·2
3.	Jute	100·8	76·8	80·3	87·4	81·3
4.	Wollen manufactures	74·1	66·7	65·5	61·4	66·4
5.	Coal	103·2	110·8	118·8	125·4	122·6
6.	Steel	97·1	111·2	116·0	122·0	107·8
7.	Non-ferrous metals ...	105·2	115·8	125·2	100·9	87·0
8.	Refractories ...	120·8	150·7	151·7	155·6	145·8
9.	Electric fans ...	163·0	175·3	192·5	177·1	212·6
10.	Bicycles	144·0	240·0	265·9	458·2	670·4
11.	Electric lamps ...	113·9	76·3	191·3	257·3	265·6
12.	Sewing machine ...	327·1	504·7	726·4	814·6	833·5
13.	Sugar	116·5	105·8	120·8	161·9	136·4
14.	Paper and Paperboard	91·6	102·7	124·5	129·7	121·6
15.	Matches	129·4	127·0	140·2	147·6	151·0
16.	Cement	100·7	169·4	207·2	229·3	251·4
17.	Paints and Varnishes	93·0	72·4	87·2	83·8	62·0
18.	Glass (Sheet only) ...	71·6	109·5	126·9	103·5	104·9
19.	Plywood	91·4	85·4	120·5	154·0	92·8
20.	Chemicals	194·3	229·0	260·2	388·8	426·4
21.	General engineering & electrical engineering	167·2	203·1	265·7	233·0	263·0
22.	General index ...	108·9	106·3	117·4	128·9	132·4

Source : Ministry of Industry and Supply.

Note : Figures for June, 1952 are mostly provisional.

Employment in Factories

Average daily No. of workers employed.

State	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952 1st half
Ajmer	15,877	15,380	16,597	16,027	16,782
Assam	59,563	61,132	61,262	65,136	54,472
Bihar	148,208	155,334	180,204	192,150	177,567
Bombay	737,460	789,463	773,332	767,704	723,245
Coorg	74	82	485	366	396
Delhi	38,894	38,806	40,268	42,635	45,604
Madhya Pradesh ...	101,646	96,273	100,056	110,994	115,787
Madras	288,722	323,950	391,457	417,545	417,471
Orissa	12,329	13,359	14,439	17,186	17,670
Punjab (East) ...	—	39,364	50,413	48,175	45,633
U. P.	242,083	233,837	232,695	202,514	206,122
West Bengal	672,228	665,008	641.694	654,901	623,885
Andaman & Nicobar Is. ...	—	2,000	1,497	1,637	1,548

Source: Indian Labour Gazette.
Note: Figures for 1952 are provisional.

India's Index of Living Cost (Working Class)

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	July, 1953
1. Bombay	297	291	302	314	328	355
2. Ahmedabad	341	343	353	352	363	395
3. Sholapur	415	406	398	434	425	456
4. Calcutta	345	349	353	369	348	375
5. Kanpur	498	460	437	449	447	465
6. Madras	320	330	333	343	340	362
7. Nagpur	379	374	377	391	379	944
8. Jubbulpore	151	150	159	164	148	160
9. Delhi	133	132	134	143	142	142
10. Ajmer	161	163	169	179	172	176
11. Jharia	154	163	186	182	171	184
12. Jamshedpur	137	138	151	160	153	158
13. Gauhati	124	126	128	148	140	130
14. Cuttack	136	153	164	183	155	168
15. Kharagpur	136	136	137	136	133	157
16. All-India	—	—	—	143	142	152

Source: Indian Labour Gazette and Labour Commissioner (West Bengal).

Note: 1. From 1 to 7, base August, 1939=100; for the rest base 1944=100. 2. Kharagpur indices for 1951-52 and 1952-53 stand for the calendar year in both the cases. 3. All-India index is in interim series.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA

Year	No. of Disputes	No. of workers involved (in '000)	No. of man-days (in million) lost
1939	406	409	4·99
1946	1,629	1,962	12·72
1947	1,811	1,841	16·56
1948	1,259	1,059	7·84
1949	920	685	6·60
1950	814	720	12·81
1951	1,071	691	3·82
1952	963	809	3·34

Source: Indian Labour Gazette.

EARNINGS OF FACTORY LABOUR: ANNUAL AVERAGE (IN RS.)

Industry	1939	1945	1947	1948	1949
Cotton	320·2	723·4	909·3	1094·4	1192·9
Jute	230·8	390·5	497·6	637·7	794·9
Engineering	263·5	653·1	698·7	879·4	938·1
Minerals & Metals ...	457·2	601·9	886·2	1065·1	1012·3
Chemicals & Dyes ...	244·8	445·2	592·6	663·8	721·7
Paper and Printing ...	332·7	568·8	728·5	835·3	911·5
Wood, Stone & Glass ...	194·2	413·6	495·4	567·0	615·6
Skin & Hides	285·8	536·7	603·9	826·9	889·1
Ordnance Factories ...	361·9	642·8	775·2	918·0	1128·6
Mints	367·4	667·0	1071·2	1378·2	1437·2
Miscellaneous	281·2	503·2	663·1	796·0	876·7
All Industries	287·5	595·8	737·0	889·7	985·9

Note: 1. The figures for 1939 and 1945 relate to undivided India. 2. Figures refer to the perennial factories only which submit returns under the Payment of Wages Act. These include all workers employed in factories in receipt of a wage or salary not exceeding Rs. 200/- per month, whether they are employed in any manufacturing process or any other kind of work incidental to or connected with it including persons who are solely employed in a clerical capacity. 3. In 1950 the Indian classification has been brought into conformidity with International classification.

1950

Industry	Average earning (in Rs.)	Industry	Average earning (in Rs.)
1. Textiles	971·6	7. Leather and Leather products (except footwear)	643·7
2. Basic metal industries	1175·7	8. Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment) ...	799·0
3. Non-metallic mineral products (except petroleum & coal) ...	729·2	9. Machinery	1000·8
4. Chemical & chemical products	871·5	10. Footwear	852·0
5. Paper & paper products	910·0	11. Miscellaneous ...	1016·3
6 Wood & cork ...	758·8	12. All industries ...	964·3

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES : AVERAGE OF WEEKS

Base : Year ended August, 1939 = 100)

Commodity Groups	1947	1948	1950	1951	1952	Sept. 1953
1. Food Articles ...	292·2	374·1	410·4	409·8	359·8	399·0
2. Industrial Raw Materials	265·3	430·5	503·2	608·2	453·8	475·3
3. Semi-Manufactured Articles	251·3	316·6	340·9	377·5	346·5	363·8
4. Manufactured Articles ...	276·6	340·6	348·4	395·5	377·5	364·4
5. Miscellaneous ...	468·1	504·2	683·1	729·8	635·6	717·4
6. General index ...	207·4	367·1	400·7	439·3	386·9	404·8

Source : Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IN INDIA

Rs. (in lakhs)

Articles	1947-48	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
1. Grain, pulses & flour	2,296	9,954	8,026*	22,811*	15,310
2. Tobacco (unmanufactured & cigarette) ...	458	241	276	199	180
3. Fuel oils	595	1,282	1,180	1,482	1,491
4. Lubricating oils ...	707	815	695	1,095	1,310
5. Petroleum	882	1,637	1,795	2,485	2,593
6. Raw Cotton & waste	3,120	6,324	10,076	13,713	7,667
7. Raw Jute & waste ...	23·8	2·89	7·37	8·91	7·22
8. Raw Silk & Cocoons	159	21	241	156	67
9. Hides & Skins (raw & undressed) ...	22	34	47	40	18
10. Electrical instruments	972	1,307	967	1,036	1,381
11. Dyes and Colours ...	1,803	1,110	1,460	1,928	1,042
12. Hides & skins (tanned)	117	72	57	87	19
13. Machinery of all kinds (including belting for machinery) ...	5,914	1,666	9,300	10,431	8,787
14. Glassware & earthenware	436	251	85	289	172
15. Iron & Steel and manufactures thereof ...	954	1,825	1,900	2,197	2,371
16. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	1,421	998	1,044	1,489	1,279
17. Cycles	445	411	243	427	345
18. Motor Cars	1,046	317	324	479	296
19. Motor omnibuses, motor vans & lorries	469	609	313	297	297
20. Silk yarn & manufactures	276	32	17	33	8
21. Woollen yarn & manufactures	423	597	165	823	672

* Excludes value of certain consignments of foodgrains imported on Govt. account awaiting adjustment.

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES FROM INDIA

Rs. (in lakhs)

Articles	1947-48	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
1. Fish, dry unsalted ...	102	112	130	178	233
2. Cashew Kernel ...	413	561	855	903	1,276
3. Pepper	372	1,450	2,040	2,322	1,596
4. Tea	5,480	7,244	7,987	9,336	8,030
5. Tobacco (unmanufactured) ...	503	1,055	1,305	1,412	1,199
6. Mica	565	684	1,000	1,321	899
7. Lac	911	808	1,187	1,484	759
8. Hides & Skins (raw or undressed) ...	747	696	957	852	569
9. Manganese ore ...	241	585	801	1,569	2,077
10. Castor, Groundnut & Linseed oils ...	1,333	719	2,218	1,656	2,277
11. Seeds (including nuts for oil)	992	1,480	1,729	796	466
12. Raw Cotton ...	3,475	1,060	494	1,367	1,932
13. Raw Jute ...	2,583	1,674	6	—	1
14. Raw Wool ...	260	371	787	490	842
15. Hides & Skins (tanned)	1,448	2,096	2,577	2,569	2,034
16. Cotton yarn & manufactures	2,052	7,431	13,671	5,810	6,932
17. Jute yarn & manufactures	12,782	12,698	11,395	26,996	12,906
18. Woollen carpets and rugs	322	331	556	588	279
19. Coir and Coir manufactures	526	721	1,081	1,019	715
20. Living animals ...	31	31	37	50	49

Note : Exports and Imports :

1. From 1st March, 1948, these figures include the sea-borne trade of India with Pakistan and exclude the direct foreign trade of Pakistan.

2. From 1st April, 1948, these include private merchandise and Govt. Stores.

3. From 1st June, 1948, these includes the foreign sea-borne trade of Kutch and from 1st April, 1949 also of Travancore, Saurashtra and Baroda.

4. The figures include trade [illegible] and air, from April, 1950.

Direction of India's Foreign Trade

(1) Imports from Principal Foreign Countries

Monthly averages (in lakhs of rupees)

	Countries	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
1.	U. K.	401	1138	1448	996	1222	1242
2.	Canada ...	6	63	115	88	185	247
3.	U. S. A.	95	894	840	839	1683	2278
4.	Japan	130	11	213	62	185	161
5.	Australia	17	229	197	336	149	126
6.	Egypt	22	219	366	222	367	168
7.	Iran	28	176	256	312	274	32
8.	Burma	189	188	147	104	195	259
9.	Singapore	62	61	105	112	163	115
10.	Belgium	25	53	48	74	72	59
11.	Switzerland	14	54	75	59	83	66
12.	Italy	22	166	140	76	183	96
12.	Pakistan	—	125	195	30	89	3

(2) Exports to Principal Foreign Countries

Monthly averages (in lakhs of rupees)

	Countries	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
1.	U. K.	460	783	935	1005	1623	1051
2.	U. S. A.	112	597	572	829	1133	971
3.	Australia	25	172	204	235	376	196
4.	Canada	17	69	76	107	143	106
5.	Pakistan	—	406	167	114	103	176
6.	Burma	84	100	78	192	157	196
7.	Ceylon	42	95	120	147	151	165
8.	Iran	6	20	42	39	50	18
9.	China	13	56	18	20	50	23
10.	Germany	74	13	58	75	77	103
11.	France	50	62	46	26	106	49
12.	U. S. S. R. ...	3	42	35	12	54	15

Note: 1. The above tables (1) & (2) refer to India's imports and exports of merchandise by sea. Air-borne trade is included from April, 1950. Trade of Kutch is included from June, 1948, trade of Travancore, Saurashtra and Baroda from April, 1949, and of Delhi from April, 1950. Figures for 1938 and 1949 are for Provinces of undivided India and exclusive of Govt. Stores. 2. Pakistan—figures for Pakistan exclude land-frontier trade.

Financial Statistics

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1938-39	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
1. Notes in circulation ...	17,830	116,935	116,352	124,741	114,111	—
•2. Liabilities of the scheduled banks						
(a) demand	12,381	67,456	59,779	59,913	59,373	56,423
(b) time	10,330	30,388	27,259	27,845	29,082	30,926
3. Schd. banks' cash in hand	638	3,751	3,447	3,468	3,733	3,333
4. Do. Balances with Reserve Bank ...	1,588	7,946	6,585	6,078	5,729	5,182
5. 3 & 4 as p.c. of 2 ...	9·80	11·95	11·53	10·88	10·70	9·95
6. Schd. banks' advances	11,134	42,485	42,674	44,703	52,359	46,164
7. Do. Bills discounted	460	1,644	1,535	1,187	2,281	3,847

Note : 1. Notes in circulation—at the end of period. 2. Scheduled banks—data relate to India only from 1948-49. 1938-39 exclusive of Burma : figures are averages of Fridays ; all transactions referred to are in India.

India's National Income by Industrial Origin

(Net domestic product in 100 crores of Ruppes)

	1948-49
A. *Agriculture*	41·5
1. Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities ...	40·7
2. Plantations, etc.	0·7
3. Other than plantations, etc.	40·0
4. Forestry	0·6
5. Fishery	0·2
B. *Mining, manufacturing and hand-trades*	15·0
1. Mining	0·6
2. Factory establishments	5·8
3. Small enterprises	8·6
C. *Commerce, transport and communication*	17·0
1. Communications (post, telegraph, telephone)	0·3
2. Railways	2·0
3. Organised banking and insurance	0·5
4. Other commerce and transport	14·2
D. *Other Services*	13·8
1. Profession and liberal arts	3·2
2. Government services (administration)	4·6
3. Domestic service	1·5
4. House property	4·5
E. *Net domestic product at factor cost* (A+B+C+D) ...	87·3

Source : First Report of the National Income Committee, Govt. of India.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO LIVELIHOOD CATEGORIES

Census of India, 1951

Livelihood category	Population (in million) Male	Female	Total
I. *Agricultural*			
(a) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents	85·1	82·2	167·3
(b) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents	16·2	15·4	31·6
(c) Cultivating labourers and their dependents	22·4	22·4	44·8
(d) Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent-receivers & their dependents ...	2·4	2·9	5·3
II. *Non-agricultural*			
(a) Production other than cultivation	20·0	17·6	37·6
(b) Commerce	11·2	10·1	21·3
(c) Transport	3·1	2·5	5·6
(d) Other services and miscellaneous sources	22·7	20·3	43·0

Note: Excluding 1·35 lakh persons in Punjab for whom details are not available.

CHAPTER XII

PAKISTAN AND PAKISTANIS

GENERAL SURVEY: 1953

In 1953 Pakistan faced two major problems—a steep decline in revenues and a widespread scarcity of food. Pakistan's revenues fell sharply as a result of world-wide recession in the prices of primary commodities. Estimates for 1953-54 showed a decrease of Rs. 463·7 million in revenue receipts from those of 1951-52. Foreign exchange earnings also dropped by Rs. 960 million in the beginning of the year.

Pakistan's second major problem was more serious than the first. Towards the beginning of 1953, Pakistan, hitherto known as a surplus food-producing nation, found herself facing a deficit of 1·25 million tons of wheat. There has been serious criticism of Government measures and even more of lack of measures to meet this grave food situation due partly to two years' of virtual drought, aggravated by swarms of locusts in the Punjab, which had caused a grave food shortage. Pakistan's foreign exchange reserves had fallen to a dangerously low level during 1952, and in February, 1953 imports were drastically cut, with the result that prices rose sharply. In order to meet this situation, the Legislative Assembly granted the Government on March 26 extraordinary powers, for a period of two years, to control the price, production, and distribution of any commodity which was declared by the Government to be "essential". The food shortage and rising prices led to widespread unrest, which was exploited by religious extremists. (Serious riots occurred in Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, and other Pakistani towns between February 27 and March 9, during which the police had to fire on many occasions, and many were killed including 2 soldiers—in support of demands that the unorthodox Ahmadiya sect should be declared a non-Muslim minority and that its members, including Sir Zafrulla Khan, Foreign Minister, be dismissed from Government posts).

Khwaja Nazimuddin's Government was widely accused of indecision and of failure to take the firm action necessary to cope with the economic situation and to maintain law and order. Moreover, allegations had also been made that the efficiency of the administration was being undermined by nepotism and by provincial jealousies.

The overall situation reached its climax when Khwaja Nazimuddin, Prime Minister of Pakistan, was dismissed on April 17, 1953, by the Governor-General, Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, and Mr. Mohammad Ali, Pakistani Ambassador to the U.S.A. was called upon to form a new Government. In explanation of his decision Mr. Ghulam Mohammed stated: "I have been driven to the conclusion that the Cabinet of Khwaja Nazimuddin has proved entirely inadequate to grapple with the difficulties facing the country. In the emergency which has arisen, I have, therefore, in exercise of my powers under Section 10 of the Government of India Act as adopted, relieved Khwaja Nazimuddin's Cabinet of its responsibilities."

Basic Economy: As a "primary producing country" Pakistan, as the Korean War started had economically a windfall. She had secured the settlement of the Pak-Indian currency question in her favour at the end of February, 1951. The trade agreements with India further ensured her economic solvency. She had a favourable balance of trade; and budgetary position of the Dominion was happy, though the provincial demands for fiscal and financial justice, particularly that of East Pakistan, showed that the provinces had their problems. The basic economy of Pakistan, which has few industries, is no doubt backward. But so long as the near-war economy of the West required Pakistan's cotton, jute, hide, etc. it had met no difficulty. Of course, industrial goods, in spite of the foreign imports, could not be enough when the West had little to spare of their own consumers' goods, and Pakistan had perforce to look to the Indian sources,—not very plentiful either—for semi-manufactured and manufactured goods (cloth, sugar, etc.) in addition to Indian coal. Though "economic freedom" was far off and would remain so as long as Pakistan retained the semi-colonial economy, "political freedom" attained on August 14, 1947, had looked, with a relatively safe economy in a world of crisis, worth any sacrifice that the Partition of 1947 entailed. But the very semi-colonial economy, with a social order domi-

nated by feudal aristocracy in West Pakistan, was bound to raise in Pakistan's political life internal complexities—the struggle for power among various West Pakistan feudal personalities and groups which had in 1951 led to the suspension of the constitution in West Punjab ; the degeneration of the central Party, the Muslim League, through such factions ; the doubts and jealousies that the domination of a Urdu-speaking minority in the State raised in the minds of the numerically strongest section of its members of East Pakistan ; the weaker economic position of the jute-cultivating people *vis-a-vis* the British manufacturers who commanded the price of the produce, and the shortage of food and industrial goods that the people suffered from.

Pakistan, therefore, needed, despite the temporary economic solvency of the years 1950-1951, a more stable economic basis for the new-born state and its industrial advancement. ,

Economic Situation, 1952-3 : 1952-3 brought home the truth as it brought to an end the easy days. The slump made the price of jute, cotton, tea, etc. fall. That of jute in particular caused almost disaster to its cultivators. For, foodstuff in E. Pakistan grew dearer and industrial goods were now difficult to pay for. The continued deficit in export had at last to be balanced by restriction of exports towards the end of the year. This led to recovery of trade balance. Food remained scarce in E. Bengal until the new crop in December, 1952 brought down the prices, that of rice, for example, from about Rs. 30/- a md. to Rs. 17/8 a md. Over wide areas of East Bengal near-famine conditions had prevailed during 1952.

The situation was complicated by the uncertain and unhappy relations of the two States with interdependent economy which in their pique sought to deny age-old fact. In tea India and Pakistan shared in common the effects of the slump, and the prospects were not better when the year closed. In jute, E. Pakistan's chief money crop, the rivalry between India and Pakistan benefited the manufacturers, mostly British as they are, to have their own way while each State had indulged in increasing its acreage under jute in order to induce the industry to come over to its side and leave the other. An overproduction of jute and necessary fall in price made the jute cultivator of Pakistan almost starve without cash and with crop unsold. The Jute Advisory Board of Pakistan is understood to have recom-

mended in December, 1952, an acreage reduction to 5 million bales out of the estimate current crop of 9 million bales. West Pakistan cotton remained unsold ; as the textile industry in India had stocks accumulating and the cotton-growers of India had no better times in 1952.

An overall picture was available from the study of the balance of trade figures of Pakistan for the last four years. They indicate the tremendous inflationary pressure that E. Pakistan in particular was facing at least till June, 1952. This partly accounts for the disparity of prices between East Pakistan and West Pakistan. East Pakistan had during the period a favourable trade balance of Rs. 212 crores while W. Pakistan had an adverse balance of almost Rs. 6 crores during the same period, namely, July, 1948 to June, 1952.

Indo-Pak Relations :

On taking office as Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammed Ali had sent a message to the Prime Minister of India, Sri Nehru, assuring him that it would be his Government's "earnest endeavour to promote friendly relations between our two countries." In thanking the Pakistani Prime Minister for his message, Sri Nehru expressed the conviction that the "relations between India and Pakistan should be friendly and co-operative, and that we should solve all our problems in that spirit."

Sri Nehru visited Karachi from July 25-28 for discussions with Mohammed Ali.

A joint communique issued at the conclusion of the talks described them as 'frank and cordial' on subjects like Kashmir, the canal waters, evacuee and trust properties, Sikh shrines in Pakistan, problems between East Pakistan and West Bengal, Pakistani enclaves in Cooch-Behar and Cooch-Behar enclaves in East Pakistan. The Prime Ministers were agreed that the independence and integrity of the two countries must be fully respected, each country having full freedom to follow a policy of its choice in domestic as well as in international affairs.

A new trade agreement between India and Pakistan was also signed at New Delhi on March 20 last, regulating principally exchanges of jute and coal (the chief commodities exchanged between the two countries), which had been excluded from the trade agreement of Aug. 5, 1952. The agreement was welcomed in both countries as marking the beginning of a

commercial relationship, the ending of a period of mutual suspicion and discrimination, and the restoration of closer economic co-operation. On June 29 both the Governments decided to extend the operation of the earlier trade agreements of Aug. 5, 1952, for 3 months, *i.e.*, from June 30 to Sept. 30, 1953. But the Indo-Pakistan relation turned to a new course when Sheikh Abdullah, Prime Minister of Kashmir and Jammu, was dismissed on Aug. 7, '53. The Pakistani Press took a grave view of this dismissal. Mr. Mohammed Ali sent a cable on Aug. 10 to Sri Nehru proposing that the next meeting beteween them should be held within a week. This proposal was accepted by Sri Nehru and Pakistani Prime Minister accompanied by Sri Zafrullah Khan arrived in Delhi on Aug. 16. A joint communique on the discussions (Aug. 17-20) between the two Prime Ministers was issued announcing that it had been decided to appoint a Plebiscite Administrator for Kashmir by the end of April 1954, and to hold a conference in Calcutta on problems affecting relations between India and East Pakistan. Mr. Mohammed Ali at a press conference described the results of his talks with Sri Nehru as 'fairly satisfactory'.

Indo-Pakistani relations which, after the accession of Mr. Mohammed Ali to office, saw a steady improvement, were, however, strained when Sri Nehru at a press conference at Delhi expressed India's grave concern at the proposed U.S.-Pak military alliance to set up war bases for American troops in Pakistani region. This reported Pact, which though categorically denied by the Pakistani official source, was negotiated during the Washington visit of Pakistan's Governor-General Ghulam Mohammed and Army Chief General Mohammed Ayub Khan in November last and the U.S. Vice-President Mr. Nixon's visit to Karachi and the Middle-East. Not only India but New China and the Soviet Union too took exception to this proposed Pak-U.S. Military Pact which was held to endanger peace in the whole of Asia.

New Legislations

The Law Commission set up in 1951 has partly completed the study of the laws on certain topics aided by the public response to questions sent out by the Commission.

(1) The Contempt of Courts (Capital of the Federation) Order 1953 (G.O. 7 of 1953).

(2) The East Bengal Legislative Assembly (Continuance) Act, 1953. The Act extends the life of the E. Bengal Legislative Assembly up to the 14th March, 1954. The Bill was introduced and passed by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on the 9th March, 1953, and was authenticated by the President of the Constituent Assembly.

(3) The Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1953.

This Act removes the Assembly Budget from discussion and voting in the Federal Legislature. The Bill was introduced and passed by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on March 9, 1953.

(4) The Government of India (Second Amendment) Act, 1953.

This Act enables the appointment of an acting judge in a permanent post where no permanent appointment has been made —a power which was not available before this amendment.

(5) The Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1953. The following changes have been effected by this Act:

(*a*) a new provision for the administration of the oath to a Governor upon his appointment has been made in the Constitution Act ;

(*b*) powers have been conferred on the Governor-General to amend letters patent or orders establishing a High Court in Pakistan ;

(*c*) the control of employment exchanges and training centres has been brought within the purview of the Centre by amending the Federal Legislative List in the Constitution Act and the India (Central Government and Legislature) Act, 1946 ;

(*d*) The life of the India (Central Government and Legislature) Act, 1946, has been extended by two years ; and

(*e*) powers have been conferred on the Governor-General by enlarging the scope of Sec. 2 (1) (*a*) of the Indian (Central Government and Legislature) Act, 1946 to declare certain commodities as essential commodities.

The amending Bill was introduced and passed by the Constituent Assembly on March 26, 1953.

(6) Citizenship and Naturalisation Acts.

PAKISTANI BASIC PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE REPORT

The Basic Principles Committee in its recommendations has suggested that the following should be the Directive Principles of State Policy :

1. The State should be guided in all its policies and activities by the principles enunciated in the Objectives Resolution.

2. Steps, particularly those specified below, should be taken in the various spheres of governmental activities to enable Muslims to order their lives individually and collectively in accordance with the Holy Quran and the Sunnah.

(*a*) Facilities should be provided for them to understand what life in accordance with the Holy Quran and Sunnah means, and the teaching of the Holy Quran to Muslims should be made compulsory.

(*b*) Prohibition of drinking, gambling and prostitution in all their various forms.

(*c*) Elimination of "Riba" as soon as it may be possible to do so.

(*d*) Promotion and maintenance of Islamic moral standards ; and

(*e*) Proper organisation of Zakat, Waqfs and Mosques.

3. An organization should be set up for making the teachings of Islam known to the people, and for "Amr-bil-maruf" and "Nahi-anil-mumkar" (promulgating "do's" and "don'ts").

Islamic Principles

4. Suitable steps should be taken for bringing the existing laws into conformity with Islamic principles and for codification of such injunctions of the Holy Quran and the Sunnah as can be given legislative effect.

5. Suitable steps should be taken to prevent activities subversive of the principles embodied in the Objectives Resolution.

6. The State should endeavour to secure the basic necessities of life, like food, clothing, housing, education and medical relief, for those citizens of Pakistan, irrespective of caste or creed, who are temporarily or permanently incapable of earning their livelihood due to unemployment, infirmity, sickness or any other similar reason.

7. The economic policy of the State should be so directed as to secure the all-round well-being of the people irrespective of creed, race or colour and should be so operated as—

(a) To improve the standard of living of the common man;

(b) To prevent the concentration of wealth and means of production in the hands of a few to the detriment of the common man; and

(c) To ensure equitable adjustment of the rights of labour and the peasantry in order to prevent their exploitation.

Illiteracy

8. The State should make every effort to remove illiteracy from the country within the minimum possible period.

9. It should be the endeavour of the State to enable, within the minimum possible period, the population of different areas, through training and education, to participate fully in all forms of national activity and service.

10. The State should endeavour to discourage among Muslims of Pakistan parochial, tribal, racial and other similar un-Islamic feelings and inculcate in them the spirit to keep foremost in their minds the fundamental unity and solidarity of the Millat and the requirements of the ideology and the mission for the implementations of which Pakistan came into being.

11. The State should endeavour to strengthen the bonds of unity among Muslim countries of the world.

12. It should be the endeavour of the State to promote peace, security and goodwill among the peoples of the world.

Head of State

13. Only such a person should be elected as Head of the State who, in the opinion of the electors, possesses ability, character, integrity and piety, and who is fit to conduct the affairs of the State in accordance with the Objectives Resolution.

14. It should be the endeavour of the State to effect the separation of the judiciary from the executive within three years.

15. The State should protect all legitimate rights and interests of the non-Muslim communities of Pakistan.

16. The State should endeavour to ensure that children, youth and women are not subjected to exploitation or made to enter avocations unsuited to their age and sex.

17. Steps should be taken to provide suitable financial assistance to the dependents of those Government servants who die before retirement without making adequate provision for their maintenance.

18. The State should ensure that people should obtain justice in courts of law free of payment in any form to the State.

Federal Legislature

According to the recommendations of the Pakistani Basic Principles Committee the Federal legislature would consist of two Houses, the House of Units with 120 members and the House of the People with 400 members. In both the Houses there would be parity between East and West Pakistan. Money Bills would originate only in the House of the People.

Sixty of the seats in the House of Units would go to East Bengal while the remaining 60 would be distributed in West Pakistan as follows: West Punjab 27, Sind 8, North-West Frontier Provinces 6, Tribal Areas 5, Bahawalpur 4, Baluchistan 2, Baluchistan States 2, Khairpur State 2 and Capital of the Federation 4.

Composition of the House of the People

Of the 400 seats in the House of the People, 200 would be for East Bengal while the remaining 200 would be broken up in West Pakistan as follows: West Punjab 90, Sind 30, North-West Frontier Province 25, Tribal Areas 17, Bahawalpur 13, Baluchistan 5, Baluchistan States 5, Khairpur State 4, and the Capital of the Federation 11.

The report, which makes provision for separate electorates, breaks up Pakistanis into six categories, Muslims, Scheduled Castes, Hindus other than Scheduled Castes, Christians, Buddhists and others, and Parsis. No weightages have been provided.

The Head of the State would be elected jointly by both the Houses of the Federal legislature which can also remove him.

The Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the Head will aid and advise the Head of the State in the exercise of his functions. The Head of the State will appoint the Prime Minister, and other office-holders on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Council of Ministers would be collectively responsible to the House of the People.

Both the Houses of the Federal legislature would be elected for five years. The Head of the State may convene a joint sitting of both the Houses.

The Head of the State would have power to promulgate an ordinance when the legislature is not sitting. Such ordinances would be laid before the legislature at the next meeting, otherwise they would lapse after six weeks from the reassembling of the Federal legislature.

Each unit would have a Head of Unit who would in cases of emergency exercise power delegated to him by the Head of the State. Each unit would have a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister. The Units would have unicameral legislatures. Members would be elected directly and the life of the legislature would be five years. The strength of the Unit Legislatures would not be less than 75 and not more than 350.

There should be three lists of subjects called the Federal, the Unit, and the Concurrent lists. Residuary powers would vest in the Federation.

RAWALPINDI CASE JUDGMENT

Eleven officers of Pakistan's Armed Forces and three civilians were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from detention till the rising of the court to 12 years' transportation, when judgment in the Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case, discovered in March, 1951, was announced on January 5, 1953 in Hyderabad (Sind) Central Jail by the special tribunal. The military officers were all ordered to be dismissed from service.

The 15th accused in the case, Begum Naseem Akbar Khan, wife of former Maj.-Gen. Akbar Khan, was acquitted. The principal accused, former Maj.-Gen. Akbar Khan, was sentenced to transportation for 12 years.

Investigation into the case began towards the middle of March, 1951, and the hearing began before the Special Tribunal on June 15, 1951. In all 208 witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution and the evidence concluded on March 7, 1952. The accused did not produce any witness in their defence. The chief prosecution counsel took 42 days to argue the case and the defence counsel 73 days.

The accused were tried without a jury. Finality was given by the Government to the Special Tribunal's decision by a provision that "no order or judgment or sentence passed by it shall be called in question in any court in appeal or revision or otherwise and no plea as to its jurisdiction or legality or propriety of anything it does for or purports to do shall be entertained in any court. The accused can only appeal to the Governor-General for reprieve."

A Special Tribunal, constituted with Mr. Justice Abdur Rahman of Pakistani Federal Court (as President) and with two other judges, one from Lahore and another from Dacca, held the trial in Hyderabad (Sind) in camera.

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

Governor-General : Ghulam Mohammad.

Federal Cabinet

Mr. Mohammed Ali—Prime Minister and Minister for Defence.
Sir Zafrullah Khan—Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.
Choudhuri Mohammed Ali—Finance & Economic Affairs.
Khan Abdul Qayum Khan—Industries, Food and Agriculture.
Mr. Taffzur Ali—Commerce.
Dr. A. M. Malik—Health, Works and Labour.
Sardar Bahadur Khan—Communications.
Mushtaq Ahmad Khan Gurmani—Minister of Interior, States and Frontier Regions.
Mr Shuaib Qureshi—Kashmir Affairs, Information and Broadcasting.

Dr. Istiaq Husain Qureshi—Education and Refugee Rehabilitation.

Mr. A. K. Brohi—Minority Affairs, Law.

MINISTER OF STATE:

1. Ghyasuddin Pathan—Agriculture and Parliamentary Affairs.
2. Murtuza Raza Choudhury—Finance.
3. Amir Azaus Khan—Defence.

BASIC FACTS ABOUT PAKISTAN

Pakistan falls into separate halves, West Pakistan and East Pakistan, about one thousand miles away from each other: but the whole of Pakistan, carved into a separate State, forms a part of the sub-continent of India. It is the fifth big State in the world, and the biggest of the Muslim States.

The Dominion of Pakistan was born on August 15, 1947, and the architect of the new State was Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1876-1948) who remodelled the All-India Muslim League for the purpose. The Lahore resolution of the League (March 26, 1940) put official seal on the idea of a separate Muslim State.

AREA AND POPULATION*

Provinces or State	Area (sq. miles)	Males	Females	Total
		(Population in thousands)		
PAKISTAN	3,64,737	40,212	35,630	75,842
Baluchistan and States	1,34,002	644	530	1,174
Districts	54,456	350	272	622
East Bengal	54,501	22,041	20,021	42,063
Karachi (Federal Capital Area) ...	812	646	480	1,126
N.-W.F.P. and Tribal Area ...	39,259	3,113	2,787	5,900
Dstricts	13,560	1,717	1,536	3,253
Tribal Area (Agencies) ...	25,699	1,396	1,251	2,647
Punjab and Bahawalpur State ...	79,716	11,058	9,593	20,651
Districts	62,245	10,068	8,760	18,828
Bahawalpur State	17,471	990	833	1,823
Sind and Khairpur State ...	56,447	2,709	2,219	4,928
Districts	50,397	2,532	142	4,608
Khairpur State	6,050	177	2,077	320

* *Source*: Five Years of Pakistan (1947-1952), Pakistan Publications, Karachi.

According to the Census Bulletin No. 2 of October, 1951 85·9 per cent of the total population of Pakistan are Muslims, 5·7 per cent Caste Hindus and 7·2 per cent are Scheduled Castes.

Though West Pakistan has a far larger area than East Pakistan, the latter is one of the most populous parts of the world. The density of population, according to 1951 Census, was 208 per sq. mile in W. Pakistan as against E. Pakistan's (over) 777. The percentage of urban population, very low in the sub-continent of India (15 p.c.), is 11·1 for the whole of Pakistan, and 4·8 p.c. for E. Pakistan and 14·5 for W. Pakistan. Increase in population in Pakistan is supposed to be about 1 p.c. per year.

The Partition and large-scale migration of population to and from India has not evidently meant any increase in total population so far.

Cities : According to the 1951 Census the chief cities had the population as follows :

Lahore	...	...	...	849,333
Karachi	...	...	...	1,126,417*
Dacca	...	...	...	273,459
Peshawar	...	...	...	151,435
Chittagong	...	...	...	143,264

2. *Literary* : Percentage of the whole of Pakistan is 13·2. It is distributively found to be : E. Bengal 16 p.c. ; Punjab (Pak.) 10·2 p.c. ; Bahawalpur 6 p.c. ; N.W.F.P. (settled districts) 7·8 p.c. ; N.W.F.P. (other areas) 1·3 ; Sind 10·8 ; and Karachi 31·3.

3. *Language and Literature* : (*i*) While Urdu is held in high esteem, and sought to be accepted as the only State language of Pakistan, strictly speaking it is spoken at home by a small but influential section of the people. (For '*Urdu Lit.*' see *ante.*)

(*ii*) Bengali is spoken by the Bengali people of E. Pakistan almost to a man (*i.e.*, 57·7 of entire Pakistan) ; hardly 1 p.c. of them can speak Urdu.

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* Including 4,011 persons claiming nationalities other than Pakistani.

1951 CENSUS AT A GLANCE

	Pakistan	Baluchistan including States Union	East Bengal	Federal Capital area Karachi	N.W.F.P. including Frontier Regions & States	Punjab including Bahawalpur State	Sind including Khairpur State
Area (sq. miles) ...	364,737	134,002	54,501	812	39,259	79,716	56,447
Average persons per sq. mile ...	208	8·8	777	1,387	150	259	87
Population* (1,000's) ...	75,842†	1,174	42,063	1,126	5,900	20,651	4,928
Muhajirs (Refugees) (1,000's)	7,226	28	699	617	51	5,281	550
MALES PER THOUSAND FEMALES							
Sex Ratio	1,127	1,215	1,097	1,342	1,117	1,152	1,220
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION							
Muslim %	85·8	98·5	76·8	96·0	99·8	97·7	90·8
Urban population %*	10	12	4	95	9	17	14

Source : Six Year : Pakistan 1953.

* Includes non-Pakistanis.
† In round figures.

(*iii*) Punjabi, which influenced modern Urdu, is a distinct language spoken by the people of the Punjab (both in India and Pakistan), and has a growing literature of its own.

(*iv*) Sindhi is the language of the people of Sind.

(*v*) Pashtu is the language of the Pathan Tribes of N.W.F.P.

Education: Education in Pakistan is a Provincial subject. According to the recent census, the percentage of literary in Pakistan is only 13·8. The prevalance of illiteracy on such an extensive scale constitutes a serious obstacle to Pakistan's national progress. To eliminate mass illiteracy, a Conference of Provincial Educational Ministers, Vice-Chancellors of Universities and Directors of Public Instruction was held at Karachi in July, 1951, and a 6-year Plan for Education was chalked out.

Educational Institutions in Pakistan: No. of Universities—5 ; Colleges for boys—108 ; for girls—19 ; High School for boys—1,863 ; for girls—168 ; Secondary or Middle School for boys—3,979 ; for girls—476 ; Primary Schools—35,128 (for boys) and 5,167 (for girls) ; Training Institutes—136 (both for men and women) ; Technical and Industrial Institutions : for men—168 and for women—17.

PROVINCES AND STATES OF PAKISTAN

Sind: Sind, a separate province since 1936, is the westernmost province of Pakistan covering an area of 50,397 sq. miles and a population of 46,08,000, the majority being Mohammedans. The Ministry of Sind has been as unstable and short-lived as the French Ministry before the war. Sind has a unicameral legislature consisting of 60 seats of which General seats are 18, Mohammedan 33, Labour 1, Trade, Industry and Commerce 2, Landholders 2 and Women 2.

Districts: 1. Hyderabad, 2. Karachi, 3. Sukkur, 4. Larkana, 5. Dadu, 6. Thar-Parkar, 7. Nawabshah, 8. Upper Sind Frontier.

North Western Frontier Province: N.W.F.P. has an area of 13,560 sq. miles and a population of 32,53,000, 91·80 per cent being Mohammedans and chiefly agriculturists. It is a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers. The Governor

of the province acts in the dual capacity of the Governor of the province and also Agent to the Governor-General for tribal area. Tribal Area (Agencies) has a population of 26,47,000 and an area of 25,699. The province has a unicameral legislature consisting of 50 members. The composition of the Assembly is as follows: General seats 9, Sikh seats 3, Mohammedans 36, and Landholders 2. New election was held in Dec., 1951, and they returned preponderatingly the Muslim League.

Districts: 1. Hazara, 2. Mardan, 3. Peshawar, 4. Kohat, 5. Bannu, 6. Dera Ismail Khan.

Punjab: The newly constituted province of the Punjab includes the whole of Multan and Rawalpindi Divisions, the districts of Gujranwala, Sheikhpura and Sialkot of Lahore Division and parts of Lahore and Gurdaspur districts. The province has an area of 62,245 sq. miles and a population of 18·82 millions. Punjab is a Governor's Province with a unicameral Legislature, which now stands dissolved. New elections in March returned Muslim League to power with 153 members and Mian Daulatana as the leader.

Districts: 1 Guzerat, 2. Shahpur, 3. Jhelum, 4. Rawalpindi, 5. Attock, 6. Mianwali, 7. Montgomery, 8, Lyallpur, 9. Jhang, 10. Multan, 11. Muzaffargarh, 12. Dera Gazikhan, 13. Biloch Transfrontier Tract, 14. Gujranwala, 15. Sheikhpura, 16. Sialkot, 17. Lahore.

East Bengal: The Province of East Bengal consists of Dacca and Chittagong Divisions of old Bengal and the districts of Khulna in Presidency Division and Rangpur, Rajshahi and Bogra in Rajshahi Division, parts of Jessore and Nadia districts in Presidency Division, parts of Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur districts in Rajshahi Division and Sylhet district in Assam. It has an area of 54,501 sq. miles and a population of 42·0 millions, the percentage of Muslims being 70·9. Of the 170 members of Legislative Assembly 114 are Muslim seats, General 45, Christian, Trade and Industry and others 1, Landlord 3, University 1, Labour 3, Women 2.

Districts: 1. Backerganj, 2. Bogra, 3. Chittagong, 4. Dacca, 5. (East) Dinajpur, 6. Faridpur, 7. Hill Chittagong, 8. Jessore, 9. Khulna, 10. Tipperah, 11. Mymensingh, 12. Kushtia, 13. Noakhali, 14. Pabna, 15. Rajshahi, 16. Rangpur, 17. Sylhet.

Baluchistan : Baluchistan is a Chief Commissioner's province under Pakistan and is administered by the Pakistan Governor-General through an Agent appointed by him. The Agent has advisers to assist him. Appointment of a 15-men Council as a sort of legislature has recently been approved in principle. Baluchistan has an area of 54,456 sq. miles and a population of 6,22,000, mainly of Muslims.

Districts : 1. Quetta, 2. Loralai, 3. Zhob, 4. Bolan, 5. Chagai, 6. Sibi.

Bahawalpur : This State of the former Punjab States group acceded to Pakistan on October 7, 1947, with its area of 17,471 sq. miles and population of above 18,23,000. Divided into 3 Nizamats (Divisions) each under one Nizam, the administration of the State is in charge of the Ruler as the Head of State, assisted by a number of ministers in charge of different portfolios. The annual revenue receipts of the State for 1952-53 are estimated at Rs. 35,483,100 and expenditure at Rs. 34,833,200.

Khairpur : Also acceding to Pakistan in 1947, this Sind State in Upper Sind has an area of 6,050 sq. miles and a population of 3,20,000. The administration is directly under the Ruler himself. Under the reforms announced on Aug. 17, 1949, there is to be an assembly of 15, elected on adult franchise and joint electorate and a Council of Ministers in whom all executive authority is to rest. The revenue of the State for 1951-52 was Rs. 6,566,700 and expenditure Rs. 6,546,450.

Las Bela : One of the Baluchistan States, Las Bela with its territory of 7,043 sq. miles and a population of about 69,067 acceded to Pakistan on March 17, 1948. The administration of the State is carried on by the Ruler assisted by a Wazir.

Kharan : Also one of the Baluchistan group, Kharan has an area of 18,508 sq. miles and a population of 33,832. It acceded to Pakistan on March 18, 1948. Divided into 5 major and 10 minor Niabats (Districts) each under a Naib appointed by the Ruler, the administration of the State is carried on by the Ruler with the assistance of a Wazir.

Kalat : It is the biggest of the group of Baluchistan States, rich in mineral deposits, with its area of 30,799 sq. miles and a population of 282,546 including its feudatory, Makran. Divided into five divisions the administration of the State is carried on by the Ruler with the aid of a Council of Ministers

under a Prime Minister. The State acceded to Pakistan on March 31, 1948. The revenue receipts amount to Rs. 2,585,474 and expenditure to Rs. 2,019,096.

Chitral: It is one of the 5 N. W. Frontier States and has an area and population respectively of 5,727 sq. miles and 105,724. Along with the rest of this group of States it acceded to Pakistan on November 10, 1947. The Government of the State is carried on by the Mehtar with the assistance of a Council of Advisers. In August, 1949, it has been decided to establish responsible government in the State.

Rest of the N. W. F. States: Of these Dir has an area of 3,000 sq. miles and a population of 148,648 ; Swat has an area of 1,800 sq. miles and a population of 518,596 ; Amb has an area of 174 sq. miles and a population of 48,656 and lastly, Phulera has an area of only 36 sq. miles and a population of 8,739. The administration of each of these is carried on by the respective Ruler himself.

Agriculture: The total area under cultivation is about 24 m. acres, out of which 23 m. acres are irrigated by a good system of irrigation. About 3/5 of the area is under rice and wheat. Jute and cotton are the main cash crops of E. & W. Pak. respectively.

Principal Crops of Pakistan

Commodity	1950		1951	
	Area (in acres)	Production (in tons)	Area (in acres)	Production (in tons)
Rice	21,772,000	8,138,000	22,401,000	8,195,000
Wheat	10,715,000	3,958,000	10,832,000	3,953,000
Gram	2,741,000	711,000	2,813,000	743,000
Barley	562,000	154,000	571,000	161,000
Millets	3,482,000	576,000	3,592,000	593,000
Maize	1,004,000	423,000	942,000	368,000
Pulses	599,800	138,500	928,700	137,400
Oilseeds	1,693,000	274,000	1,893,000	322,000
Sugarcane	[illegible]	[illegible]	700,000	874,000

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Minerals		Quantity 1950	Quantity 1951
Petroleum	(Imp. gallons) ...	44,834,920	35,642,568
Coal	(tons) ...	436,750	446,279
Limestone	,, ...	303,295	312,305
Chromite	,, ...	18,125	15,979
Gypsum	,, ...	16,659	19,349
Silica Sand	,, ...	4,905	2,606*
Fire-clay	,, ...	1,980	2,168*

(Source : *Basic Facts About Pakistan,* Govt. of Pak., 1951).

Plans for a geological survey of Pakistan are now complete, and the survey is expected to reveal the existence of many minerals in fair quantities.

INDUSTRIES

Pakistan was industrially an undeveloped area, and remains still so, as the following facts will show :

(*a*) *Industrial Establishment and Employment in 1943*—

	Establishment		Employment	
	Number	% share	Number	% share
Indian Union	11,391	89·9	26,42	92·4
Pakistan	1,213	9·6	2,50	19·5
Kashmir	71	0·5	10	1·0
Total	12,675	100·0	29,02	100·0

(*b*) *Percentage Employed in Each Industrial Group, 1947*—

INDUSTRIAL GROUPS—Textile—16·1 p.c., Engineering 22·8 p.c., Minerals & Metals 4·2 p.c., Food, Drink & Tobacco 12·1 p.c., Chemicals 2·4 p.c., Paper & Printing 2·4 p.c., Wood, Glass & Stone 4·4 p.c., Hides & Skins 1·9 p.c., Gins & Presses 23·3 p.c., Miscellaneous 10·5 p.c.

* Figures for 9 months only

(c) *Industries Absent in Pakistan*—

The important industries which were absent in Pakistan were: Jute manufacture (first mill started in 1951), ship-building, iron and steel works, copper smelting, lead smelting, mica smelting, dyeing and bleaching, paper and pulp, soap and metal stamping, canning, food, tobacco works, etc.

(d) *Industrial Policy*—

The policy was outlined by Mr. I. Chundrigar at a press conference on 2nd April, 1948. The salient points are: (i) *Foreign Capital*: "Pakistan would welcome foreign capital seeking investment with a purely industrial and economic objective and not claiming any special privileges". (ii) A policy of nationalization for monopolies and public utilities, particularly, for arms and ammunitions, generation of hydel power, manufacture of railway wagons, telephones, telegraphs, wireless, etc. (iii) Reasonable measure of protection for new and nascent industries. (iv) Machinery for Planning and Execution set up in the shape of a Ministry of Economic Affairs and an Advisory Board, and an Industrial Finance Corpopration.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

The statistics given below do not include farm labour and cottage industry labour. It is estimated that there are over 6·5 lakh workers employed in organised industries.

		(In thousands)
1.	Workers (under Factories Act)	2,00
2.	Railways	1,50
3.	Tea Estates	1,50
4.	Mercantile Marine	1,25
5.	Docks & Ports (Karachi, Chittagong)	15
6.	Inland Water & Other Transport	15
7.	Mines	7
	Total	6,62

(Source: *Basic Facts About Pakistan*, 1951).

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Railways	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge	Narrow Gauge	Total
North West Railway ...	4,561·58	318·74	481·77	5,362·09
East Bengal Railway ...	498·50	1,101·72	19·50	1,619·72
Total	5,060·82	1,420·46	501·27	6,981·81

Roads	Superior Surface Roads	Metalled Roads	Unmetalled Roads	Total
Punjab	2,694	410	12,883	15,987
N.W.F.P.	1,103	120	1,899	3,122
Sind	957	160	11,648	12,405
Baluchistan	586	637	3,453	4,676
E. Pakistan	594	1,028	20,172	21,794
Total	5,574	2,355	50,055	57,984

(Source : *Basic Facts About Pakistan,* 1951).

BANKING (April 30, 1950)

Provinces	No. of Offices of Scheduled Banks
E. Pakistan	82
The Punjab	55
Karachi	25
Sind	12
N.W.F.P.	9
Baluchistan	5
Bahawalpur State	5
	193

(Source : *Basic Facts About Pakistan,* 1951).

	Exports 1951-52 (April to December) (Rs. millions)	Imports (countrywise)* (Rs. millions)
Australia	17·6	3·9
Belgium	54·8	20·2
Ceylon	10·7	19·1
China	87·9	39·2
France	143·8	21·1
Germany	92·6	36·5
Hongkong	45·6	48·9
Indian Republic ...	73·9	60·3
Italy	76·3	68·2
Japan	75·1	295·2
Netherlands	18·0	10·4
Poland	24·7	2·3
Spain	23·0	10·5
U.K.	175·4	241·3
U.S.A.	54·8	66·2
U.S.S.R.	10·2	1·3
All other countries ...	115·9	142·2
Grand Total ...	1,956·4	1,086·8

PAKISTAN'S EXPORTS TO COMMONWEALTH

(Rs. in million)

Year ending March	To Commonwealth	To all other countries	Total Exports	% Share of Commonwealth to total exports
1948-49	428·8	488·6	417·4	46·7
1949-50	343·8	504·4	848·2	40·5
1950-51	570·3	1,389·9	1,960·2	29·1
1951-52 (April-Sept.) ...	222·5	430·8	653·3	34·1

Source : *Pakistan Facts and Figures.*

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* Based on figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office, Govt. of Pakistan.

PAKISTAN'S IMPORTS FROM COMMONWEALTH

(Rs. in million)

Year ending March	From Common-wealth	From all other countries	Total Imports	% Share of Common-wealth to total imports
1948-49	792·4	301·3	1,903·7	72·4
1949-50	571·5	542·5	1,114·0	51·3
1950-51	627·5	739·6	1,365·1	45·9
1951-52 (April-Sept.) ...	247·8	450·9	697·1	35·5

DIRECTION OF TRADE (Sea-borne) 1949-50

Country	Percentage of shares Exports	Imports
U. K.	22·23 p.c.	31·21 p.c.
India	10·01 ,,	15·27 ,,
France	8·73 ,,	—
U. S. A.	7·85 ,,	10·75 ,,
Hongkong	7·55 ,,	—
Japan	6·86 ,,	8·44 ,,
U. S. S. R.	5·81 ,,	—
Germany	4·44 ,,	—
Italy	3·88 ,,	7·40 ,,
Other Countries	22·64 ,,	15·25 ,,
China	...	4·83 ,,
Netherlands	...	2·41 ,,
Egypt	...	2·30 ,,
Burma	...	2·14 ,,
	100 p.c.	100 p.c.

(Source : *Ibid*).

The value of re-exports (1949-50) amounted to Rs. 7,62 lakhs and exports of Pak. merchandise through Calcutta was valued at Rs. 4,71 lakhs. The land-borne trade with the Indian Union in a normal year is estimated at Rs. 15 crores worth of imports and Rs. 80 crores worth of exports.

CENTRAL BUDGETS

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The principal heads under revenue constitute realisation from the Customs, Central Excise Duties, Income Tax, Corporation Tax, Sales Tax and Salt Tax.

The Central Governments' revenues showed a progressive improvement until the year 1951-52. This improvement was due partly to the growing economy of the country and partly to the rise in prices of the country's exportable commodities. The revenue receipts of the Central Government which stood at Rs. 1,449·7 million in 1951-52 are, however, estimated at Rs. 986·0 m. during 1953-54, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 463·7 m. The shrinkage in the revenues is mainly due to a heavy fall in the receipts from Customs, Sales Tax, and Income Tax, which constitute the principal heads of revenue, besides Excise duties.

The following table gives the receipts under the various heads of revenue during 1951-52 to 1953-54:

('000 Rupees)

Revenue	Actuals 1951-52	Budget Estimates 1952-53	Revised Estimates 1952-53	Budget Estimates 1953-54
Principal Heads of Revenue:				
Customs	882,014	719,000	618,500	317,500
Central Excise Duties	70,830	50,000	63,800	71,100
Income-tax & Corp. tax	171,510	125,000	170,100	156,200
Sales Tax	143,640	113,500	112,600	61,500
Salt	29,446	24,000	22,900	24,000
Supplementary Levies	16,406	20,000	16,600	16,100
Finance Act, 1950 & Other Heads ...	17,258	23,045	21,340	26,842
Total Principal Heads ...	1,271,104	1,074,545	1,025,840	673,242

(000 Rupees)

Rlys. : Net receipts (including interest charges ...	14,198	7,444	47,378	53,152
Posts & Telegraphs : (Net Receipts) ...	9,612	2,826	8,920	16,002
Debt Services ...	68,148	70,597	71,117	76,527
Civil Adm. ...	14,699	15,523	14,289	15,798
Currency & Mint ...	6,583	20,258	10,529	29,297
Miscellaneous ...	11,748	6,999	18,187	21,776
Defence Services ...	47,817	33,900	39,400	35,000
Extraordinary Items ...	2,731	14,149	7,295	3,390
Other Heads ...	3,038	2,472	3,002	3,044
Effect of new Tax proposals ...	...	...	...	58,800
	1,449,678	1,248,713	1,245,957	986,028

Source : *Sixth Year of Pakistan, 1953.*

Expenditure :	Actuals 1951-52	Budget Estimates 1952-53	Revised Estimates 1952-53	Budget Estimates 1953-54
Defence Services ...	792,426	676,900	672,400	601,000
Civil Adm.	201,077	238,643	245,015	215,134
Currency & Mint ...	4,214	5,750	5,111	4,000
Civil Works	11,000	27,806	30,923	13,500
Debt Services	65,059	76,213	80,123	76,794
Miscellaneous	241,300	106,954	110,450	35,086
Contribution & Miscellaneous Adjustments	101,032	18,515	19,516	12,516
Other Heads ...	941	54,950	52,591	2,997
Total Expenditure met from Revenue ...	1,441,597	1,245,149	1,243,917	984,618
Surplus	8,081	3,564	2,040	1,410
Total	1,449,678	1,248,713	1,245,957	986,028

Source : Sixth Year : Pakistan, 1953. (The Accounts for 1951-52 have not yet been finally closed and the figures are provisional).

BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE PROVINCES

The following table shows the budgetary position of the Provinces and the acceding States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur from 1948-49 onwards :

(Rs. million)

Province or State	Actuals 1949-50 (1)	Actuals 1949-50 (2)	Actuals 1950-51 (3)	Actuals 1951-52 (4)	Revised 1952-53 (5)	Budget 1953-54 (6)
East Bengal:						
Gross Revenue	168·6	144·2	176·0	201·1	252·1	274·2
Gross Expenditure ..	160·0	171·0	182·4	222·6	280·7	303·2
Surplus or Deficit ..	+8·6	−26·8	−6·4	−21·5	−28·6	−29·0
Punjab:						
Gross Revenue	172·1	195·0	221·8	259·9	246·7	227·6
Gross Expenditure ..	194·3	183·1	205·0	228·5	253·5	227·0
Surplus or Deficit ..	−22·2	+11·9	+16·8	+31·4	−6·8	+0·6
N.-W. F. P.:						
Gross Revenue	32·0	33·1	44·0	47·7	57·3	57·7
Gross Expenditure ..	34·1	37·7	44·3	49·4	53·2	62·2
Surplus or Deficit ..	−2·1	−4·6	−2·3	−1·7	+4·1	−4·5
Sind:						
Gross Revenue	76·2	71·9	83·0	97·1	85·1	99·4
Gross Expenditure ..	82·5	80·8	83·3	93·6	91·9	99·3
Surplus or Deficit ..	−6·3	−8·9	−0·3	+3·5	−6·8	+0·1
Bahawalpur:						
Gross Revenue	34·1	29·3	29·8	34·1	43·9	48·6
Gross Expenditure ..	43·3	36·6	28·3	46·6	47·3	53·4
Surplus or Deficit ..	−9·2	−7·3	+1·5	−12·5	−3·4	−4·8
Khairpur:						
Gross Revenue	5·7	6·0	6·3	8·3	8·6	10·6
Gross Expenditure ..	5·1	5·7	5·8	8·0	8·2	10·5
Surplus or Deficit ..	+0·6	+0·3	+0·5	+0·3	−0·4	+0·1

Source : *Sixth Year of Pakistan, 1953.*

Foreign Exchange Position: Pakistan's gold and sterling reserves stood at Rs. 980·2 million on Dec. 31, 1949 and Rs. 941·6 million on Dec. 31, 1950. In the subsequent period, the country's export trade expanded. By the end of 1951, the reserves stood at Rs. 1,481·7 million. During 1952, the foreign exchange earnings of the country amounted to Rs. 1,920 million as against Rs. 2,880 million during 1951. Payments on the other hand stood at Rs. 2,790 m. as against Rs. 2,360 m. in 1951, causing a deficit in the balance of payments to the extent of Rs. 870 m., as against a surplus of Rs. 520 m. during 1951. The import policy was made by stages more and more restrictive and ultimately the O.G.L. (Open General Licence) was cancelled on Nov. 22, 1952. During the quarter January-March, 1953, the reserves showed an improvement of Rs. 68·7 m. and stood at Rs. 674·8 m. on the 1st April, 1953.

Trade Agreements: Trade Agreements with the following countries were current during the period 15th August, 1952 to the 28th April, 1953: Australia, Belgium, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, France, West Germany, India, Iraq, Italy, Norway, Spain and the U.S.S.R. (barter contract).

New agreements with France and Japan have been concluded recently. Under these agreements, Pakistan's main exports are jute and cotton, hides and skins, sports goods, etc. Her main imports are iron and steel, plants and machinery, textiles, drugs and medicines and other essential requirements.

DIRECTORY OF THE PROVINCES OF PAKISTAN

EAST BENGAL:

Governor—Choudhury Khaliquzzaman.

Council of Ministers:

Nurul Amin—Chief Minister, Home, Judicial, Planning, and Finance.

Abdul Hamid—Education.

Hasan Ali—Communications, Buildings and Irrigation.

Habibulla Bahar—Medical, Public Health and Local Self-Government.

Syed Md. Afzal—Civil Supplies.

Mofizuddin Ahmed—Relief and Rehabilitation, Registration and Jails.

S. A. Salim—Commerce, Agriculture and Industries.
D. N. Barari—Co-operative.
Hamid Uddin Ahmed—Agriculture.

PUNJAB :

Governor—Mian Aminuddin.
Council of Ministers :
Malik Firoz Khan Noon—Premier.
Sufi Abdul Hamid Khan—Agriculture.
Sardar Abdul Hamid Dasti—Education.
Chowdhuri Mohammad Hussain Chatha—Revenue.
Sardar Mohammad Khan Leghari—Public Works.
Sheikh Faiz Ilahi—Rehabilitation and Colonies.
Syed Ali Hussain Gardezi—Development.

SIND :

[Provincial elections which took place in Sind on May 9 resulted in a sweeping victory for the Muslim League. (Muslim League : 77 ; Awami Front : 7 ; Sind League : 8 ; Independents : 19).

A new Sind Ministry headed by Pirzada Abdus Sattar, Minister of Food in the former Pakistan Government of Mr. Nazimudddin, was sworn in on May 22, thus ending the Governor's rule in the province which had been ordered by the Governor-General of Pakistan on Dec. 29, 1951.]

Governor—Mian Aminuddin.
Council of Ministers :
Pirzada Abdus Sattar—Chief Minister, Home and Legal Affairs, Political and Services Dept., Refugee Rehabilitation, etc.
Pir Ali Mohammad Rashid—Revenue and Health.
Ghulam S. Kehar—Food and Agriculture.
Qazi Mohammad Akbar—Finance and Education.
Qazi Mohammad Abdul Mannah—Public works.
Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur—Local Govt.
Hamid Hasan Farooqui—Industries and Labour.

BALUCHISTAN :

Agent to the Governor-General—Janab Aminuddin Rahaman.
Advisers—K. B. Arbab Karam Khan and S. Mohammad Akbar Khan Bugti.

N.-W. F. P. :

[Following the appointment of Khan Abdul Quayum Khan, Premier of the N.-W.F.P., as a Minister in the Pakistan Government of Mr. Mohammad Ali, a new Provincial Cabinet was formed on April 23 by Sardar Abdur Rashid Khan, hitherto I.G. of Police in the Frontier Province, who had been nominated by Khan Abdul Quayum Khan.]

Governor—K. Shahabuddin.

Council of Ministers :

Sardar Abdur Rashid Khan—Chief Minister, Law and Order, Public Works, Industries and Development.

Jalaluddin Khan—Local Self-Government, Labour and Refugees.

Malik ur-Rahaman Kayani—Finance, Legislation, and Judiciary.

Mohammad Ayub Khan—Revenue and Co-operation.

Shamsul Huq Khan—Health, Information, etc.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

State	*Representative*	*Post*
Belgium	Jalaluddin A. Rahim	Ambassador
China	Maj.-Gen. Agha Mohammad Raza	,,
Germany ...	Dr. Omar Hayat Malik	,,
Burma	Sultanuddin Ahammad	,,
Iran	S. A. A. Durrani	,,
U.S.A.	Syed Amjad Ali	,,
Sweden (Norway & Finland) ...	S. M. Burke	Minister
Egypt	S. T. Husain	,,
India	Ghazanfar Ali Khan	High Commissioner
U. K.	M. A. H. Ispahani	,,
Canada	A. Baig	,,
Australia ...	Habibur Rahman	,,
Ceylon	A. Salim Khan	,,
U. N.	Col. Abdul Rahim	Permanent Representative
Iraq	Akhtar Husain	Minister
Transjordan, Syria & Lebanon	Dr. Mahood Hasan	
France	Mohammed Ikramullah	Ambassador

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES IN PAKISTAN

State	*Representative*	*Post*
U. S. A. ...	... J. M. Cabot	Ambassador
Burma ...	... U. Pe Kin	,,
Afghanistan	... Abdul Rauf Khan	,,
Egypt ...	... Abdul Wahab Azzam Bey	,,
U.S.S.R ...	... A. G. Stetsenko	,,
China ...	... Han Nien Lung	,,
Sweden (Norway & Finland)	... G. V. Jarring	,,
Transjordan	... Abdul M. B. Rifai	,,
Iran ...	... A. G. Najm	,,
Turkey ...	... Celadet Kiyasi	,,
France ...	... Pierre Auge	,,
U. K. ...	... Sir Gilbert Laithwaite	High Commissioner
Canada ...	... K. P. Kirkwood	,,
India ...	... Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta	,,
Australia	... J. E. Oldham	,,
Belgium ...	... Marcel Gosse	Charge d' Affaires
Indonesia	... Latjuba	,,
Switzerland	... W. Hofer	,,
Netherlands	... Jonkher M. P. M. Van Karnebeck	,,
Iraq ...	... Syed Ahmed Al-Rawi	,,
Syria ...	... Said Radd	Minister
Saudi Arabia	... El Syed Abdul Hameed El Khatib	,,
Czechoslovakia	... Ladislav Zilka	Envoy

PASSPORTS & VISAS :

The introduction of a system of passports and visas for travel between India and Pakistan came into operation in India on Oct. 15 and in Pakistan on Oct. 18, 1952, after Pakistani proposal for a short-term postponement had been rejected by India because of the likelihood of resulting uncertainty and confusion. It brought to an end a new panic and exodus of Hindu migrants from East to West Bengal (estimated at about 1,25,000 between Sept. 21 and Oct. 17) which had been accompanied by a fresh intensification of tension between the two countries. Subsequently, however, conditions returned to normal and following joint recommendations by the Indian and Pakistani Ministers for Minority Affairs (Sri C. C. Biswas and Janab Azizuddin Ahmad), a conference of officials of both Governments was held in Delhi from Jan. 28-Feb. 1, '53, and reached

an agreement on an improvement of travel facilities between India and Pakistan. The agreement, which came into force on July 25, 1953, after ratification by both Governments, provided *inter alia* for the resumption of road travel between the East and West Punjab (for the first time for nearly two years) and for easier travel facilities between East and West Pakistan, and considerably enlarged the category of persons eligible to receive visas.

REFUGEE REHABILITATION :

According to the Pakistani Government official source, the refugee population of Pakistan now exceeds 8 million. West Pakistan lost 5·5m. as evacuees but has received nearly 6·7m. as refugees, thus showing an increase of 1·2m. East Pakistan has also shown an increase of 2·5 m. on account of refugee influx of which 1·3 m. are Muslim refugees from West Bengal and Assam. During the year 1952-53 West Pakistan received 65,260 refugees through land route to 446,270 since February, 1950. Agriculturist refugees constitute the bulk of this new population numbering about 4·6 m. in West Pakistan.

The refugee rehabilitation thus occupies a prominent place among the items accorded the highest priority of the Government.

CHAPTER XIII

WHO IS WHO

(INDIA AND PAKISTAN)

WHO IS WHO in public life of India and Pakistan is noted in the following selected list. For personalities in 'Indian Arts and Letters' see Book II, Chapter IV, different sections.

ABDULLAH, SHEIKH MOHAMMAD, Ex-Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir; *b.* 1905; *Educ.*: Srinagar, Jammu, B.Sc., Lahore; M.Sc., Aligarh Univ. A science teacher in State High School. Initiated political movement in Kashmir; Founded and led the National Conference (1938); led the 'Quit Kashmir' movement in 1946. Repeatedly imprisoned. Released and invited to be Head of the Emergency Administration at the time of the signing of the Instrument of Accession.

AGA KHAN, AGA SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH, P.C. (1934), *b.* 1875; religious head of Ismailia Mahomedans with followers all over E. Africa, Central Asia, India. Many honours from British Empire authorities; presided over the League of Nations Sessions, Sept. 1937. *Pub.*: *India in Transition*. *Address*: Aga Hall, Bombay.

AIYAR, SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI, K.C.S.I. (1941), ex-Dewan of Travancore, *b.* 12 Nov., 1879. Presidency College, and Law College, Madras. Joined the Madras Bar, 1903. Advocate-General for the Presidency, 1920; Law Member of Madras Government, 1923-28; Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1931; Acting Law Member, Government of India, 1931; Dewan of Travancore, 1936-47. Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, 1953. *Publications*: A selection of his speeches and writings in two volumes. *Address*: The Grove, Mylapore, Madras; Delilsle, Ootacamund.

ALI, MOHAMMAD, the Prime Minister of Pakistan (April 17, 1953), *b.* in E. Bengal in 1909. *Edu.*: Calcutta University; elected to the Bengal Legislative Assembly in 1937; Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Nazimuddin (then Chief Minister of Bengal) in 1943; Finance and Health Minister of Bengal in 1946. After Pakistan, Ambassador to Burma in 1948; High Commissioner to Canada, 1949; Ambassador to the U.S.A. in 1952.

ALI, SIR SAIYID FAZL, Bar.-at-Law, *b.* 1886; *Edu.*: Banaras, Allahabad and Middle Temple, Lon.; Advocate, Patna, Judge, Patna High Court, Chief Justice, 1946; Judge, Federal Court, 1947; Judge, Supreme Court; Governor of Orissa, June, 1952-53; Chairman, State Boundary Commission.

AMBEDKAR, DR. BHIMRAO RAMJI, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Bar.-at-Law; *b.* 1893. Ex-Minister of Law, Govt. of India, formerly Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (Labour), July, 1942 to June, 1946; Law Member, Nehru Cabinet, 1947-51; leader of the Scheduled Castes movement. *Educ.* Satara and Bombay; Gaekwar's Scholar at Columbia University to study Economics and Sociology; Professor of Political Economy, Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, 1917; went to Germany and joined Bonn University and then London University and took D.Sc. in Economics and Commerce; called to the Bar, 1923; member of the Round Table Conference, London, 1930-32. *Publications* : *The Problem of the Rupee, Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India, Caste in India, Small Holdings and their Remedies, Thoughts on Pakistan, What Congress and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables, etc. Address:* 1, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

AMIN, NURUL, Chief Minister of East Pakistan since 1949; *b.* in Tipperah in 1897; *educ.* : Mymensingh and Calcutta; practised Law in Mymensingh, 1924-45; Chairman, Mymensingh District Board; member, Pak. Constituent Assembly; member, A. I. Muslim League Council; member, Working Committee, Pak. Muslim League; Speaker, Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1946-47; Minister for Civil Supplies, E. Bengal, 1947-49.

AMRIT KAUR, HON'BLE RAJKUMARI, only *d.* of Raja Sir Harnam Singh of Karpurthala. Minister for Health, Govt. of India; Social worker of many years standing and Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi for 15 years; *b.* Lucknow, Feb. 2, 1889. *Educ.* : Sherborne School for Girls, Dorsetshire and London. Social Section Secretary, A.I.W.C., 1930. Led the Indian Delegation to U.N.O., 1948 and 1949. Vice-President, Red Cross League; Appointed Minister for Health in First Dominion Cabinet, 1947. Minister of Health, Govt. of India. *Address* : "Manorville", Simla West.

ANAND MULK RAJ, Novelist, essayist and art critic; Editor, "MARG", a journal of arts; *b.* Dec. 12, 1905; *Educ.* : Khalsa College, Amritsar, University College, London (Ph.D., 1928). *Publications* : *Fictions* : *Untouchable, Coolie, Two Leaves And A Bud, Big Heart, The Village, The Sword And The Sickle* etc.; *Essays* : *Hindu View of Art, Persian Painting, Homage to Tagore,* etc. Awarded Peace-Prize for literature, 1952. *Address* : 25, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay—5.

ANTHONY, FRANK REGINALD, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, Leader of the Anglo-Indian Sections; Member of Parliament; *b.* Sept. 25, 1908. *Educ.* : Nagpur Univ. and at the Inner Temple, London, nominated to the Central Legislature in 1942. *Address* : New Delhi and Jubbulpore.

AZAD, ABUL KALAM, THE HON'BLE MOULANA, Edu. Minister, Govt. of India, since Aug., 1947; eminent Muslim divine and thinker, Urdu writer and speaker. *b.* in Mecca, 1889, returned with his family to India and settled in Calcutta, 1898; *Educ.* :

Extensive private study in Arabic and oriental languages; knowledge of European languages acquired privately. Started the famous Urdu journal "ALHILAL", 1912, interned in Ranchi, 1914, released in January, 1920, took part in the Non-Co-operation Movement under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership. President of the Indian National Congress in 1933 and again from 1939-46. Congress spokesman in talks with Sir Stafford Cripps in 1942, with Wavell in 1945; conducted negotiations with the Cabinet Mission on behalf of the Congress in 1946. *Publications* : Several books on different branches of Philosophy and Literature. *Address* : 19, Akbar Road, New Delhi.

BAHAR, THE HON'BLE MR. MD. HABIBULLAH, B.A., Minister, Health and Local Self-Government, Govt. of East Bengal; Member, Pakistan Constituent Assembly. *b.* 1906 in Noakhali; *Educ.* : Chittagong Municipal School; Chittagong College; Calcutta Islamia College; Calcutta Univ., elected to the Bengal Legislative Assembly in 1944 and 1946; Chairman, East Pakistan Literary Conference, 1949; with his sister Prof. Shamsun Nahar, B.A., edited the monthly magazine *"Bulbul"*. *Address* : Secretariat, East Bengal.

BAJPAI, SIR GIRJA SHANKAR, I.C.S., Governor of Bombay since May, 1952; formerly Secretary-General, Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India. *b.* 3, April, 1891, *Educ.* : Muir Central College, Allahabad and Meston College, Oxford. Member, Viceroy's Executive Council Sept. 1935—Jan. 1936 and April, 1940—Oct., 1941; Agent General for India in U.S.A., Oct., 1941—Nov., 1946. Charge d'Affairs, Indian Embassy in Washington, Nov., 1946—Jan., 1947. *Address* : Governor House, Bombay.

BANERJEA, PRAMATHA NATH, M.A. (Cal.), D.Sc. (Econ.), Bar.-at-Law, Politician, Economist and Educationist. *b.* 1879. *Educ.* : Calcutta and London. Was Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, 1920-35. *Pub.* : *A Study of Indian Economics, Fiscal Policy in India, Public Administration in Ancient India, Provincial Finance in India*, etc. *Address* : 4/A, Vidyasagar Street, Calcutta.

BASU, SURYA KUMAR, *b.* 1880, Dacca; *Education* : Dacca College, joined the Swadeshi Movement, 1905; Apprentice at the Textile Mills at Ahmedabad; joined Banga Luxmi Cotton Mills in 1910 as an Asst. Weaving Master; founded Dhakeswari Cotton Mills at Narayanganj in 1922; sponsored Chittaranjan Cotton Mills, Adarsha Cotton S. & W. Mills, and the Dhakeswari Mills at Asansol; Managing Director of the 3 mills, Ex-President, Bengal Mill-owners' Association; Member, Pakistan Industrial Conference, etc.

BHABHA, HOMI JEHANGIR, B.A. (Cantab.), 1930, Ph.D. (Cantab.), 1934, D.Sc. Honoris Causa (Patna), 1944, F.R.S., 1941; Director and Professor of Theoretical Physics, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay; Chairman, Atomic Energy Board, India; President, Indian Science Congress, 1951, *b.* Oct. 30, 1909. *Publications* :

Papers on quantum theory, the theory of the elementary physical particles and cosmic radiation. *Address* : Mehrangir, 12, Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

BHADURI, SISIR KUMAR, M.A., Doyen of the Bengali Stage, Director-Proprietor, Sri Rangam, *b.* 1889. *Educ.* : Midnapur, Presidency College, Calcutta; sometime Professor of English, Vidyasagar College; Joined Public Stage, 1921, connected with Art Theatres Ltd., started Tajmahal Film, etc. Brilliant actor, director and manager.

BHATNAGAR, SIR SHANTI SWARUP, Kt. (1941), F.R.S. (1943), Director, Industrial and Scientific Research, *b.* March, 1895. *Educ.* : Lahore, London and Berlin, Genl. Pres., Indian Science Congress, 1945. *Pub.* : *Principles and Applications of Magneto Chemistry*, Macmillan, 1935. *'Ilum-ul-Barq'*. *Address* : 4, York Place, New Delhi.

BISWAS, CHARU CHANDRA, M.A., B.L., C.I.E. *b.* 1888. Judge, Calcutta High Court; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University; represented India at the League of Nations, Geneva (1930). Appointed Union Minister of State for Minorities in May, '50; now Minister for Law and Minorities Affairs, Central Government.

BIRLA, GHANASHYAMDAS, Leading financier and industrialist; *b.* 1894. Son of Raja Baldevdas Birla, D.Litt. Managing-Director of Birla Brothers, Ltd., Member, 2nd Round Table Conference, 1930; connected with numerous financial and economic organisations and charitable institutions. *Address* : 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

BOSE, NANDALAL, Director, Kalabhaban, Santiniketan; *b.* Dec., 1883. (See Pt. II. "Arts & Literature"). *Address* : Santiniketan, Bolpur.

BOSE, SATYENDRA NATH, M.Sc. (Calcutta), Khaira Professor of Pure Physics, Calcutta University; *b.* Jan. 1, 1894; *Educ.* : Presidency College, Calcutta University; President, All-India Science Congress; President, National Institute of Science, 1945-50. *Pub.* : Planck's Law & Light Quanta Hypothesis (in German), 1924,—applied by Einstein in his theory of gases. Member, Council of States. *Address* : 7, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta; and University College of Science, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

CARIAPPA, GENERAL, K. M., Former Chief of Staff and C.-in-C. Indian Army from Jan., 1948 to Jan., 1953. *b.* January 28, 1900. *Educ.* : Coorg and the Presidency College, Madras. Joined the Army as a cadet in August, 1918: commissioned into the Indian Army as a 2nd Lieutenant on December 1, 1919; on active service in Iraq, Waziristan, Syria, Iran and Burma, 1920-45; received various staff appointments and commands. Now, Indian High Commissioner to Australia. *Address* : "Rishanara", Mercara, Coorg, South India.

CHAMAN LALL, DEWAN. *b.* 1892. India's former Minister to Turkey, 1947-49. *Educ.* : Punjab and Oxford, Bar.-at-Law, was a labour leader.

CHAND, DR. TARA, M.A., D.Phil. (Oxford). *b.* 1888. *Educ.*: Delhi, Meerut, Allahabad and Oxford; Prof. of Politics, Allahabad University (1947); Formerly Secretary and Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education, Govt. of India; authority on Islamic history and culture; President, History Congress; Ambassador to Iran, 1953.

CHANDA, ANIL KUMAR, B.Com., B.Sc. (Lon.), Dy. Minister for Ext. Affairs; *b.* in May, 1906; *ed.* at Santiniketan, Dacca and Calcutta, and London Universities; Prof. Visva-Bharati; Secy. to Rabindranath; Member, Board of Secondary Education, W. B.; Visiting Prof., Pennylvania College, U.S.A.

CHANDRASEKHAR, M., B.Sc., L.T., Union Dy. Minister for Health; *b.* in Madras, Nov., 1915; *ed.*, Madras, Westminster Technical College, London; visited U.K., France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, etc.

CHANDRA, SATIS, Dy. Minister for Defence; *b.* at Bareilly, 1917; *ed.* Kanpur and Bareilly College; Member, Constituent Assembly; former Parliamentary Secy. to the Prime Minister.

CHANDRASEKHAR, S., F.R.S. (1944). *b.* Oct. 19, 1910. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Madras, Cambridge, Copenhagen, etc., elected fellow of the Trinity College, Cambridge, Associate, 1937 and promoted to Assistant Professor of Astrophysics; appointed Prof. of Astrophysics, Chicago University in 1943; awarded D.Sc. degree of Cambridge University 1942; Gold Medalist, Royal Astronomical Society (Britain), 1953. *Pub.*: New Method of Stellar Dynamics.

CHAUDHURI, NABA KRUSHNA, Chief Minister, Orissa; *b.* 1901; *ed.*, Ravenshaw College; joined non-co-operation movement of 1921; joined Orissa Cabinet as Revenue Minister, 1946; resigned from the Cabinet, 1948; served as organiser, Basic Education; elected Chief Minister, Orissa since 1950.

CHATTERJEE, SIR ATUL CHANDRA, G.C.I.E., 1933, eminent Public Servant and retired I.C.S. Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, 1942. *b.* Nov. 24, 1874. *Educ.*: Hare School and Presidency College, Calcutta and King's College Cambridge. First in I.C.S. list. High Commissioner for India in London, 1925-31. *Address*: The Atheneum, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1.

CHATTERJEE, SUNITI KUMAR, M.A. (Cal.), D.Litt. (London), Formerly Professor of Indian Linguistics and Phonetics, University of Calcutta. *b.* Nov. 26, 1890. A leading authority on Indian linguistics and on the history of Indian culture and Bengali literature. Travelled with Rabindranath Tagore in Malaya, Java, Bali and Siam, 1927; represented University of Calcutta and Government of India in different international scientific conferences in Europe in 1935, 1938 and 1948, 1949, 1950. *Pub.*: Origin and Development of Bengali Language; Languages and Linguistic Problem in India; Dwipamay Bharat; Europe 1938; Vaideshiki; Jati-Sahitya-O-Sanskriti; and a large number of scientific and general papers in English, Bengali and Hindi. Chairman, Legislative Council, West Bengal; General President, Oriental Congress, 1953. *Address*: "Sudharma", 16, Hindusthan Park, Calcutta 29.

CHATTOPADHYAYA, HARINDRANATH, M.P.; Indian poet, dramatist, musician and actor; *b.* 1898; *ed.,* U.K. Germany, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. Younger brother of late Sm. Sarojini Naidu. Studied theatrecraft under Stanislavsky and Meyerholdt; pioneer, modern Indian Theatre; leader of progressive movement in literature; Pubs.: 'The Coffin', 'Feast of Youth', 'Ancient Wings', 'Grey Clouds and White Showers', 'Poems and Plays', 'Horizon-Ends', 'Crossroads', 'Life and Myself' (Vol. I—Autobiography), etc., etc.

CHOPRA, LT.-COL. SIR RAMNATH, Director, Drug Research Laboratory, Jammu and Kashmir State. *b.* August 17, 1882. *Educ.*: Punjab University, Downing College, Cambridge, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Joined the I.M.S. in 1908, appointed Prof. of Pharmacology, School of Tropical Medicine and Medical College, Calcutta in 1921; Director, School of Tropical Medicine, 1934-41; President-elect, All-India Science Congress, 1947. *Pub.*: Medicinal and Poisonous Plants of India—2 Vols. *Address* : Srinagar, Kashmir.

CHUNDRIGAR, ISMAIL, I., former Governor of N.W.F.P.; formerly Ambassador for Pakistan in Afghanistan, May 1948. *b.* September 15, 1897. *Educ.*: Bombay University; commenced practice at Ahmedabad; elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, Feb., 1937; Commerce Member in the Interim Cabinet, Govt. of India, Oct., 1946 to August, 1947. Minister of Commerce, Industries and Works in the first Pakistan Cabinet, August 1947—May 1948.

DAS, BISWANATH, B.A., B.L. *b.* March, 1891; gave up practice at the Bar early in 1921; was elected to the Legislative Council in November, 1920. Congress Party Leader in Orissa Assembly, Feb., 1937; became Premier in July, 1937; resigned on Nov. 5, 1939 on the war issue, imprisoned later (1942-45). *Address* : Berhampur, District Ganjam, Orissa.

DATAR, BALWANT NAGESH, Dy. Minister for Home Affairs, India Govt. since Aug., 1952. *b.* Aug. 1894; *educ.*: Poona and Baroda; Advocate; Member, Faculty of Law, Bombay University; Dean, Faculty of Law, Karnatak University; member, Karnatak P.C.C.

DAULATRAM, HON'BLE JAIRAMDAS, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), Governor of Assam. *b.* 1892. Hyderabad (Sind); joined Congress movement, 1917; Non-Co-operation, 1920; Hindu Mahasabha, 1925-27; Editor *Hindusthan Times* (1925-26); Member, Congress Working Committee, 1938-41; Constituent Assembly, Minister of Food and Agriculture, 1947-49.

DE, HIRENDRALAL, M.A., D.Sc. (Econ.); *b.* Nov. 1896; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta and School of Economics, London; Head of the Dept. of Econs., Dacca University (1936-45); ex-President, Indian Tariff Commission.

DE, SUSHIL KUMAR, M.A. (Cal.), D.Litt. (London). Eminent scholar and Sanskritist, Bengali poet and critic; Lecturer of English, Calcutta University till 1923; Chair of Sanskrit and Bengali, Dacca University, 1923-39; Professor in charge of Researches, Sanskrit College, Calcutta, 1951. *Pub.*: 'Nineteenth Century Bengali Literature', 'Studies in Sanskrit Poetics', 'Early History of the Vaisnava Faith and Movement in Bengal', 'History of Sanskrit Literature', 'Dinabandhu Mitra', 'Bangla Pravad', etc. Jt. Editor *Mahabharata* (Bhandarkar Research Institute), etc.

DESAI, MORARJI RANCHHODJI, B.A., Chief Minister of Bombay Govt. *b.* Feb. 29, 1896. *Educ.*: Wilson College, Bombay. After graduation was appointed in the Provincial Civil Service, resigned in 1930, elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1937; Minister for Revenue and Forests, Govt. of Bombay, 1937-39.

DESHMUKH, SIR CHINTAMAN DWARKANATH, B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1937), Kt. (1944). Minister of Finance, Central Cabinet, 1950 *vice* Dr. Mathai. *b.* Jan. 14, 1896, married Durga Bai, 1953. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Jesus College, Cambridge, B.A. 1917; entered the I.C.S., Nov. 1919; Secy. to the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, 1939-41; Dy. Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Dec. 1941—Aug. 1943; India's delegate to the World Monetary Conference, 1944; Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Aug. 11, 1943 to June 1949. *Address*: Secretariat, New Delhi.

DESHMUKH, DR. P. S., M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S.A.; Union Minister for Agriculture 1952; *b.* 1898; *Educ.*: Ferguson College, Poona, Edinburgh and Oxford Universities; Barrister 1925, Member, C. P. Legislative Council 1930-37; Minister of Educ. & Agriculture 1930-33; Member, Indian Constituent Assembly, 1946; President, A.-I. Federation of Backward Classes, 1950. *Pub.*: 'Origin and Development of Religion in Vedic Literature'.

DIWAKAR, RANGANATH RAMCHANDRA. Governor of Bihar. *b.* Sept. 30, 1894. *Educ.*: Hubli and Poona; Secy., Karnatak Prov. Congress Committee; former Editor: *Nava Sakti and Samyukta Karnatak*; representative, Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, Rome (1948); former Minister in Charge of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India.

DUTT, RAJANI PALME, Vice-Chairman, Communist Party of Great Britain. Authority on Indian Politics and Economics and Marxism. *b.* 1896 in England (Father, Bengalee; Mother, Swedish). *Educ.*: Balliol College (First class in "Modern Greats"), Oxford. Founder and Leader of Communist movement in England, Founder and Editor, *Labour Monthly* since 1921. Visited India, 1946. *Pub.*: 'Modern India', 'World Politics, 1918-36', 'Fascism and Social Revolution', 'India Today'. *Address*: 'Labour Monthly', 134, Ballards Lane, London, N 3.

GANDHI, DEVADAS—Youngest son of Mahatma Gandhi; *b.* May 22, 1900; *Educ.* at Gurukul and Santiniketan; President, Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society and A. I. Newspaper Editors' Conference; Managing Editor, *Hindusthan Times*, Delhi.

GHAZANFAR ALI KHAN, RAJA; Pakistani High Commissioner to India. *b.* 1895; *Educ.*: Punjab Univ. Former Member, Indian Central Legislative Assembly; Member, Indian Council of State, 1933-37; Parliamentary Secy. to Govt. of Punjab, 1937-45; Minister of Health, Interim Govt. of India, 1946; Minister of Health, Agri. & Food, Pakistan Govt., 1947; Ambassador to Persia 1948-52; to Turkey 1952-53.

GHOSH, AJOY KUMAR, (*b.* 1910), Secy., Communist Party of India, 1951. *Educ.*: Cawnpur. Accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case (1929), but discharged, joined C.P.I. 1934. Conducted its organ *National Front,* Member of the Central Committee; detained (1948-50) without trial. Worked underground till Oct., 1951.

GHOSH, SIR JNAN CHANDRA, Kt. (1943), M.Sc. (Cal.), D.Sc.; Director, Technological Institute, Kharagpur, West Bengal; formerly Director-General, Industries and Supplies; Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1939. *b.* Sept. 1894. *Educ.*: Giridih High School, Calcutta University and University of London; Lecturer, Calcutta University, 1915; Prof., Dacca University, 1921-39; President, Indian Science Congress, 1939; *Pub.*: Numerous articles in scientific journals on problems of physical chemistry. *Address*: Technological Institute, Hijli, Kharagpur (Midnapur).

GHOSH, DR. PRAFULLA CHANDRA. *Educ.*: Dacca College and Calcutta Science College, 1916; first Indian to be appointed Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, 1920; resigned to join Non-co-operation movement, 1921; had been in jails a number of times—in 1920, 1930, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1942; Member of the Congress Working Committee since 1939; Premier of Bengal, 1947-48; resigned from the Congress in 1950; formed Krishak Praja Mazdur Party, 1950.

GHOSH, TUSHAR KANTI, B.A. (1919). Editor, *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta and Allahabad, founder of the *Jugantar* (Bengali daily). *b.* Oct. 4, 1899. *Educ.*: Calcutta University, Bangabasi and Vidyasagar Colleges. President, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference (1946-47); represented India at several Newspaper Editors' Conferences abroad from 1946; Director-in-Charge, Amrita Bazar Patrika Ltd. *Address*: 'Patrika House', 14, Ananda Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta and 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad.

GOPALAN, A. K., Leader, C.P.I. Group, House of the People; joined Non--co-operation, 1921, as a student, led Vaikom Satyagraha, Congress movements, imprisoned several times, went to China, attended the 19th Congress of C.P. Soviet Union, 1952.

GIRI, V. V., Bar-at-Law; Labour Minister, Govt. of India, 1952; High Commissioner for India in Ceylon (1950). *b.* Aug. 10, 1894 in Berhampore. *Educ.*: National University, Ireland. Trade Union leader for many years; Member, Central Legislative Assembly for several years; Minister to the Madras Govt. in 1946.

GUHA, ARUN CHANDRA, Dy. Minister for Finance, Govt. of India since March, 1953. *b.* May 1892; *Educ.* : Calcutta University; spent about 24 years in British jails; Gen. Secretary, Bengal P.C.C. (1940-41); editor, 'Mandira', a Bengali monthly; Whip of the Congress Party in Parliament (1946-49).

HAKSAR, COL. SIR KAILAS NARAIN, Kt. 1932. *b.* Feb. 20, 1878. *Educ.* : Victoria College, Gwalior; Allahabad University, B.A. (Hon.); Private Secy. to the Maharaja Scindia, 1903-12; Secretary-General of the Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference; Prime Minister, Bikaner State, 1938-39; Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, July 1943 to February 1944. *Address* : 18, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

HIMATSINGKA, PRABHUDAYAL, B.A., B.L., Ex-Member of Parliament; Senior Partner, P. D. Himatsingka & Co., Calcutta. *b.* Aug. 16, 1889. *Educ.* : Scottish Church College, Law College, Calcutta and enrolled as Attorney of High Court, Calcutta in 1921. Arrested on suspicion of violent political activities in Aug. 1914, home interned at Dumka, S.P., 1916-19; connected with various public bodies; Director of several public companies. *Address* : 51A & 51B, Gariahat Road, Calcutta.

HUQ, ABUL KASEM FAZLUL, M.C.A., Pakistan; ex-Chief Minister, Bengal. *b.* October, 1873 in Chakhar, District Bakharganj (E. Bengal). *Educ.* : Barisal Zilla School, Presidency College, Calcutta, (triple honours, 1894); M.A., 1895, in Mathematics; B.L. 1897; enrolled Vakil, High Court, 1900; Dy. Magistrate, Collector, 1906; resigned Government Service and rejoined Bar; elected member (Jt. electorate), old Bengal Legislative Council, 1913-20; elected member, Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Council, 1920-35; Central Legislature, Delhi, 1935-37; Education Minister, 1925; Secretary, Provincial Muslim League, 1913-16; President, Muslim League, 1916-21; President, All-India League Session, Delhi, 1918; General Secretary, Indian National Congress, 1918; President, Bengal Provincial Conference, Midnapore, 1920; Signatory to the famous League-Congress Pact, Lucknow, 1916; member, Round Table Conference, 1930-31 and 1931-32. Founder, Leader and President of the former Krishak Proja Party since 1927; Mayor of Calcutta, 1935-36; elected member, Reformed Provincial Assembly, Chief Minister, Bengal, from April 1, 1937 to March 28, 1943; Leader of Opposition, 1943. *Address* : Dacca.

ISMAIL, SIR MIRZA M., B.A. (Madras), Resident representative of the U.N. and Head of the U.N. technical mission in Indonesia, 1950. *b.* Oct. 23, 1883, Bangalore; Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Mysore, 1922; Dewan of Mysore, 1926-41. Prime Minister of Jaipur, 1942-46, of Hyderabad, 1946-47. Well-known for his advocacy of Hindu-Muslim unity and united India. *Address* : Bangalore, Mysore, South India.

JAFERBHAI, ABID ALI, Dy. Minister for Labour, Govt. of India; an ... trade unionist. *b.* in 1900; joined the Bardoloi struggle;

Gen. Secy., Bombay P.C.C.; one of the founders of the INTUC; Member, Bombay Legislative Council; member, Indian delegation to the International Labour Conferences.

JAIN, AJIT PRASAD, M.A., LL.D., Minister for Rehabilitation, Govt. of India. *b.* 1902. *Educ.*: Lucknow University. Member, U.P. Assembly, 1936, 1946; Parliamentary Secy. to Rafi Ahmed Kidwai (U.P. Minister); Member, Constituent Assembly; appointed Deputy Minister for Rehabilitation, India Government, 1950. *Pub.*: Economic Problems.

JALAN, ISWAR DAS, M.A., B.L., Attorney-at-Law, M.L.A., West Bengal; elected Speaker (1947-51); Vice-President, All-India Marwari Federation. *b.* 1895. *Educ.*: Muzaffarpur and Calcutta. Was member, Calcutta Corporation (1927-30); Member, Bengal Legislature since 1939; Minister for Local Self-Govt. in the Roy Cabinet, 1952. *Address*: 47, Zachariah Street, Calcutta.

JAYPRAKASH NARAIN, Leader, (ex-Secy.), Socialist Party of India (merged into Praja-Socialist Party, 1952). *b.* Saran (Bihar). *Educ.*: in America, 1921-29; joined Labour Research Dept., Congress, 1930; formed Congress Socialist Party, 1934; escaped from jail and led 1942 movement from underground; Member, Congress Working Committee, 1946-47; President of Railway Workmen's Federation; Organiser, Socialist Conference of Asia, Rangoon, 1953.

JHA, PROF. AMARNATH, M.A., D.Litt. (Hon.), Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University; Chairman, Public Service Commission, U.P., 1947; ex-Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University. *b.* Feb. 25, 1897. *Educ.*: Muir College, Allahabad; Prof. of English, Muir College, 1917; University Prof. of English, 1930; Presided over convocations of many Indian Universities; eminent Educationist. *Pub.*: 'Occasional Essays and Addresses (1940)', 'Literary Studies', 'Second Service' (in the press).

JOSHI, NARAYAN MALL, B.A., former M.L.A., J.P. *b.* 1879. *Educ.*: Poona. Joined Gokhale's Servants of India Society, 1909 but resigned in 1940. Well known as labour leader and (former) Secy., All-India Trade Union Congress; Delegate to R. T. Conference thrice. *Address*: Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

JOSHI, PURAN CHANDRA, M.A., LL.B., ex-General Secy., Communist Party of India. *b.* February 14, 1907. Youngest accused in Meerut Conspiracy Trial of Communists and Trade Union organisers; General Secretary, C.P.I., 1934-48; demoted by the Party Congress, 1948, later suspended, expelled (1949), and re-admitted.

KABIR, HUMAYUN, M.A. (Cal. & Oxon.). *b.* Feb., 1906. *Educ.*: Calcutta and Oxford. Lecturer of Calcutta and Andhra Universities; Leader, Peasants Party, Bengal Legislative Council, acted as Maulana Azad's Personal Secretary in Cripps' Mission; now Secretary to the Ministry of Education, Govt. of India.

KANIA, SIR HARILAL JEKISONDAS, Kt. (June 1943), B.A., LL.B., Chief Justice (retired), Supreme Court of India; Chief Justice, Federal Court of India since August, 1947. *b*. Nov. 3, 1890. *Address*: 10, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi.

KATJU, DR. KAILAS NATH, M.A., Minister for Home Affairs, Govt. of India. *b*. June 17, 1887. *Educ.*: Foreman Christian College, Lahore; Muir Central College, Allahabad. Practised at Cawnpore (1908-14); joined High Court Bar, Allahabad, 1941; LL.D., Allahabad Univ. (1919); Advocate, Allahabad High Court (1921); member, Constituent Assembly of India (1946-47), Minister of Justice, Industries and Development, U.P. Govt. 1937-39 and April 1946 to Aug. 1947; Governor of Orissa, Aug. 1947 to June 1948; Governor of W. Bengal, 1948-52. *Address*: Secretariat, New Delhi.

KESAVAN, B. S., M.A. (Lond.); Librarian, National Library, since '48; *b*. May, 1909 in Madras; *Educ*: ; Mysore and London Universities; Dip. in Librarianship (Lond.); Prof. of Eng. Mysore University; Curator, Central Bureau of Education, New Delhi; President, Indian Library Assocn. ('53); Vice-President, Bengal Library Assocn.; Director, B.L.A. Training Course; Lecturer, Calcutta University.

KESKAR, DR. B. V., D.Litt. (Paris), M.P.—Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting; *b*. 1903, Poona; *Educ.*: Banaras University and in France; joined the non-co-operation movement in 1921; joined the Quit India movement of 1942; elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1948; Member, Indian Delegation to U.N.O. in 1950; appointed for sometimes as Dy. Minister, Transport and Railways, India Govt.

KHAN, ABDUL QAIYUM, Bar-at-Law—Union Minister for Food, Agriculture and Industries, Pakistan Govt.; formerly Premier, N.-W. F.P. 1947; *b*. 1901; *Educ.*: Islamia College, Peshawar, Aligarh Uni., London School of Economics and Lincoln's Inn; practised law at Peshawar; elected to Indian Legislative Assembly (C) on Congress ticket 1937; Dy. Leader, Congress Assembly Party 1942-45; joined Muslim League in 1945.

KHAN, KHAN ABDUL GHAFFAR, better known as the "Frontier Gandhi", leader and organiser of the Khudai Khidmatgars. *b*. 1891. State prisoner, 1932-34, suffered imprisonment and externment several times. Resigned membership of Congress Working Committee, Feb. 1942, owing to his strong views on non-violence. Member, Constituent Assembly, Pakistan. Jailed in June 1948 by N.W.F.P. Govt. for alleged anti-State activities; recently released. *Address*: Charsadda, N.W.F.P., Pakistan.

KHAN SAHIB, DR., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), ex-Premier, N.W.F.P. *b*. 1882. *Educ.*: Peshawar Govt. High School and Mission Coll., St. Thomas Hospital and Medical School, London. Was in the I.M.S. (Capt.), resigned 1921, thereafter in private practice till 1930; in political life since 1930, detained in jail for alleged anti-Pakistani activities; now released. *Address*: Utmanzai, Charsadda, Peshawar.

KHER, BAL GANGADHAR, B.A., LL.B.; Indian High Commissioner, U.K., and Ambassador to Ireland; former Chief Minister (Political & Services and Education), Government of Bombay. *b*. Aug. 24, 1888. *Educ.* : Wilson College, Enrolled as Vakil, 1912. Solicitor, 1918. Has taken active part in politics since 1912; Secretary of the Swarajya Party; Prime Minister, 1937-39; Pres., Balkanji-Bari—All-India Children's Asscn.; Leader, Bombay Legislature Congress Party, March, 1946.

KIDWAI, RAFI AHMED, Food Minister, Govt. of India. *b*. 1894; *Educ.* : at M.A.O. College; Active in Congress movements since 1921; a member of the Central Assembly and was its Congress Whip; Congress Minister of the province, 1937-39 and again in 1946; Ex-Minister of Communications, Govt. of India.

KRIPALANI, ACHARYA J. B., M.A., M.P.; Leader, Praja-Socialist Party, 1952, Leader of the former Democratic Front within the Congress in 1950. Member, Hindustani Tamili Sangh, Wardha; Trustee, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. *b*. in 1888 in Hyderabad (Sind); *m*. 1936 Prof. Sucheta Mazumdar, Social and Political worker. *Educ.* Wilson College, Bombay; Sind College, Karachi; Fergusson College, Poona; and Bombay University; M.A. in History and Economics. Professor of History, Muzaffarpur College, Bihar, 1912-17; joined Mahatma Gandhi in Champaran Satyagraha, 1917; joined the non-co-operation movement in 1920; took charge of the Gujerat Vidyapith, 1922-27; resumed village activities in 1928; General Secretary of Indian National Congress, 1934-46; President, Indian National Congress, Oct. 1945—June, 1946, resigned over differences of policy; Member, Constituent Assembly of India from its inception. Defeated in the Presidential Election of the Congress, 1950, by Shri Tandonji. *Publications* : The Gandhian Way, The Non-Violent Revolution, The Fateful Year, Latest Fad, etc. *Address* : 6, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi.

KRIPALANI, MRS. SUCHETA, M.A., M.P.; *b*. June, 1908 of a very enlightened Bengali family of the Punjab; *Educ.* : Lahore and Delhi Universities; Prof. of History, Banaras University; *m*. Acharya Kripalani, then Gen. Secy. of the Indian Congress in 1936; Member, Congress Working Committee in 1947; Member, Indian Delegation to U.N.O., 1949; resigned from Congress in 1951.

KRISHNAN, SIR KARIAMANIKAM SRINIVASA, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S., Director, National Physical Laboratory of India; Member, Atomic Energy Commission; Chairman, Executive Committee of the Indian Standards Institute. General President, Indian Science Congress Association, 1949; Member, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research; *b*. Dec. 4, 1898. *Educ.* : American College, Madura; Madras Christian College and Univ. College of Science, Calcutta; Research Associate of Sir C. V. Raman at the Indian Asscn. for the cultivation of Science, 1925-28 (collaborator in the discovery of the Raman effect); Fellow of several scientific societies and academies. *Publications* : Several papers in the transactions and the proceedings of the

Royal Society and other scientific journals on Optics, Magnetism, Physics and Chemistry of solids particularly of metals. *Address*: The National Physical Laboratory, Pusa Road, New Delhi.

KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR, SIR ALLADI, Kt. (1932); *b*. May 1883. *Educ.*: Madras Christian College, Law College, Madras. Advocate-General, Madras, 1929—July 1944. Member of the Constituent Assembly of India and the Expert Committee to draft the Constitution for Indian Union. *Address*: Ekamra Nivas, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, Madras.

MAHAJAN, MEHER CHAND, LL.D., Hon'ble Chief Justice, Supreme Court of India; *b*. 1889; Advocate, Lahore High Court, 1918; lecturer, Law College, Lahore; Fellow, Punjab Univ.; Member, Royal Indian Navy Mutiny Commission; Judge, Punjab (I) High Court, 1947-48; Prime Minister, Kashmir & Jammu; Judge, Federal Court, 1948-49; Judge, Supreme Court, 1950-53.

MAHALANOBIS, PRASANTA CHANDRA, B.Sc. (Cal.), M.A. (Cantab.), I.E.S., Statistical Adviser to the Cabinet, Govt. of India and Chairman, National Income Committee, Govt. of India. *b*. 29 June, 1893. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta, King's College, Cambridge. Professor of Physics, Presidency College, Calcutta, 1915, was Head of the Department of Physics, 1922-42; Hony. Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute since its inception in 1931, and Hony. Editor, "Sankhya", the Indian Journal of Statistics, since its inception in 1933; General Secretary, Indian Science Congress Association, 1945-47; Fellow of Royal Society of London, March, 1945; Member of U. N. Statistical Commission since April 1946. Chairman, U. N. Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling since Sept. 1947. *Publications*: Many research papers on statistical subjects and literary essays and articles in English and Bengali. *Address*: 87, Barrackpore Trunk Road, 24 Parganas, Bengal.

MAHMUD, DR. SYED, Ph.D. (Germany), Barrister-at-Law, Ex-Minister (Development), 1946. *b*. 1889. *Educ.*: Aligarh, Cambridge and Germany. General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee in 1923 and from 1930 to 1936; Ex-member of the Congress Working Committee; took leading part in Non-co-operation Movement of 1920-21. *Publications*: "Khilafat and England" and "A Plan of Provincial Reconstruction". *Address*: Patna (Bihar).

MAHTAB, HAREKRUSHNA, Secretary-General, All-India Congress Committee; former Minister, Government of India (Commerce and Industries), 1950; Former Chief Minister, Orissa. *b*. January, 1900. *Educ.*: Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. Joined Non-co-operation Movement, 1920; member, Congress Working Committee, 1938-46. *Publications*: Popular novels; drama; "History of Orissa". *Address*: Cuttack, Orissa.

MAJUMDAR, DR. R. C., M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D. *b*. Dec., 1888 at Khandarpara, District Faridpur (E. Bengal). *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta; Lecturer in History, Calcutta University, 1914-21; Professor

of History, Dacca University, 1921-36; Vice-Chancellor, 1937 to 1942. *Publications*: *Corporate Life in Ancient India, Early History of Bengal, Outline of Ancient Indian History and Civilisation, Ancient Indian Colonies in the Far East*, 3 vols., *Kambujadesa, Bangladeser Itihas* (in Bengali), *Maharaja Rajaballabh*. Edited *History of Bengal* Vol. I, *New History of the Indian People*, Vol. VI, *Ramacharita* (Sanskrit) and *Rajavijayanataka* (Sanskrit). *Address*: 4, Bepin Pal Road, Kalighat, Calcutta.

MATHAI, DR. JOHN, B.A., B.L. (Madras), B.Litt. (Oxon.), D.Sc. (London), C.I.E.; (former Minister of Finance, Government of India, 1948-50). *b.* 10 Jan. 1886. *Educ.*: Madras Christian College; London School of Economics; Balliol College, Oxford; Professor of Economics, Presidency College, Madras, 1920-25; member, Indian Tariff Board, 1925-31; President, Tariff Board, 1931-34; Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1935-40. Joined Tata Sons Ltd., 1940, appointed Director, 1944; Member, Governor-General's Executive Council for Finance, 1946, for Industry and Supply, 1946-47; Minister for Transport and Railways, 1947-48. *Publications*: *Village Government in British India; Agricultural Co-operation in India; Excise and Liquor Control.*

MAVLANKAR, GANESH VASUDEO, B.A., LL.B., Advocate; Speaker, Indian Parliament (formerly Indian Constituent Assembly since August 1947). *b.* November 26, 1888; *Educ.*: Gujrat College, Ahmedabad, and Government Law School, Bombay. Started practice in 1913; took part in Kaira No-Rent Campaign, 1917; suspended practice in 1921-22. President, Ahmedabad Municipality, 1930 to 1933 and 1935-36; formerly Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly; President, Central Assembly, Jan. 1946—Aug. 1947. *Address*: Bhadra, Ahmedabad and New Delhi.

MEHDI, BISNURAM, M.Sc., B.L.: Chief Minister of Assam since 1950; *b.* 1890 in Kamrup; *Educ.*: Assam and Calcutta Univ.; Advocate, Calcutta High Court 1931; imprisoned for Congress movements; elected President, Assam P.C.C.; Member, A.I.C.C.

MEHTA, MRS. HANSA MANUBAI, B.A., 1918, *b.* July 3, 1897; *m.* Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta in 1924. *Educ.*: Baroda; President, B.P.C.C., 1930; Fellow of the Senate of University of Bombay from 1931 till today; Parliamentary Secretary, Education and Health, 1937-39; Vice-President, A.I.W.C., 1930 and in 1945; Government of India representative on the Human Rights Commission of the U.N.; was member of the Constituent Assembly. *Publications*: *Women under the Hindu Law of Marriage and Succession, Tract on Post-War Educational Reconstruction and Civil Liberties. Address*: C/o. The Bank of Baroda Ltd., Fort, Bombay.

MEHTA, DR. JIVRAJ NARAYAN, L.M. & S. (Bom.), M.D. (Lond.), (University Medal), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.C.P.S. (Bom.), M.L.A. (Bom.); Minister for Public Works, Bombay; ex-Prime Minister of Baroda; ex-Dean, Gobordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and

King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay. *b.* 29 August, 1887. *Educ.* : Grant Medical College Bombay and London Hospital; Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State, President, Indian Medical Association, 1930; elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in March, 1946; Director-General, Indian Health Service, Government of India, 1947. *Address* : Baroda.

MENON, K. P. S., M.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E., I.C.S., Ambassador to U.S.S.R.; Former Secretary, External Affairs Department, Government of India. *b.* Oct. 18, 1898; *Educ.* : Zian College, Madras, Christ Church, Oxford; I.C.S., 1921; attended the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York in 1946; Agent-General to the Government of India in China from 1933 to Jan. 1947, Ambassador for India in China, March, 1947. *Publications* : *"Delhi-Chunking"* (Oxford University Press).

MENON, V. K. KRISHNA, B.A. (Madras), B.Sc. (Econ.), London, M.A., London, M.Sc. (Econ.), London, Bar-at-Law; M.P.; Former High Commissioner for India in London and Ambassador for India in Eire. *b.* 3rd May, 1897. *Educ.* : Tellicherry and Calicut (Malabar), Madras and London; National University, Adyar, Lecturer 1919-22; Secretary, India League, 1929-47; Special Representative of the Government of India, 1946-47; One of the main architects of the Korean armistice; Leader of the Indian Delegation to the U.N. Assembly, 1953. *Publications* : First Editor, Pelican Books; Pamphlets and Articles.

MIRA BEN (MISS MADELINE SLADE), daughter of a British Admiral. *b.* Nov. 22, 1892. Joined Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram; a staunch follower of Mahatma Gandhi; in Nov. 1944 started small Ashram of her own on Gandhian lines, U.P.; now engaged in cattle development work. *Address* : Ashram, Pashulok, P.O. Rishikesh, Dist. Dehra Dun, U.P.

MOOKERJEE, SIR BIRENDRA NATH, M.A. (Cantab.), M.I.E. (Ind.); *s.* of the late Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee. *b.* Feb. 14, 1890. *Educ.* : Bishop's Collegiate School (Calcutta), Bengal Engineering College and Trinity College (Cantab.). Partner of Messrs. Martin & Co. and Messrs. Burn & Co., Engineers, Contractors, Merchants, Ship-builders, etc., etc. Chairman, Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd. *Office Address* : 12, Mission Row. *Residence* : 7, Harrington Street, Calcutta.

MOOKERJEE, DR. H. C. M.A., Ph.D. Governor of West Bengal since Oct. 1951. *b.* Oct. 1877. Prof. of English, City College (1899-1914); Head of the Dept. of English, Calcutta University; Inspector of Colleges, Calcutta University; Member, A.I. Council of Christians; Member, Bengal Legislative Assembly (1937-42); Vice-President, Indian Constituent Assembly; endowed many charitable trusts. *Address* : Raj Bhavan, Calcutta.

MUNSHI, KANIALAL MANEKLAL, B.A., LL.B., Governor of Uttar Pradesh. *b.* Dec. 29, 1887. *Educ.* : Baroda College; Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913; Fellow of the Bombay University since 1925; Member, Bombay Legislative Council (Old) and Legislative Assembly (New) representing the Bombay University, since 1927; Chairman, Government Committee to introduce compulsory physical training in schools, 1927; joined Satyagraha, April, 1930; Civil Disobedience, January, 1932; Home Minister, Govt. of Bombay, 1937-39; resigned Congress, 1941; rejoined in 1946; Member, Constituent Assembly of India; Chairman, Bharatiya Itihasa Samity, 1944. *Pub.* : 'Gujarata and Its Literature', 'I Follow the Mahatma', 'Akhand Hindustan', 'Imperial Gurjaras', 'Indian Deadlock', 'Ruin that Britain Wrought', 'Bhagvat Gita and Modern Life'.

NANDA, GULZARILAL, M.A., LL.B., M.P., Union Minister for Planning, Irrigation and Power; *b.* 1898 at Sialkot; *Educ.* : at the Punjab and Allahabad Universities; Prof. of Economics. National College, Bombay; Secy. Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, 1922; Member, Ahmedabad Municipality, 1926; M.L.A.; Parliamentary Secy. to India Govt. 1937-39; Member, National Planning Committee; Member, Indian Delegation to I.L.O., Geneva; Organiser, I.L.T.U.C.; Member, A.I.C.C. Econ. Committee; Dy. Chairman, National Planning Committee.

NAZIMUDDIN, KHWAJA, Ex-Governor-General, Pakistan, also its Prime Minister till April 17, 1953, when he was dismissed by the Pak. Governor-General. *b.* July 19, 1894. Comes of the Nawab Family of Dacca. *Educ.* : M. A. O. College, Aligarh, Dunstable Grammar School, England and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Chairman, Dacca Municipality, 1922-29; Member, Executive Council, Dacca University, 1923-29; Minister for Education, Bengal, 1929-34; Member, Bengal Executive Council, May, 1934; Home Minister, Bengal, 1937-41; Leader of Opposition and Leader of the Muslim League Parliamentary Party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1942-43; formed the Muslim League Ministry and held charge of the Home Department including Civil Defence Co-ordination, April-March, 1945; Member, All-India Muslim League Working Committee, 1937-47; first Prime Minister of Eastern Pakistan; Pres., Indian Hockey Federation, 1938-39 and 1939-40.

NEHRU, THE HON'BLE SRI JAWAHARLAL, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Prime Minister of India and Minister for External Affairs. *b.* 1889. *Educ.* : Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, Bar-at-Law of the Inner Temple; Advocate, Allahabad High Court; Secy., Home Rule League, Allahabad, 1918; Member, All-India Congress Committee since 1918; Genl. Secy., All-India Congress Committee, 1929; Président, Indian National Congress, 1929-30; President, Indian National Congress, 1936-37 and 1946; imprisoned for the ninth time in Aug. 1942; released on June 15, 1945. *Pub.* : 'Autobiography', 'Glimpses of World History', 'Soviet Russia', 'Discovery of India', 'Collections of Essays', etc. *Address* : Anand Bhawan, Allahabad and New Delhi.

NEOGY, SRI KSHITISH CHANDRA, Ex-Minister of Commerce, Govt. of India. *b.* 1888. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta; Dacca College; Member (Central) Legislative Assembly, 1921-34; re-elected 1942; Dewan of Mayurbhanj State in Eastern States group, 1935-40; Member, Central Assembly, 1946 to August 15, 1947; Chairman, United Bank of India. *Address*: 13-A, Southern Avenue, Calcutta.

NISHTAR, HON'BLE SARDAR ABDUR RAB KHAN, B.A., LL.B. (Alig.); formerly Governor of West Punjab, 1949; Member for Communications (Post and Air), Pakistai Government, August 1947 to August 1949; ex-Finance Minister, N.W.F. Province. *b.* June 13, 1809. Advocate at Peshawar; Finance Minister, 1943-45; Member, Working Committee, All-India Muslim League; Appointed Member of the Committee of Action of All-India Muslim League, 1946; Member for Communications, Interim Government, Oct. 1946-Aug. 1947. *Address*: Peshawar (N.W.F. Province) and Karachi.

NOON, MALIK SIR FIROZ KHAN, M.A. (Oxon.), M.L.A. (Punjab); Premier, Punjab (P); formerly Governor of East Pakistan, 1950. *b.* 1893. *Educ.*: Chief's College, Lahore and Wadham College, Oxford; Member, Punjab Legislature, 1920-36; Minister for Local Self-Government, Punjab Govt., 1927-30; Education Minister, 1931-36; High Commissioner for India in Great Britain, 1936-41; Defence Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, July 1942 to Sept. 1945; Member, Pakistan Constituent Assembly and Punjab Legislative Assembly. *Pub.*: 'Canada and India', 'Wisdom from Fools', 'India Illustrated', 'Scented Dust'. *Address*: Lahore.

PAKVASA, MANGALDAS MANOHARAM, B.A., LL.B., former Governor of C.P. & Berar, 1947; President, Bombay Legislative Council from July 1937 to August 14, 1947. *b.* May 7, 1882. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay. Solicitor for thirty years.

PANDIT, SRIMATI VIJAYALAKSHMI, President, United Nations General Assembly, 1953; Ex-Ambassador of India to U.S.A.; was Indian Ambassador to U.S.S.R. 1947-49. *b.* August 18, 1900. Married May 9, 1921, Ranjit Sitaram Pandit, Bar-at-Law; elected to U.P. Assembly in 1937; appointed Minister of Local Self-Government and Public Health in U.P. Congress Government; President, All-India Women's Conference, 1940-42; toured extensively in the U.S.A.; attended United Nations Conference at San Francisco and presented the Indian case; Leader of the Indian delegation at the U.N. Peace Conference; Leader of the Indian Cultural delegation to China, 1952; Member of the House of the People.

PANIKKAR, H. E. KAVALAM MADHAVA, Mem., Boundary Com.; former Indian Ambassador to Egypt, Lebanon and Syria; formerly to China. *b.* June 3, 1895. *Educ.*: Madras and Oxford; Bar-at-Law (Middle Temple). Editor, *The Hindusthan Times*; Secretary to the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes; Foreign Minister, Patiala; Prime Minister, Bikaner State (1944); Member of Indian Delegation to United Nations General Assembly Session, 1937. *Pub.*: 'Indian States and Govt. of India', 'Interstate Law'. Contributed to

The Times, *The Manchester Guardian*, etc., and published novels, dramas and poems in Malayalam. *Address* : 19, Sheria Mahamed Mazher Pasha, B.P. 718, Cairo.

PANT, THE HON'BLE PANDIT GOVIND BALLABH, B.A. LL.B., Chief Minister, U.P., since April 1, 1946; Member, Congress Working Committee since 1931. *b.* September 10, 1887 in Almora Dt. *Educ.* : Almora; Muir Central College, Allahabad, School of Law, Allahabad University; joined the Bar at Naini Tal, 1909; Leader, Swarajya Party, U.P. Council for 7 years from 1923; elected President, U.P.C.C., 1927; elected M.L.A. (Central), 1934 and was Deputy Leader of the Congress Party; Premier, U.P., 1937-39; resigned on War issue; jailed during the War; Leader of Congress Party in the U.P. Assembly, 1946 and elected member, Constituent Assembly. *Address* : Lucknow.

PAL, DR. RADHABINODE, M.A., D.L., Jurist of international fame. *b.* January, 1896, at Nadia (West Bengal). Prof. Ananda Mohan College, Mymensingh (1911-20); Tagore Law Lecturer (1925, 1930 and 1938); represented the Int. Comparative L. Congress, The Hague; Judge, Calcutta High Court (1941-43); Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University (1944-46); Judge, Military Trial of War Prisoners, Tokyo.

PRASAD, THE HON'BLE DR. RAJENDRA, M.A., M.L., LL.D., President, India since January 26, 1950. *b.* Dec. 3, 1884. *Educ.* : Presidency College, Calcutta. Professor of English, G. B. B. College, Muzaffarpore, 1908; practised, Calcutta High Court, 1911-16; practised, Patna High Court, 1916-20; joined Mahatma Gandhi in Champaran Satyagraha and joined Non-co-operation movement 1920, and all Congress movements, imprisoned several times; General Secretary, Indian National Congress; Member, Congress Working Committee, President, Indian National Congress, 1932, 1934, 1939, 1947; Member and Minister for Food and Agriculture in Indian Interim Govt. and first Indian Govt. after independence 1948; Chairman, Indian Constituent Assembly since its formation in Dec., 1946; left Govt. Jan. 15, 1948, became President of the Congress, Nov. 18, 1947; other activities include propagation of Hindi, journalism, and social, humanitarian and relief work in general. *Pub.* : 'India Divided', etc. *Address* : President's House, New Delhi.

PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKURDAS, SIR, K.B.E. (June, 1944). Cotton Merchant, Director of several industrial and financial concerns. *b.* May 30, 1879. *Educ.* : Elphinstone College, Bombay; Director, Reserve Bank of India; member, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1926); delegate to Round Table Conference (1930-33). *Address* : 'Suneeta', Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

RADHAKRISHNAN, SIR, S., Kt. (1931), M.A., D.Litt. (Hon.), elected President UNESCO in Nov., 1952; Vice-President, The Republic of India; former Indian Ambassador in U.S.S.R., July, 1949; was Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, since 1939; Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions and Ethics, Oxord, since 1936; form-

erly George V Professor of Philosophy, Calcutta, 1921-39; Member and leader, Indian Delegation, U.N.E.S.C.O., 1946, 1947, 1948; elected Chairman, Executive Board, U.N.E.S.C.O., 1948; Chairman, University Commission, Government of India, 1948-49. *b.* Sept. 5, 1888. *Educ.*: Madras Christian College, for some time Prof. of Philosophy, Presidency College, Madras; Mysore University; Upton Lecturer in Comparative Religion, Manchester College, Oxford; Hibbert Lecturer, 1929-30. *Pub.*: 'Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore', 'Reign of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy', 'Indian Philosophy', 2 vols., 'The Hindu View of Life', 'An Idealistic View of Life', 'East and West in Religion', 'Kalki or the Future of Civilisation', 'The Religion We Need', 'Gautama the Buddha' and 'Eastern Religion and Western Thought', 'India and China', 'Religion and Society', 'Dhammapada'. *Address*: New Delhi, and Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore, Madras.

RAHIMTOOLA, HABIB IBRAHIM, B.A., LL.B., Pakistani diplomat; Ex-High Commissioner for Pakistan in London. *b.* March 10, 1912. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's School and College and Government Law College, Bombay; President, Federation of Muslim Chamber of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi, 1947-48; Bombay Provincial Muslim Chamber of Commerce, 1944-48; Director, several companies; member of many Govt.-appointed Committees. *Address*: (Residence) Ibrahim Manor, 5, Fedder Road, Bombay; (Office): Pakistan High Commissioner's Office, London.

RAHMAN, THE HON'BLE MR. FAZLUR, Minister of Education, Interior, and Information and Broadcasting since the establishment of Pakistan. *b.* 1905 at Shainpukur in Dacca district. Joined Dacca Bar, 1934; elected to the Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1937, from the Dacca University Constituency; Chief Whip, Govt. of Bengal, 1943; has been actively associated with the Muslim League since 1937; Minister-in-Charge of Revenue and Jail Administration, 1936; convened the All-Pakistan Educational Conference, December, 1947. *Address*: Pakistan Secretariat, Karachi.

RAJAGOPALACHARI, HON'BLE C., B.A., B.L., Chief Minister of Madras, 1952; Ex-Minister, Home Govt. of India (1950); last Governor-General of India, June 1948-January 1950. *b.* 1879 at Salem district. *Educ.*: Central College, Bangalore; Presidency College and Law College, Madras. Joined Salem Bar in 1900; joined Non-co-operation movement in 1920 and has been in Congress movements except in 1942; General Secretary, Congress, 1921 to 1922 and Member, Working Committee until 1942 and again since July, 1946; Prime Minister, Govt. of Madras, July 1937 to November 1939; on July 28, 1940, induced the All-India Congress Committee at its Poona meeting to offer co-operation in war effort in the event of the immediate setting up of a Provisional National Govt.; assisted Mahatma Gandhi in the Gandhi-Jinnah talks in Sept. 1944; Member of Governor-General's Council, September 1946 to August 15, 1947; Governor of West Bengal, August 1947. *Pub.*: 'Bhagavad Gita', 'Upanishad' and 'Vedanta', 'Prohibition Manual', booklets 'Way

Out' (Oxford University Press) and 'Reconciliation' (Hind Kitabs), short stories in Tamil. *Permanent Address* : Bazlullah Road, Thyagarayanagar, Madras.

RAM, HON'BLE SHRI JAGJIVAN, B.Sc., Labour Minister, Govt. of India, held the same portfolios in the Dominion Cabinet and previously in the Governor-General's Executive Council since September, 1946. *b.* April 1908. *Educ.* : Banaras Hindu University, Calcutta University B.Sc., 1930; General Secretary, All-India Depressed Classes League (National body) till 1936; President 1936-46; Parliamentary Secretary, Bihar, 1937-39; jailed in 1940, again August 1942 and released on Oct. 1943; sponsored many bills on industrial workers, e.g., Labour Disputes Act, 1947; Minimum Wages Bill, Trade Union Bill, Workmen's State Insurance Bill, etc. *Address* : 3, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi.

RAMAN, SIR CHANDRASEKHARA VENKATA, Kt., M.A., F.R.S., Nobel Prize for Physics (1930). Franklin Medalist of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. Corresponding member, Soviet Academy of Sciences (1947) etc. *b.* 7th November, 1888. *Educ.* : A. V. N. College, Madras; Officer, Indian Finance Dept., 1907-17; worked in Calcutta at the Indian Association for Cultivation of Science; Prof. of Physics, College of Science, Calcutta University. *Pub.* : Molecular Diffraction of Light; numerous scientific papers in Indian, British and American Journals. President, Indian Academy of Sciences, 1934. *Address* : Bangalore.

RAU, SIR BENEGAL RAMA, Kt., 1939; C.I.E., 1930; M.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., Governor of the Reserve Bank of India; formerly Ambassador for India in United States, 1948-49. *b.* 10 Jan. 1889; Financial Adviser, Simon Commission, 1928-30; Secy., Round Table Conferences, 1931-34; Deputy High Commissioner for India, London, 1934-38; Agent-General and High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa, 1938-41.

RAUF, MOHAMED ABDUL, B.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Dub.), Bar.-at-Law, Ambassador for India in Japan. *b.* 15th November, 1901. *Educ.* : Rangoon, London School of Economics and Worcester College, Oxford; Practised at High Court, Rangoon and Allahabad. *Address* : Indian Embassy, Tokyo, Japan.

RANGANADHAN, SAMUEL E., SIR, Kt., M.A., I.E.S. (retd.); formerly High Commissioner for India in London (1943-47); Leader of the Indian delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, 1946, etc. *Address* : Pycroft's Gardens, Cathedral Post, Madras.

RANGANATHAN, S. RAMAMRITA, M.A., D.Litt., L.T., F.L.A. (Lond.). *b.* 1892; Prof. of Lib. Sc., Delhi University; Founder of Colon Classification, 1933. Lecturer of Math., Madras (1917-23); Libn. and Head of the Department of Lib. Sc., Madras University Liby. (1924-45); Lib. and Prof. of Lib. Sc., Benares University, 1945-47; Member, I.L.A.; President, 1944; Secy., M.L.A. (1928); President, Indian Liby. Association; Secy., Indian Adult Edu. Association, 1949; Int. Conf. ... Expert, U.N.E.S.C.O., 1951 ... ; Various Publications on Library Science.

REDDY, K. CHENGALARAYA, Minister for Production, India Govt.; *b.* May 1902; *Educ.* : Madras University; representative to the Int. Miners' Conference; President, Mysore Congress; Leader, Mysore Congress Parliamentary Party; Chief Minister, Mysore State (1947-52).

ROY, SIR ASOKA KUMAR, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, Kt. (1937). *b.* Sept. 9, 1886. *Educ.* : Doveton College, Presidency College and Ripon College, Calcutta. Advocate-General, Bengal, 1931-43. Law Member, Government of India, 1943-46. *Address* : 3, Upper Wood Street, Calcutta.

ROY, BIDHAN CHANDRA, DR., M.D. (Cal.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (England), etc., Chief Minister, W. Bengal, from the end of 1947; holds the portfolios of Home, Public Health, Development, Finance, Commerce and Industry; *Educ.* : Patna, Calcutta, London; Fellow, Calcutta University, 1916; Member, from Swarajya Party, Bengal Council, 1923; Alderman and later (twice) Mayor, Calcutta Corporation; Member, Congress Working Committee and imprisoned for 6 months in 1931; Organiser and director of medical institutions of Calcutta, and many business concerns. *Address* : 36, Wellington Street, Calcutta.

SAHA, MEGHNAD, D.Sc., F.R.S., Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University. *b.* 1893. *Educ.* : Dacca, Presidency College, Calcutta; the Imperial College of Science, London, 1921-22; Khaira Prof. of Physics, Calcutta Univ., 1921-23. Prof. of Physics, Allahabad Univ., 1923-38; President, Indian Science Congress, 1934; President, National Institute of Sciences, India, 1937-38; Member of the National Planning Committee of the Indian National Congress; President, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1945. Member, Indian Scientific Mission (1944-45), sent by the Government of India to visit U.K., U.S.A.; attended the 220th Jubilee celebration of the Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow and Leningrad in 1945. Active in industrial and social (*Refugee*) endeavours. *Publications* : *On the Fundamental Law of Electricity Action deduced from the Theory of Relativity*, 1918; *My Experience in Russia* and numerous scientific papers, Founder-editor of Science and Culture. Elected Member, House of the People. *Address* : University College of Science, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

SARKAR, JADUNATH, SIR, Kt., M.A., I.E.S., historian, honoured by academic circles, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1926-28. *b.* 10th December, 1870. *Educ.* : Presidency College, Calcutta. *Publications* : *History of Aurangzeb, 5 Vols.; Shivaji and His Times; Mughal Administration; India Through the Ages; Fall of the Mughal Empire, 3 Vols; House of Sivaji, etc.* *Address* : P-255, Lake Terrace, Calcutta 29.

SAVARKAR, VINAYAK DAMODAR, Bar.-at-Law, Historian. Ex-Pres., Hindu Mahasabha, 1937-43. *b.* 1883; *Educ.* : Poona and London, Convicted to transportation for 14 years and later interned. Released in 1937 and devoted himself to Hindu Mahasabha. *Address* : Bombay 28.

SEN, SUKUMAR, I.C.S., Chief Election Commissioner of India and lately of Sudan. *b.* 1898; *Educ.* : Presidency College, University College, Calcutta; joined I.C.S., 1922; Chief Secy., W. Bengal, 1947-50.

SEN, DR. SURENDRA NATH, M.A., Ph.D. (Cal), B.Litt. (Oxon.), historian, former Director of National Archives, Govt. of India, 1946-49, Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University. *b.* July 29, 1890. *Educ.* : Dacca College, Universities of Calcutta and Oxford; Professor of History and English literature, Robertson Coll., Jubbulpore, 1918; Lecturer to the Post-Graduate Classes, Calcutta, 1917; appointed Asutosh Professor of Mediaeval and Modern Indian History and Head of the Dept. of History (Calcutta Univ.), 1931; General President of the Seventh Indian History Congress (Madras, 1944). *Publications: Military System of the Marathas, Administrative System of the Marathas; Siva Chhatrapati, Foreign Biographies of Shivaji, Studies in Indian History, Kanhoji Angira and other Papers; Bangla Patra Sankalan (in Bengali). Off the Main Track, Delhi and its Monuments, Indian Travels of Thevenol and Careri, etc.*

SHAHABUDDIN, MR. KHWAJA, Governor, N.-W.F.P.; former Minister for Interior, Information and Broadcasting, Pakistan Govt. *b.* 1898 at Dacca, belongs to the family of the Nawab of Dacca; Member, Executive Council, Bengal, 1936; Chief Whip of the Muslim League Opposition Party, Bengal; elected to the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

SHASTRI, LAL BAHADUR, Union Minister for Railways and Transport, *b.* in 1904 in Banaras District; joined in the Non-cooperation Movement of 1921 while a student of 17; elected to the U.P. Assembly in 1937; Secy., Congress Parliamentary Board, 1945; Minister, U.P. Cabinet in 1947; resigned in 1951 and appointed General Secy., Indian National Congress.

SHUKLA, THE HON'BLE PANDIT RAVISHANKAR, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh (C. P. & Berar) since 1946. *b.* August 2, 1877 at Saugor. *Educ.* : Raipur, Jubbulpore, Bishop's College, Nagpur, and Law School, Jubbulpore; joined Bar in 1908; prominent in the Congress movements since November, 1921; entered Legislative Council in 1923 as a 'Swarajya Party' member; Minister for Education, July 1937; Prime Minister, Aug. 1938—Nov. 10, 1939; Founder of 'The Nagpur Times'. *Address* : Budharpara Road, Raipur, Secretariat, Nagpur.

SINGH, SARDAR BALDEV, former Minister for Defence, Govt. of India; held the same portfolio in the Dominion Cabinet since Aug. 15, 1947; Member for Defence, Interim Government, September 2, 1946; Minister for Development, Govt. of the Punjab, June 1942-Sept. 1946; previously Director of Messrs. Indra Singh & Sons Ltd., Jamshedpur.

SINGH, JAIPAL, Member of Indian Parliament and Pres., All-India Adibasi Mahasabha. *b.* Jan. 3, 1903. *Educ.*: St. Paul's School, Ranchi; Grammar School, Darlington, St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, and St. John's College, Oxford. Full Blue at Oxford for Hockey; Captained the Indian Olympic Team at the Olympiad in 1936. First Covenanted Indian Mercantile Assistant in the Royal Dutch-Shell Group, 1928-32; Member of Indian Constituent Assembly. *Address*: Ranchi, Chhota Nagpur.

SINGH, RAJA MAHARAJ, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law, C.I.E., former Governor of Bombay (1948). *b.* 17 May, 1878. *Educ.*: Harrow and Ball. College, Oxford; Bar.-at-Law, 1902. U.P.C.S., 1904; Agent-General in South Africa, 1932; Member, Executive Council, V. P., 1935; President, Indian Christian Association and National Liberal Federation, 1944; Delegate to the United Nations, New York in 1946 and 1947.

SINHA, THE HON'BLE DR. ANUGRAH NARAYAN, M.A., B.L., Minister, Bihar Government since April 1946. *b.* July 1889. *Educ.*: Patna College and University Law College (Calcutta); practised in Patna High Court till 1921; Non-co-operated after Nagpur Congress; and prominent in Congress movements since then; and Chairman, District Board, Gaya; Minister, Bihar Govt., 1937-39; elected to Provincial Assembly, 1946; *Pub.*: "My Reminiscence" (in Hindi). *Address*: 13, Circular Road, Patna (Bihar).

SITARAMAYYA, DR. B. PATTABHI, B.A., M.B.C.M., Governor of Madhya Pradesh; ex-President, Indian National Congress (1950). *b.* Nov. 12, 1880; medical practitioner at Masulipatam, 1906; conducted the Janmabhumi, an English weekly, 1919-30; was imprisoned in 1930, 1932, 1933, 1941 and 1942; Member, Congress Working Committee since 1929; Presided over the Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference, 1926; Founded the Jatheya Kalasala in 1908; founder and director of the Andhra Insurance Co., the Andhra Bank, the Bharata Lakshmi Bank, etc., member of the Indian Constituent Assembly; President of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference in 1936. *Publications*: *Redistribution of Indian Provinces on a Language Basis, History of the Congress,* etc.

SORCAR, P. C., *b.* 1913 at Tangail (Mymensingh); has earned a great reputation as a magician; better known as The Man with X-ray Eyes; first in the World to win the Gold Bar from New York; extensively toured in Europe, America and the Far Eastern Countries; has written many charming books on magic in English, Bengali and Hindi. *Address*: "Indrajal", 12/3A, Jamir Lane, Calcutta-19.

SRIPRAKASA, B.A. (Allahabad), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law (1914); Governor of Madras; Appointed Minister, Central Cabinet, 1950; Ex-Governor of Assam; was High Commissioner for India in Pakistan since Sep. 1947. *b.* August 3, 1890; Educationist, Journalist and politician; connected with the Banaras Hindu University (1914-17); Editor, *Leader,* Allahabad (1917-18). Foundation member, Kashi Vidyapith (1921); Member, Legislative Assembly (Central), 1935; re-elected, 1945; Imprisoned for Congress activities in 1930, 1932, 1941 and 1942.

SUHRAWARDY, HUSSEYN SHAHEED, M.A., B.Sc., B.C.L. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law, Chief Minister and Home Minister, Government of undivided Bengal in 1947. *b.* Midnapore, 1893. *Educ.*: Calcutta Madrassah, St. Xavier's College, Oxford Inn. Deputy Mayor, Calcutta Corporation, during the late Mr. C. R. Das's Mayoralty. Former Secretary, Bengal Provincial Muslim League; member, Bengal Legislative Council after Swarajya Party entered legislatures; held portfolios as Minister of Labour, Finance, Public Health and Local Self-Govt.; Food Minister, 1943-45; prominent Muslim League leader in Bengal. Formed Government, 1946, after coalition attempt proved abortive. Collaborated with Mahatma Gandhi to restore communal peace in Calcutta in Sept. 1947; adopted Pakistan citizenship, 1949; leader of the Awami Muslim League.

TANDON, SHRI PURUSHOTTAMDAS, former President, Indian National Congress; Ex-Speaker, Legislative Assembly, United Provinces; practising lawyer in Allahabad till 1921; prominent in Congress movements since then; joined Servants of People Society in 1929 as President; Chairman, Allahabad Municipality, for several years. *Address*: Servants of People Society, 10, Crosthwaite Road, Allahabad.

TENZING-NORKEY, SHERPA, G. M.—Everest Conqueror—was on the top of the Mt. Everest on May 29, '53, with Sir E. P. Hillary; *b.* in Eastern Nepal some 40 years back; has a long and gallant record of Himalayan climbing to his credit; first Everest venture when 21 with Eric Shipton's party in '35; in '36 accompanied Hugh Ruttlege to the mountain; was with Tilman in '38; in '46 with a S. African party and in the 1952 Swiss expeditions he got to 28,210 ft. Tenzing is married and has 2 daughters.

TRIVEDI, H. E. CHANDULAL MADHAVLAL, K.C.S.I. (Dec. 1945), Governor of the newly formed State, Andhra, since Oct. 1, 1953; *b.* 2nd July, 1893; *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay, and St. John's College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1917; posted as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, 1932-35; Secretary to Govt. of India, War Dept., July 1942 to Jan. 1946; Governor of Orissa, May 1946 to August 1947; ex-Governor, E. Punjab. *Address*: Governor's Camp, Kurnool.

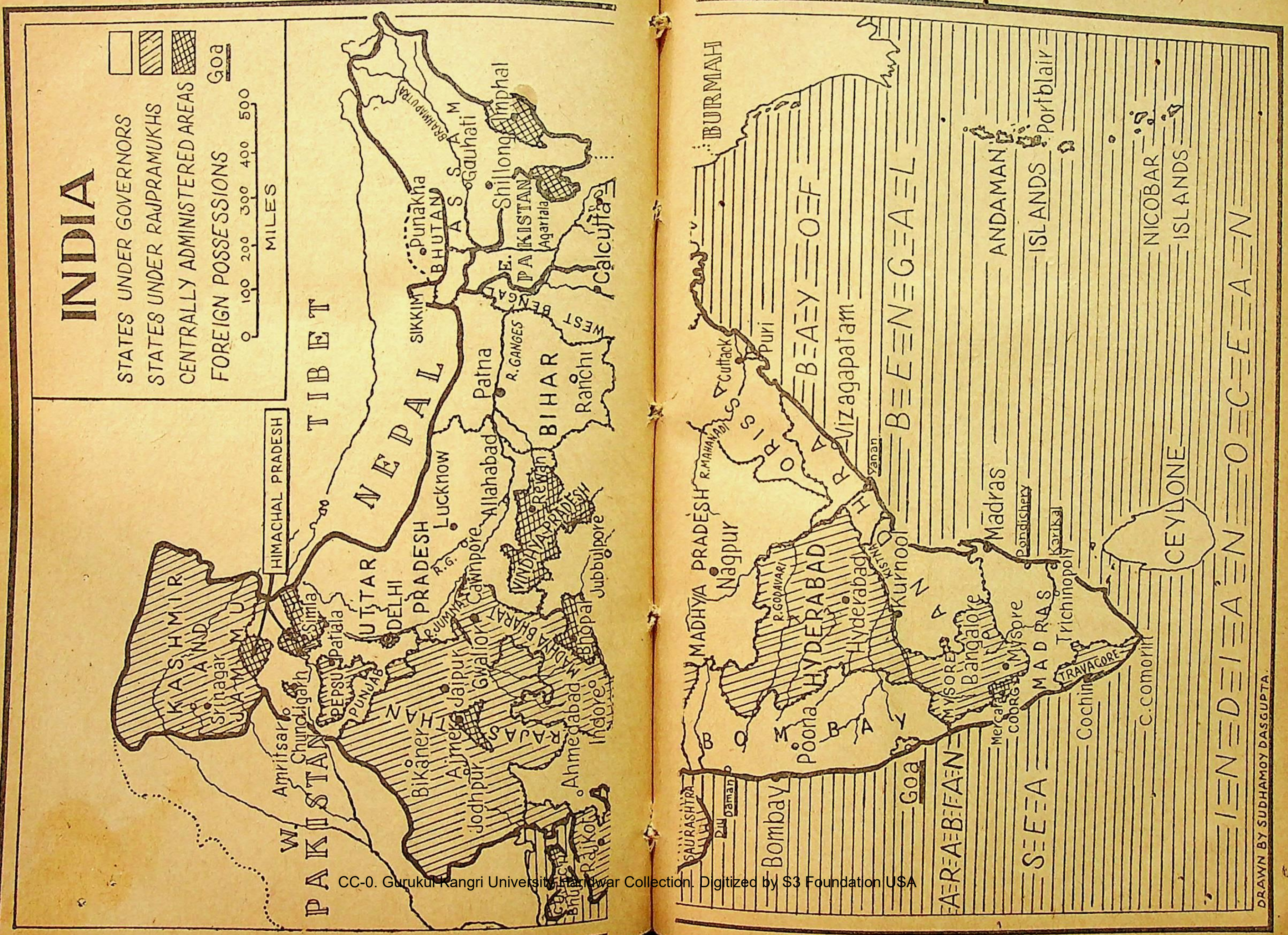
TYAGI, MAHABIR, Union Minister, for Revenue and Expenditure; *b.* 1900, in Moradabad, U.P.; Member, A.I.C.C.; Member, Constituent Assembly; Member, Parliament since 1950.

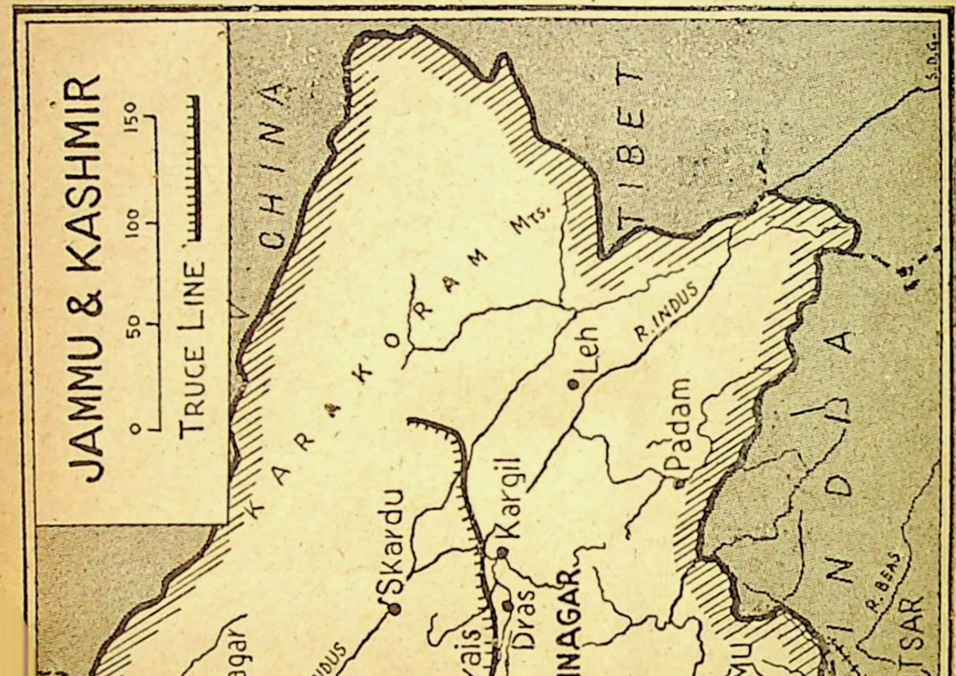
UDAY SHANKAR, A.R.C.A. (Lond.). Famous dancer; (see Pt. II, Art & Lit.). *b.* Dec. 8, 1900, at Udaipur. *Educ.*: Banaras and Bombay, Royal College of Arts, London; joined Pavlova and toured with her as her partner for the Indian ballet. In 1930 formed own company of dancers and musicians with which he had success all over Europe, America and the East; founded and directed the India Culture Centre at Almora, 1939-44. Successfully filmed varied Indian dance-forms in his screen-play Kalpana. Returned from European tour, 1949 and gave performances in Calcutta in Dec. 1950. *Address*: C/o. Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Ltd., Post Box 49, Madras.

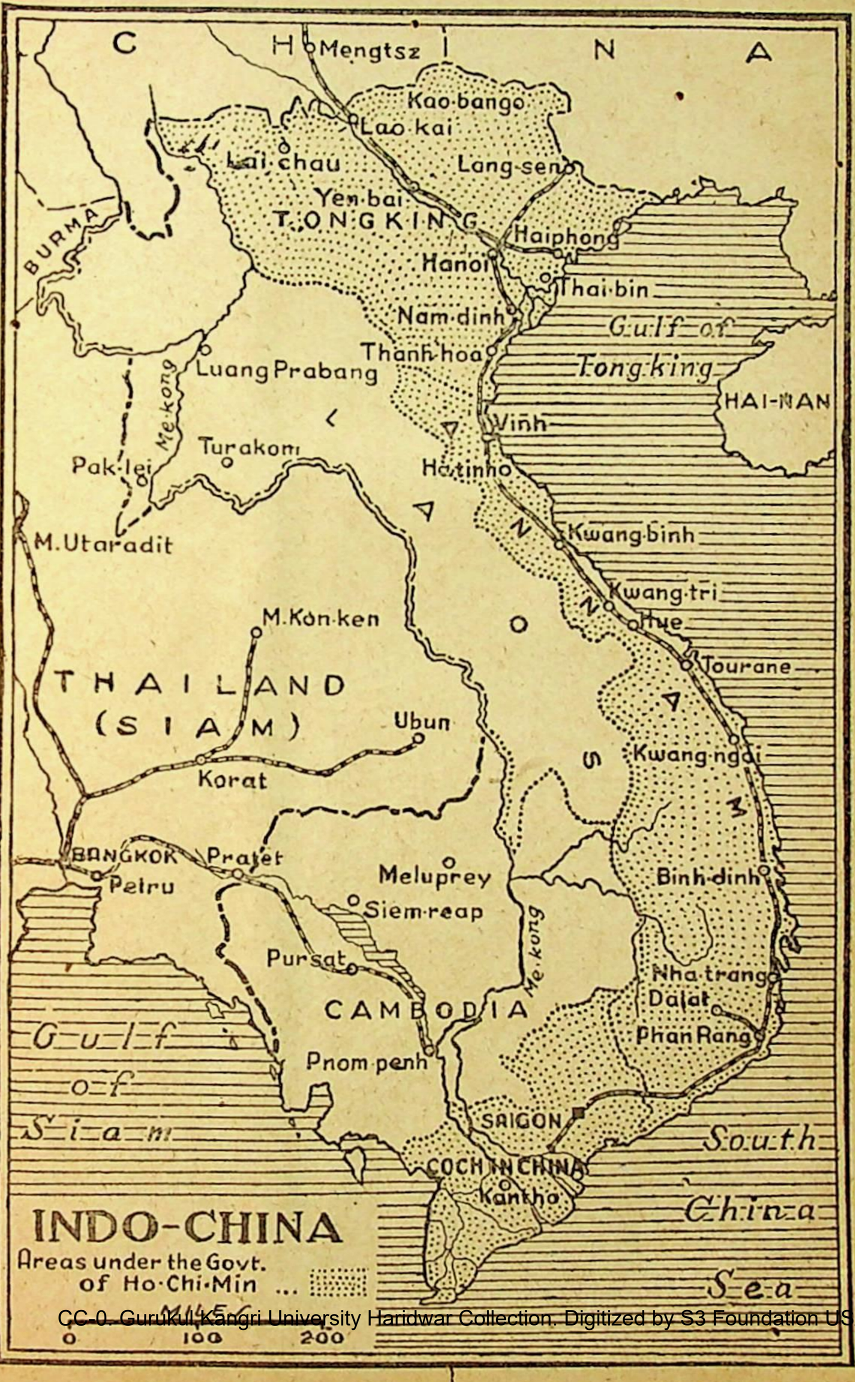
VARADACHARIAR, SRINIVASA, SIR, Kt., B.A., B.L., LL.D., Chairman, Income-Tax Investigation Commission, Delhi. *b.* 20th June, 1881. *Educ.* : Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. A High Court Vakil (1905); Judge of the High Court, 1934-39; Judge, Federal Court, Delhi, 27th Feb., 1939 to 19th June, 1946; acted as Chief Justice, April-June, 1943. *Address* : New Delhi.

VIZIANAGRAM, MAHARAJKUMAR, DR. VIJAYA, M.L.A., Central. *b.* December 28, 1905. *Educ.* : Princes' College, Ajmer (colours at tennis and cricket) and Haileybury Public School, England. Is known in the field of sport by the name 'Vizzy'; Capt. of the Indian Cricket XI which toured Britain in 1936. Patron of Indian Sport; a big game shikari; ex-Minister, U.P. Govt. and elected several times to Central and Provincial Assemblies. *Address* : Vizianagram Palace, Banaras.

ZAFRULLAH KHAN, THE HON'BLE CHAUDHRI MUHAMMAD, K.C.S.I. (1937), B.A. (Hons.), Punjab, LL.B. (Hons.), London, LL.D. (Hony.), Cantab., Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Govt. of Pakistan since Dec. 1947; Pak. Spokesman at the U. N. on Kashmir controversy (1948). *b.* Feb. 6, 1893. *Educ.* : Govt. College, Lahore; King's College and Lincoln's Inn, London. Advocate, Sialkot, Punjab, 1914-16; practised in the Lahore High Court, 1916-35; member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1926-35; Viceroy's Executive Council, 1935-41; Judge, Indian Federal Court, Oct. 1941—May 1947. *Address* : C/o. Foreign Office, Karachi.

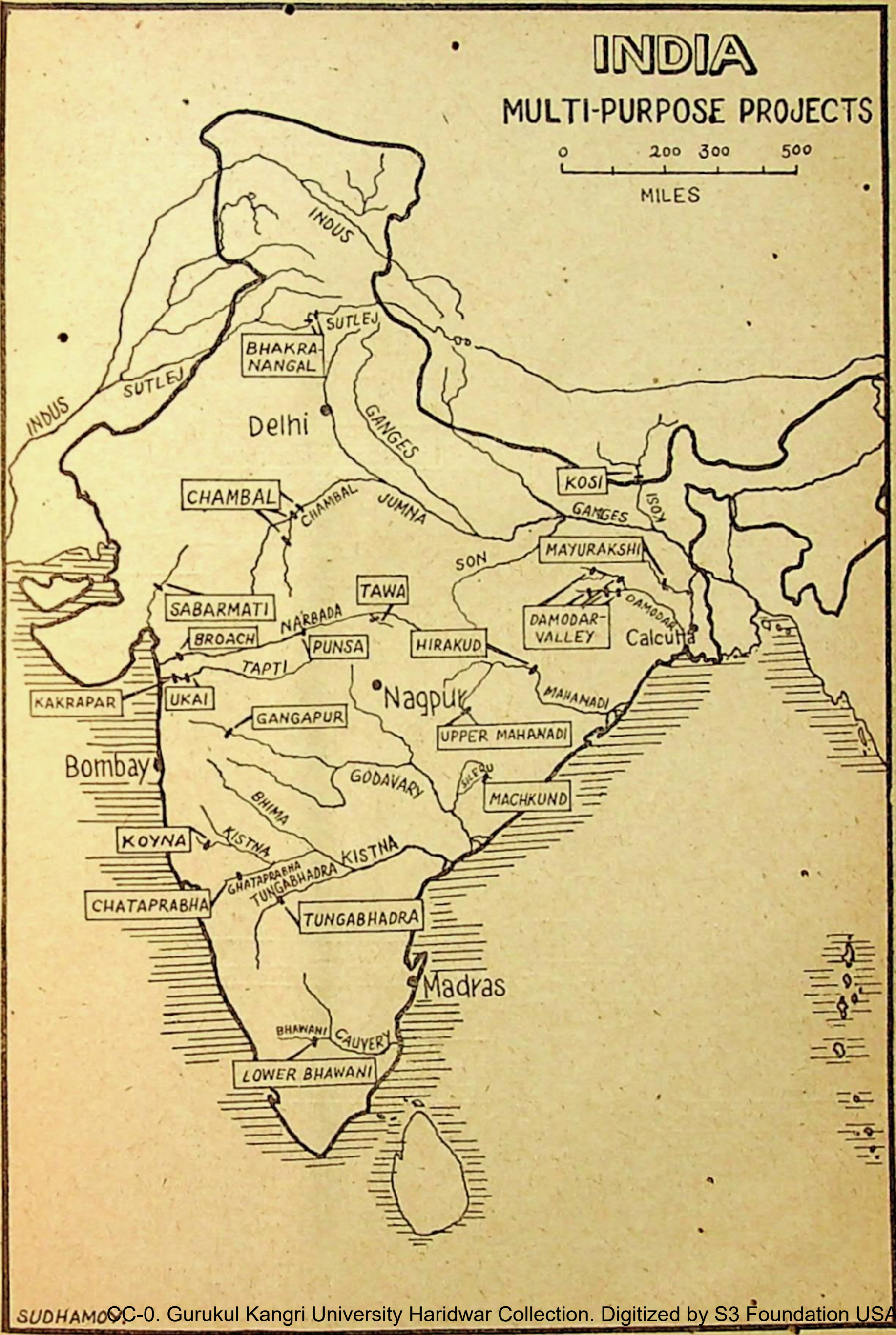

INDIA
STATES UNDER GOVERNORS
STATES UNDER RAJPRAMUKHS
CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS
FOREIGN POSSESSIONS
Goa
0 100 200 300 400 500
MILES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
Punakha
ASSAM
Gauhati
Shillong
Imphal
E. PAKISTAN
Agartala
Calcutta
WEST BENGAL
BIHAR
Patna
R. GANGES
Ranchi
UTTAR PRADESH
Lucknow
Allahabad
Cawnpore
DELHI
R. JUMNA
VINDHYA PRADESH
Rewah
Jubbulpore
MADHYA BHARAT
Gwalior
Bhopal
Indore
RAJASTHAN
Jaipur
Ajmer
Bikaner
Jodhpur
Ahmedabad
Rajkot
PEPSU
Patiala
Simla
PUNJAB
Amritsar
Chundigarh
KASHMIR AND JAMMU
Srinagar
W. PAKISTAN
BURMAH
ORISSA
Cuttack
Puri
R. MAHANADI
MADHYA PRADESH
Nagpur
R. GODAVARI
HYDERABAD
Hyderabad
ANDHRA
Vizagapatam
Kurnool
Yanan
BOMBAY
Bombay
Poona
SAURASHTRA
Diu
Daman
Goa
MYSORE
Bangalore
Mysore
COORG
Mercara
MADRAS
Madras
Pondichery
Karikal
Trichinopoly
TRAVANCORE
Cochin
C. Comorin
CEYLON
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN ISLANDS
Port Blair
NICOBAR ISLANDS
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
DRAWN BY SUDHAMOY DASGUPTA

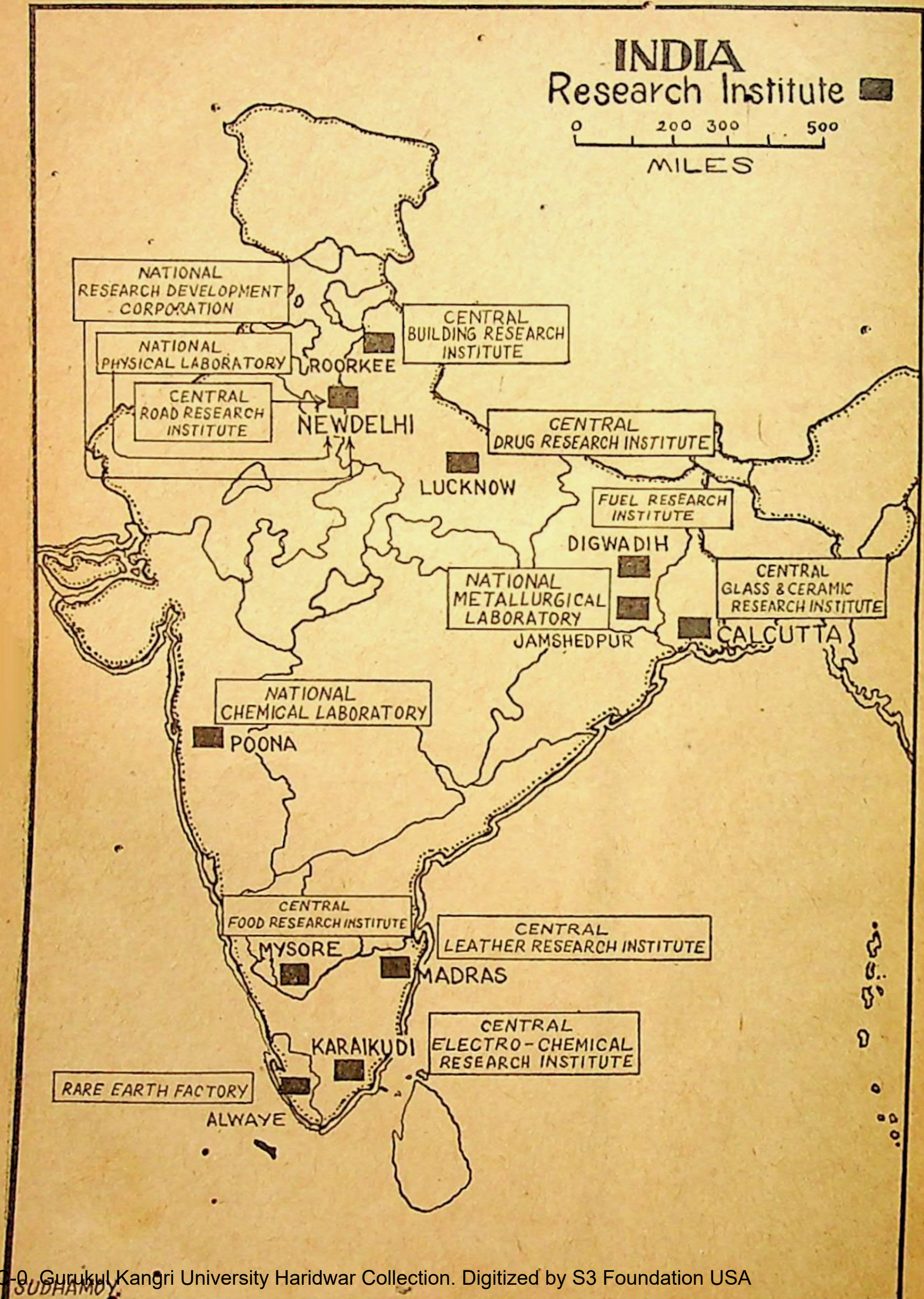

JAMMU & KASHMIR
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TRUCE LINE
CHINA
TIBET
KARAKORAM MTS.
R. INDUS
Leh
Padam
Kargil
Skardu
Dras
SRINAGAR
Gurais
Nagar
Gilgit
Yasin
Punch
Rajaori
Noushera
JAMMU
Mirpur
Tithwal
Jhelum
Sialkot
LAHORE
AMRITSAR
R. RAVI
R. BEAS
R. CHENAB
JHELUM
INDIA
PAKISTAN
AFGHANISTAN
U. S. S. R.
PESHAWAR
Rawalpindi
R. INDUS
S.D.G.


CHINA
Mengtsz
Kao-bango
Lao-kai
Lai-chau
Lang-sen
Yen-bai
TONGKING
Haiphong
Hanoi
Thai-bin
Nam-dinh
Gulf of Tongking
Thanh-hoa
Luang Prabang
HAI-NAN
BURMA
Me-kong
Vinh
Turakom
Pak-lei
Ha-tinho
M. Utaradit
Kwang-binh
LAOS
Kwang-tri
ANNAM
Hue
M. Kon-ken
Tourane
THAILAND (SIAM)
Ubun
Korat
Kwang-ngai
BANGKOK
Pratet
Petru
Meluprey
Binh-dinh
Siem-reap
Pursat
Nha-trang
Dalat
CAMBODIA
Phan Rang
Gulf of Siam
Pnom-penh
SAIGON
South China Sea
COCHIN CHINA
Kantho
INDO-CHINA
Areas under the Govt. of Ho-Chi-Min ...
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LANGUAGES OF INDIA
(INDIAN UNION & PAKISTAN)
TIBETAN DIALECTS
ASSAMESE
GARO
MEITHEI
BENGALI
BIHARI
EASTERN PAHARI (NEPALI)
EASTERN
WESTERN
CENTRAL PAHARI
WESTERN PAHARI
SHINA
KASHMIRI
EASTERN PANJABI
WESTERN PANJABI
PASHTO
SINDHI
RAJASTHANI
PERSIAN DIALECTS
HINDI
HINDI
ORIYA
TELUGU
MARATHI
KANNADA
TAMIL
TULU
MALAYALAM
MALAYALAM
ANDAMANESE
NICOBARESE
S. DASGUPTA.


Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Tiflis
U. S. S. R
Baku
ANKARA
Erzurum
TURKEY
L. Van
Van
AZARBAIZAN
Tabriz
Urmia
L. Urmia
Mosul
Kazvin
Aleppo
Kirkuk
TEHRAN
CYPRUS
Homs
LEVANT
Baiji
IRAN
Hama
Tripoli
STATES
Khanaquin
Mediterranean Sea
Beirut
Haditha
DAMASCUS
OIL PIPE LINE
BAGDAD
Haifa
IRAQ
TEL-AVIV
Jaffa
Dizful
Port Said
Gaza
Jerusalem
PALESTINE
TRANS JORDAN
Eufrates
CAIRO
Suez
Abadan
BASRA
EGYPT
Aqaba
Jauf
OIL PIPE LINE UNDER CONSTRUCTION
R. NILE
ARABIA
Persian Gulf
PALESTINE
Sefed
Haifa
Nazareth
TEL-AVIV
Nablus
Jaffa
JERUSALEM
Bethlehem
Hebron
Gaza
Beersheba
Jordan R.
Miles
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Medina
Red Sea
Jiddo
Mecca
Port Sudan
Suakin
WEST ASIA
OIL FIELD
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INDIA
MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECTS
0 200 300 500
MILES
INDUS
SUTLEJ
BHAKRA-NANGAL
INDUS
SUTLEJ
Delhi
GANGES
KOSI
CHAMBAL
CHAMBAL
JUMNA
GANGES
KOSI
MAYURAKSHI
SON
TAWA
SABARMATI
NARBADA
DAMODAR-VALLEY
DAMODAR
Calcutta
BROACH
PUNSA
HIRAKUD
TAPTI
MAHANADI
KAKRAPAR
UKAI
Nagpur
GANGAPUR
UPPER MAHANADI
Bombay
GODAVARY
SILERU
MACHKUND
BHIMA
KOYNA
KISTNA
KISTNA
GHATAPRABHA
TUNGABHADRA
CHATAPRABHA
TUNGABHADRA
Madras
BHAWANI
CAUVERY
LOWER BHAWANI
SUDHAMOY


INDIA
Research Institute
0 200 300 500
MILES
NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY
CENTRAL ROAD RESEARCH INSTITUTE
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ROORKEE
NEWDELHI
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NATIONAL METALLURGICAL LABORATORY
JAMSHEDPUR
CENTRAL GLASS & CERAMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE
CALCUTTA
NATIONAL CHEMICAL LABORATORY
POONA
CENTRAL FOOD RESEARCH INSTITUTE
MYSORE
CENTRAL LEATHER RESEARCH INSTITUTE
MADRAS
CENTRAL ELECTRO-CHEMICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE
KARAIKUDI
RARE EARTH FACTORY
ALWAYE
SUDHAMOY

APPENDIX I

CHIEF EVENTS OF 1952-1953

1952

February	21-24	...	Disturbances in Dacca over State language issue.
March	26	...	Martial Law declared in Tunisia—Ministers arrested.
April	25	...	Graham Report on Kashmir published.
May	6	...	Dr. Rajendra Prasad declared the first elected President of India.
July	9	...	15th Olympic festival inaugurated in Helsinki.
	23-26	...	Military Coup by Gen. Neguib in Egypt.
October	2	...	Community Development Projects inaugurated throughout India.
	15	...	Indo-Pak Passport and Visa system introduced.
December	8	...	The First Five-Year Plan for India presented.

1953

January	1	...	New China takes over Chang Chun Rly. from USSR.
	4	...	Anglo-U.S. Agreement on Middle East policy.
	9	...	7 killed and 76 injured in Karachi Police firing on student-demonstrators.
	15	...	Marshal Tito elected President under the new Jugoslav constitution.
	20	...	Gen. Eisenhower formally installed as U.S. President.
	23	...	Dr. Graham presents new Kashmir formula.
	27	...	Indo-Pak Passport Conference begins at New Delhi.
February	1	...	Withdrawal of the U.S. 7th Fleet from Taiwan.
	2	...	President Eisenhower announces to de-neutralise Formosa.
	7	...	Big Four Deputies meet in London to talk Austrian Treaty.
	11	...	U.K. opposed to blockade New China, says Eden.
	13	...	U.S.S.R. breaks with Israel.
			Anglo-Egyptian Agreement on Sudan.
			U.S.A. joins 5 Nations Military Liaison (ANZUS) for defence of the S.E. Asia.
	17	...	Nehru puts forth his idea of creating a 'Third Force' against military bloc.
	19	...	Geneva talk on Kashmir fails.
	21	...	Nehru opens Tilaya Dam (D.V.C.).
	28	...	Balkan Defence Pact signed between Turkey, Greece and Jugoslavia.

March	4	...	Anti-Ahmediya demonstrations in Karachi and Lahore. Police open fire. Curfew imposed.
	5	...	President's rule in PEPSU promulgated.
	6	...	M. Stalin is dead. M. Malenkov to succeed as Premier of the U.S.S.R.
	7	...	Eden-Dulles talks at Washington : U.K.-U.S. agreement on world politics.
	9	...	U.S.S.R. is fully armed but pledged to peace, says Malenkov in his first policy statement.
	14	...	Dr. Clement Gottwald, Czechoslovak President, dies.
	16	...	Tito in Britain for a 5-day visit.
	19	...	Tito-Eden talks on defence of the Balkans.
	20	...	Iran rejects new Anglo-U.S. proposal on oil dispute.
April	5	...	U.S.S.R. frees doctors accused of murdering or trying to eliminate Soviet leaders.
	9	...	U.S. Pact with W. Germany.
	11	...	"Reds" and U.N. sign P.O.W. agreement at Panmunjon.
	17	...	Pakistan Prime Minister Sir Khwaja Nazimuddin dismissed. Janab Mohammad Ali forms Pakistan's new ministry.
	21	...	U.S.-Egypt 4-Point agreement signed.
			M. Rene Mayer's Coalition Cabinet (France) resigns.
May	29	...	Mt. Everest conquered—Tenzing and Hillary reach the summit.
June	3	...	8 Commonwealth Prime Ministers including Nehru meet in London during Queen Elizabeth II's Coronation.
	8	...	POW agreement signed : India to be the Chairman of NNRC.
	14	...	Jugoslavia and Russia to exchange Ambassadors.
	17	...	E. Berlin workers' demonstration and disturbances.
	19	...	Egypt proclaimed a Republic—Neguib as the President/Premier.
			Rosenburgs die in electric chairs.
	23	...	Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee dies in detention at Srinagar.
July	10	...	Fall of Beria—Charges of anti-State activities.
	12	...	Big Three talks in Washington.
	16	...	Military called in Calcutta—Police *v.* Citizens clash in connection with Tram Fare Increment Resistance movement.
	20	...	Indo-U.K. sterling balance agreement signed.
	22	...	Calcutta Pressmen assaulted by Police—Maidan incident.
	25	...	Nehru-Mohammad Ali talks at Karachi.
	27	...	3 Year old Korean War ends—Armistice signed.
August	5	...	Exchange of POWS begins.
	9	...	Sk. Abdullah dismissed and arrested.

August	16	...	Attempted *coup* in Iran crushed—The Shah flies out of the country.
	19	...	Royalists overthrow Dr. Mossadeq Govt.
	22	...	The Shah returns to Teheran.
	25	...	Dr. Rhee's venomous attack on India.
	30	...	Italian forces move to the town near Trieste.
September	4	...	Adm. Nimitz resigns from the post of Kashmir Plebiscite Administrator.
	7	...	Dr. Adenauer back to power in W. German election.
	14	...	Greenland merged in Denmark.
	15	...	Sm. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit elected President of the U.N. General Assembly.
	23	...	Trivancore-Cochin Congress Cabinet falls.
	26	...	U.S.A. and Spain sign 20 years Defence Pact.
October	5	...	India elected to the U.N. Trusteeship Council.
	9	...	Dr. Jagan dismissed—Constitution suspended in Br. Guiana.
	11	...	Tito threatens to march into Zone "A" in Trieste.
	12	...	Mr. Dudley Senanayake resigns—Sir John Kotelawala forms new Cabinet in Ceylon.
	16	...	Big Three Foreign Ministers' Conference opens.
	22	...	British White Paper on Br. Guiana.
	26	...	Preliminary Korea Peace talks open.
November	2	...	Pakistan to become 'Islamic Republic'—Consembly decision.
	12	...	Mr. Ramon Magsaysay elected new Philippino President.
			Mr. Ghulam Mohammad meets President Eisenhower.
	19	...	President Eisenhower's statement on Pak-U.S. relations.
	22	...	Jugoslavia goes to the polls.
	26	...	Russia agrees to the Four Power talks on Germany.
	30	...	Mr. Nixon arrives in New Delhi.
			Sudanese 'Unionists' win the election.
			King of Buganda deposed.
December	1	...	U.S.S.R. concerned over reported Pak-U.S. military aid Pact : demands explanation from Pakistan.
	2	...	India signs Trade Pact with Soviet Union.
	4	...	Iran asks U.K. to resume diplomatic relations.
	9	...	President Eisenhower's call for World Atomic energy agency under U.N.
	10	...	New China protests against the proposed Pak-U.S. Military alliance.
	19	...	The Shah of Iran dissolves the Majlis and the Senate.
	21	...	U.S.S.R. accepts Eisenhower's plan for atomic armaments talks.
			Dr. Mossadeq gets 3 years' solitary confinement.
	22	...	States Boundary Commission set up with Mr. Fazl Ali as Chairman.

December 24 ... Lavrenti Beria and his 6 accomplices executed.
Rs. 10 crore Indo-U.S. economic agreement signed.
U.S. control of Japanese islands Okinawa and Bonin to continue.

26 ... Eisenhower orders progressive reduction of the U.S. forces in Korea.

31 ... Sino-Indian talks on Tibet begins at Peking.
U.K. to strive for peace by every means, says Churchill.

APPENDIX II

PARTY POSITION AFTER INDIAN GENERAL ELECTION

1. House of the People

Party	Seats contested	Seats won	Votes polled
Congress ...	... 480	363	4,78,39,832
Socialists ...	... 255	12	1,10,09,740
Communists & Allies	... 70	27	58,52,794
K. M. P. P. ...	... 137	10	56,60,799
Jana Sangh ...	... 94	3	32,15,367
Hindu Mahasabha ...	... 30	4	9,79,154
R. R. P. ...	... 57	3	19,17,686
Peasants & W. Party	... 16	2	10,55,796
S. C. F. ...	... 32	2	23,70,255
Ganatantra Parishad	... 13	5	9,56,972
Independents ...	... 453	36	1,55,21,146
Others ...	... 116	22	91,46,540
Invalid Votes ...	... ...	...	20,52,089

Note: Total seats 497; Results declared 489, and votes polled 10,75,78,776, Congress members polled 36·1 p.c. of votes; Highest vote polled in India—309,162 by Ravi Narayan Reddi (Com. & P.D.F.); Shri Jawaharlal Nehru (third highest) polled 233,571 votes.

1A. House of the People

Parties	No. of Candidates	Average votes polled per candidate
Congress ...	... 477	99,641
Communists & P.D.F.	... 59	79,865
Scheduled C. F. ...	... 34	73,587
R. S. P. I. ...	... 8	49,248
Krishikar L. P. ...	... 29	51,362
Socialists ...	... 254	43,804
K. M. P. P. ...	... 146	42,183
F. B. (M.) ...	... 24	41,178
Jana Sangh ...	... 93	34,800
Ram Rajya Parishad	... 62	33,787
Hindu Mahasabha	... 31	33,750
Independents ...	... 524	32,148
F. B. (S.) ...	... 6	22,323
R. C. P. I. ...	... 1	26,245
Bolsheviks ...	... 1	25,792
Other Parties ...	... 122	62,940

2. Council of States

Congress	146
Communists	9
People's Demo. Front ...	2
K. L. P.	1
Hindu Mahasabha ...	1
Independents & others ...	27
Socialists	6
K. M. P. P.	4
Jana Sangh	1
Forward Bloc (M.) ...	1
S. C. Fed.	1

3. Electoral Colleges

Parties	Valid Votes	% of Total Valid Votes polled	Seats won
Congress	146,831	38·32%	47
Communists & Allies ...	60,631	15·83%	14
Socialists	13,658	3·50%	1
Forward Bloc (S.) ...	2,775	0·72%	—
Other Parties ...	85,506	22·21%	19
Independents ...	73,727	19·25%	9
Total (6)	383,128	99·99%	90

4. State Assemblies

Parties	Valid Votes	% of Total Valid Votes polled	Seats won
Congress ...	43,950,265	42·34%	2,247
Socialists ...	10,072,316	9·70%	125
Communists & Allies	5,463,338	5·25%	147
K. M. P. P. ...	5,291,777	5·10%	77
Jana Sangh ...	2,917,830	2·81%	33
Scheduled C. F. ...	1,808,742	1·74%	12
Ram Rajya Parishad ...	1,261,135	1·21%	32
Krishikar Lok P. ...	1,126,288	1·08%	23
Hindu Mahasabha ...	858,899	0·83%	20
Forward Bloc (M.) ...	853,810	0·82%	18
R. S. P. ...	249,114	0·24%	6
Forward Bloc (S.) ...	181,664	0·18%	2
R. C. P. I. ...	33,622	0·03%	—
Bolshevik P. ...	27,731	0·02%	—
Other Parties ...	7,730,131	7·45%	212
Independents ...	21,974,210	21·17%	326
Total (16) ...	103,800,7[illegible]2	99·97%	3,280

SURVEY OF BY-ELECTIONS

According to the Congress, taking the overall picture, there was no gain or loss in the by-elections to the State Assemblies held till Dec. 20. There were 144 by-elections, the verdict of 74 of which went in favour of the Congress, 29 PSP and 41 other parties. Compared with the position after the general elections, losses were recorded in Bombay (1), Delhi (2), Madhya Bharat (2), Madhya Pradesh (3), Uttar Pradesh (7) and West Bengal (1). The party gained six seats in Rajasthan, three in Bihar, two in Orissa and one seat each in Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, equalizing losses.

In 9 by-elections to the House of the People, the Congress polled 910,028 votes against 1,509,360 during the general elections in the constituencies covered.

The Communists polled 136,804 votes, an increase of nearly 137% compared with the last general elections.

The position of other parties (with the number of votes won during the general elections in brackets) were : PSP 436,457 (513,297) ; Communal parties 55,647 (222,615) ; Independents 241,294 (570,749) ; and other parties 74,542 (246,955).

The votes polled by various parties in the by-elections to State Assemblies compared with those in general elections were :

Parties	By-elections	General elections
Congress	1,488,476	1,550,188
PSP	504,757	698,009
Communists	415,793	268,802
Communal parties	156,860	242,539
Independents	385,968	916,511
Other parties	334,801	432,980

ADDITIONS (WORLD)

KOREA

The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission on Korea forwarded on Dec. 27, 1953, to the KPA and CPV Command and the UN Command its (majority) report, which said that it could not record a finding that N. Korean and Chinese POW's in the custody of NNRC in the Southern Camp "were completely free from the influence of the former detaining side (the U.N. Command) and in particular of the authorities of the Republic of Korea (S. Korea) whose incursions made it impossible for the Commission to come to any other conclusion."

As laid down in the agreement, the 22,000 thousand prisoners were handed over to the U.N. Command by the Indian Custodian Force on Jan. 22, 1954, and the latter were later taken away to Taiwan, presumably to strengthen the Chiang forces there. Only 300 of the POWs refused to accept the custody of the UN Command and remained in the camps without any custodians.

UN delegate (Mr. Dean) broke off talks with the Communists on the Political Conference on the U.S.A. being accused of "perfidy".

The Indian proposal for the reconvening of the General Assembly on Feb. 9, 1954 was turned down "for the present" by the U.S.A. and the powers which follow America (Jan. 15, 1954).

SPORTS: TEST CRICKET—ALL-ROUNDERS

	Runs	Average	Wickets	Average
K. Miller (A) ...	2,117	37·80	117	21·34
R. R. Lindwall (A) ...	1,022	20·44	158	20·12
*W. Oldfield (A) ...	1,427	22·65	130 (c. 78; st. 52)	

* W. A. Oldfield (A) is the only wicket-keeper who has dismissed 100 batsmen at the wicket and scored 1,000 runs in Test cricket.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Final Results—1953

Men's Singles: Vic Seixas (U.S.A.) beat Kurt Nielsen (Denmark) 9—7, 6—3, 6—4.

(Frank Sedgman, now professional, won last year).

Women's Singles: Miss Maureen Connolly (U.S.A., holder) beat Miss Doris Hart (U.S.A.) 8—5, 7—5.

Men's Doubles: Ken Rosewall and Lewis Hoad (Australia) beat Mervyn Rose and Harting (Australia) 6—4, 7—5, 4—6, 7—5.

(Frank Sedgman and Ken McGregor, now professional, won last year).

Women's Doubles: Miss Doris Hart and Shirley Fry (U.S.A., holders) beat Miss M. Connolly and Miss J. Sampson (U.S.A.) 6—0, 6—0.

Mixed Doubles: Vic Seixas and Miss Doris Hart (U.S.A.) beat Enrique Morea (Argentina) and Miss Shirley Fry (U.S.A.) 9—7, 7—5. (Holders were F. Sedgman and Miss D. Hart).

Boys' Singles: Billy Knight (Great Britain) beat Ramanathan Krishnan (India) 7—5, 6—4.

ADDITIONS (INDIA AND PAKISTAN)

PROGRESS OF THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

The latest review of the progress of the Plan as available is presented in the following extracts:

The end of the year 1953-54 sees the completion of a three-year period under the Five-Year Plan. During this period, the amount spent on activities, for which provision has been made in the Plan, aggregates Rs. 998 crores. This includes the estimated expenditure of Rs. 413 crores for the year 1953-54, the actual expenditure for each of the other two years, namely, 1951-52 and 1952-53, being Rs. 261·5 and Rs. 323·5 crores, respectively. In the next two years, about 1069 crores

will be spent on the execution of the Plan, exclusive of a sum of Rs. 175 crores covering the recent expansion of the Plan.

As against this expenditure, already undertaken in order to execute the Plan, the country can show some notable achievements on the credit side. Thus, production of foodgrains in 1952-53 had increased by 4·4 million tons. Industrial production had also increased. Thus, the index number of industrial production which stood at 117 in 1951, moved up to 129 in 1952 and still further to 134 in the first eight months of 1953. The index number of wholesale prices, which stood at 433 at the end of 1951, came down to 393·6 before the end of October, 1953. The balance of payments position, which showed a deficit of Rs. 134 crores in 1951-52, improved in the following years, so that the year ended June, 1953, witnessed a surplus of Rs. 64 crores. India's sterling balances now stand at Rs. 700 crores. Thus, the three main achievements of the Plan, according to the review, are : (*a*) increase in production, both agricultural and industrial, (*b*) control of the price situation, and (*c*) establishment of a stable economy.

"Even if the expenditure actually incurred during 1953-54 should fall somewhat short of the budgeted amounts, as might indeed happen in the ordinary course, the effective increase in the level of development expenditure during the first three years of the Plan would still be quite substantial."

Although there has thus been a progressive increase in expenditure, its tempo has to be further increased to catch up to the targets of the Plan. The balance to be spent during the remaining two years of the Plan period is of the order of Rs. 1069 crores plus the amount covering the recent expansion of the Plan (ceiling Rs. 175 crores).

During the first three years of the Plan, the State Governments have raised about Rs. 30 crores from measures of additional taxation. In view of the acceleration of the Plan from 1953-54, it will be incumbent upon them, the review says, to find additional resources to a much larger extent. Conditions in the capital market have steadily improved. During 1951-52 the State Governments were able to raise loans amounting to about Rs. 12 crores. In 1952-53, they raised Rs. 17 crores and in 1953-54, the net realisation was Rs. 39 crores.

There has been considerable activity also in the field of small savings. The target of the Five Year Plan period was Rs. 270 crores, of which Rs. 103 crores were secured during the first two years. A promising recent development has been the setting up of a National Advisory Committee for promoting small savings through voluntary women workers.

The Central assistance to the States during the first three years of the Plan amounted to Rs. 183 crores, out of which Rs. 163 crores were given as loans and Rs. 20 crores as grants.

The external assistance during the period of the Plan has been of the order of Rs. 133 crores. This assistance has come from the United States of America, from the Colombo Plan countries including Canada, Australia and New Zealand, from the Ford Foundation and Norway. Assistance in the form of loans has also been received from the International Bank.

Progress: Highlights of progress since the beginning of the Plan Period are indicated below:

[Except when specifically mentioned the figures relate to the period of the first two years of the Plan (*i.e.* 1951-52 and 1952-53). In considering the progress indicated below, it is important to bear in mind that they are highlights, and do not by any means indicate all the progress in all spheres that have so far been made.]

AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Production of foodgrains in 1952-53 increased by 4·4 million tons as compared to the basic year 1950-51.

National Extension Service: One village out of every eight is receiving attention either under community programme or National Extension Service. Over 47,000 villages with a rural population exceeding 37 millions have been covered so far.

Minor Irrigation Works: Irrigation water provided to about 2·5 million acres of land up to the end of 1952.

Land Reclamation: Five lakh acres of kans infested land were reclaimed during the first half of the plan period.

IRRIGATION AND POWER

New land brought under irrigation by the river valley projects was about 1·5 million acres up to 1952-53.

Additional Power Generated: 425,000 kw. Also several phases of multi-purpose projects on hand were completed and preliminary work in connection with a few new projects, *e.g.* Kosi, was taken up.

INDUSTRY

Cotton Textiles: Production of cotton yarn increased to 1,450 million lbs. in 1952-53 from 1,179 million lbs. in 1950-51.

Cotton cloth (mill-made): Target for the Plan period, namely, 4,700 million yards, nearly reached.

Iron and Steel: Agreement concluded with Messrs. Grupp and Demag for financial and technical collaboration in connection with the new Government-owned steel plant. Expansion schemes of Tata Iron and Steel Company and the Mysore Steel Company progressed. The Indian Iron and Steel Company was helped by the Government of India to obtain a loan of 31·5 million dollars from the World Bank for its expansion programme.

Cement: Production increased to 3½ million tons in 1952-53 from 2·69 million tons in 1950-51.

Fertilisers: With the completion of the Sindri Fertiliser Factory, the production of sulphate of ammonia increased to 252,000 tons in 1952-53, as compared to 46,304 tons indigenous production in 1951.

Locomotives: The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works started production during the period. The total number of locomotives so far built is about 100.

Petroleum Refineries : Work has commenced in the two petroleum refineries which are to be set up at Trombay Island by Burma-Shell and the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company of New York. An Agreement has been finalised with the Caltex Company regarding a third oil refinery which is to be located at Vishakhapatnam.

Telephones : The Indian Telephone Manufacturing Factory went into production in 1953, its annual output being 40,000 telephones.

Schemes in Public Sector : The following important projects in the public sector are expected to go into production in 1954 :

The Machine Tool Factory, Jallahali; Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Trivancore; U.P. Government Cement Factory; Nepa Mills Ltd., Madhya Pradesh; Penicillin Factory; D.D.T. Factory; Hindusthan Cables Ltd.; and Bihar Government's Superphosphate Factory.

Coaches and Wagons : During the first half of the plan period, 1,751 coaches were built. The number of wagons built was 12,770.

Road Construction : *National Highways*—250 miles of roads completed within the first two years and work on 450 miles on hand.

State Roads : Nearly 1,200 miles of State roads were constructed or improved.

Bridges : 17 new bridges completed and work on 20 more are on hand.

Shipping : Coastal shipping tonnage increased by 77,000 g.r.t. The share of Indian ships in the coastal trade which was 80 per cent in 1950-51 reached 100 per cent in 1952-53.

Ships Constructed : At the Hindusthan Shipyard Ltd., Vishakhapatnam, six ships, each of 8,000 d.w.t. were constructed during the first two years of the Plan.

The review gives details of activities in social services, mainly connected with rehabilitation of displaced persons, and proposals during next two years for projects to relieve the growing threats of unemployment.

SPORTS—INDIA

NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

FINAL RESULTS—1953

Men's Singles : R. Krishnan beat Jack Arkinstall (Australia) 6—2, 6—3, 7—5.

Women's Singles : Miss R. Davar beat Miss Urmila Thapar 0—6, 6—2, 6-2.

Men's Doubles : Iftikhar Ahmed (Pakistan) and J. Arkinstall beat N. Kumar and Narendra Nath 3—6, 5—7, 8—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles : Iftikhar Ahmed and Miss P. Sheikh w.o. Narendra Nath and Miss Urmila Thapar.

Veteran's Singles : J. Charanjiva beat P. N. Singh 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Junior Singles : Shaila Kumar beat S. Akhtar Ali 6—4, 6—4.

NATIONAL TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—INDIA

FINAL RESULTS—1953

Men's Team Championship (Barna Bellack Cup) : Bombay beat Bengal 5—0.

Women's Team Championship (Jayalakshmi Cup) : Hyderabad beat Bombay 3—1.

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Men's Singles : S. K. Thackersey (Bombay) beat T. Thiruvengadam (Madras) by three games to one.

Women's Singles : Miss S. Sultana (Hyderabad) beat Mrs. C. K. K. Pillai (Madras) in straight games.

Men's Doubles : U. M. Chandrana and D. P. Sanayya (Bombay) beat M. Banerjee and R. Bhandari (Bengal).

Women's Doubles : Miss S. Sultana and Mrs. V. Rajagopalan (Delhi) beat Miss Irene Samuel and Miss Meena Parende (Bombay) in straight games.

Mixed Doubles : Miss S. Sultana and R. Bhandari beat Mrs. V. Rajagopalan and U. M. Chandrana in straight games.

NATIONAL BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS—INDIA

FINAL RESULTS—1953

Team Championship : Bombay beat Delhi 3—0.

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

Men's Singles : Nandu Natekar (Bombay) beat T. N. Seth (U.P.), India's No. I, in two straight games at 15—8, 18—15.

Women's Singles : Miss Rege (Bombay) beat Miss Bhatt (Bombay) 11—2, 11—3.

Men's Doubles : Manoj Guha and G. Hemmady (Bengal) beat Bhopardikar and Dongre (Bombay) 15—11, 15—4.

Women's Doubles : Miss Rege and Miss Bhatt (Bombay) beat Miss Malati (Bombay) and Mrs. Acharya (M.P.) 15—11, 17—16.

Mixed Doubles : N. Natekar and Miss Bhatt (Bombay) beat Watal and Mrs. David (U.P.) 15—8, 15—7.

ALL-INDIA GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP (1953)—MEN'S

Champion—Mohinder Bal.

ALL-INDIA LADIES GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Winner—Mrs. E. Lyne.

ALL-INDIA RUGBY TOURNAMENT—C. F. C. & Ceylon (joint holders).

ASIAN TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Final Results—1953

Men's Team Championship (Baroda Cup) : Japan.

Women's Team Championship (Kamala Ramanujam Cup) : Japan.

Individual Events

Men's Singles : Mai Van Hoa (Viet Nam) beat Saiji Yamaguchi (Japan) 21—10, 21—12, 21—11.

Women's Singles : Chen Pao Pae (Formosa) beat Kioko Watanable (Japan) 21—11, 18—21, 21—10, 21—15.

Men's Doubles : Mai Van Hoa and Than Cohn Dong (Viet Nam) beat Suke Furusawa and Tsuneo Naka (Japan) 21—19, 21—11, 21—13.

Women's Doubles : Tomie Ishiemura and Reiko Ishira (Japan) beat Fuji Eguchi and Kioko Watanable (Japan) 23—21, 21—18, 21—12.

Mixed Doubles : Kichiji Tamasu and Yoshiko Tanaka (Japan) beat Tadaki Haishi and Tomie Nishimura (Japan) 21—19, 21—18, 21—17.

ALL-INDIA HARD COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—1953

Men's Singles : J. Arkinstall (Australia) beat R. Krishnan 6—4, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

Women's Singles : Miss Rita Davar beat Miss Urmila Thapar 6—3, 6—3.

Men's Doubles : J. Arkinstall (Australia) and R. Krishnan beat M. V. Bobjee and Vishnumohan 4—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles : Miss Rita Davar and R. Krishnan beat Miss Urmila Thapar and M. V. Bobjee 6—2, 6—4.

INTER-'VARSITY TOURNEYS

Athletics : Men's Final placings :—(1) Punjab (41 pts.); (2) Ceylon (35 pts.); (3) Mysore (26 pts.).
Women's Championships : Bombay (12 pts.).

Football : Winners—Calcutta University (1); Runners-up—Bombay University (0).

Badminton : Winners—Bombay : Runners-up—Allahabad.
